

The Numismatist.

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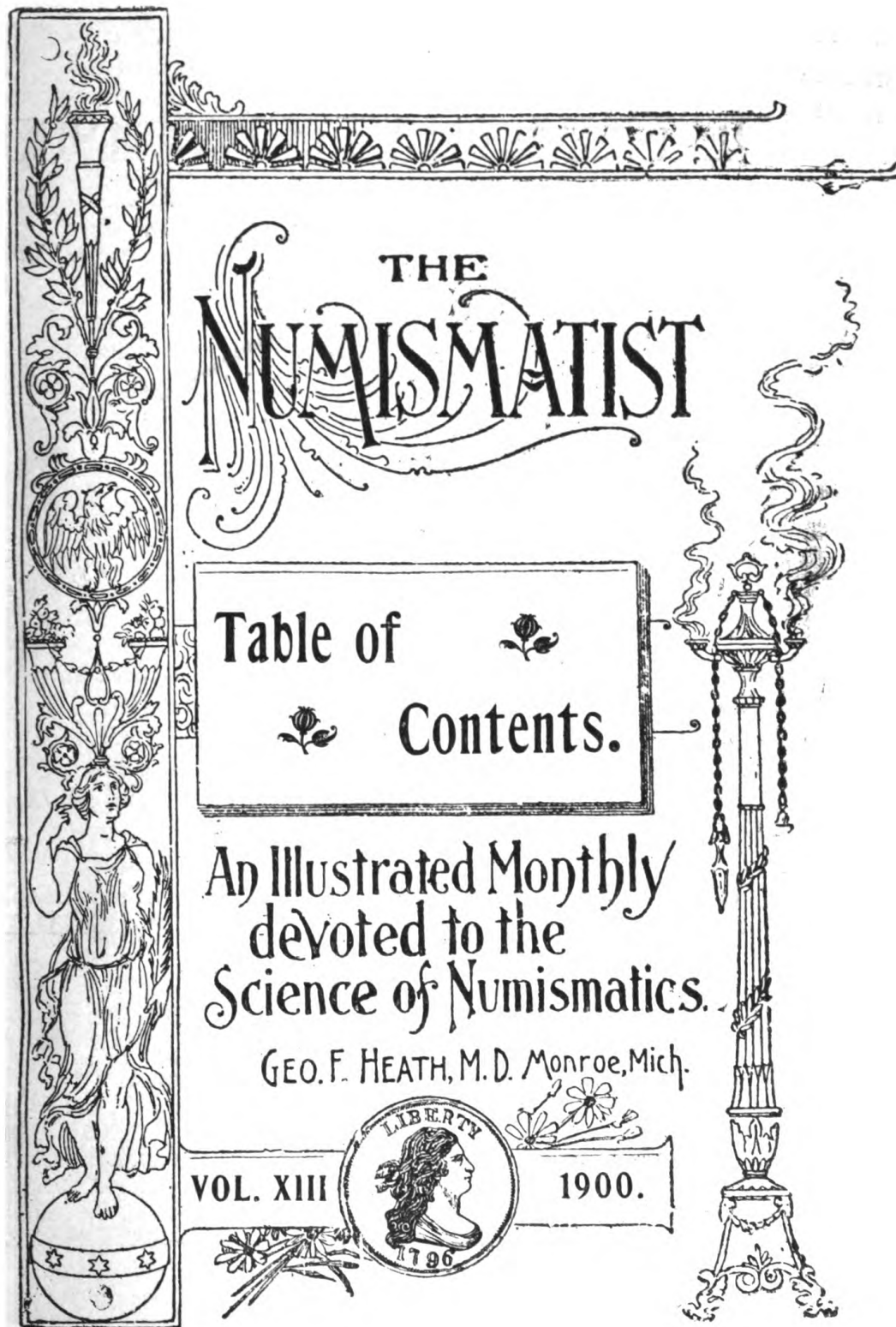
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THE NUMISMATIST - 1900.

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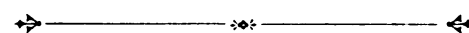
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January, 1900.

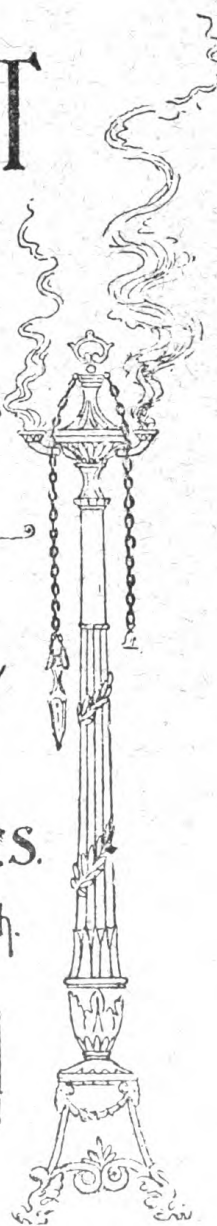
An Illustrated Monthly
devoted to the
Science of Numismatics.

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The Numismatist.

VOL. XIII.

MONROE, MICH., JANUARY, 1900.

NO. 1.

THE ZODIACAL COINS OF THE EMPEROR JAHANGIR.

[BY E. WALTER MAUNDER, F. R. A. S.]

That acute critic in Wonderland, Alice, remarked, "What is the use of a book without pictures or conversations?" and we are afraid that to the ordinary lay mind unversed in numismatics, the great majority of Muhammadan coins must lie under the same ban. For, in accordance with the exhortation of the Qur'an (Sura, v. 92). "O ye who believe, verily wine and al maisar and statues and divining are only an abomination of Satan's work; avoid them that haply ye may prosper:" as a rule such coins bear only inscriptions, but no device.

There are, however, some exceptions, and these of much more than ordinary interest, to which our attention was called during our stay in India some sixteen months ago.

It was our great good fortune, when passing through the city of Ahmadabad, that most interesting capital of the ancient kingdom of Gujarat, to be introduced to Dr. George P. Taylor, M. A., who not only constituted himself our guide to all the chief buildings of the city, but who treated us to a sight of his collection of silver rupees, the most complete in the world after those of the public museums of Calcutta and Lahore. Hardly a year is wanting in the succession of coins that recall the history of the great Moghul Empire from the accession of Akbar the Great, whilst the reigns of the Sultans of Gujarat, stretching backwards some two centuries earlier, are well represented. It was the rule of these sultans that impressed upon Ahmadabad its striking and characteristic architecture—Muhammadan ideas being carried out in Hindu workmanship.

Amongst these our attention was at once caught by several coins, which

not only appeared beautiful even to our unpractised eyes, but which were evidently also astronomical. These were some of the zodiacal rupees of the Emperor Jahangir, son of Akbar the Great.

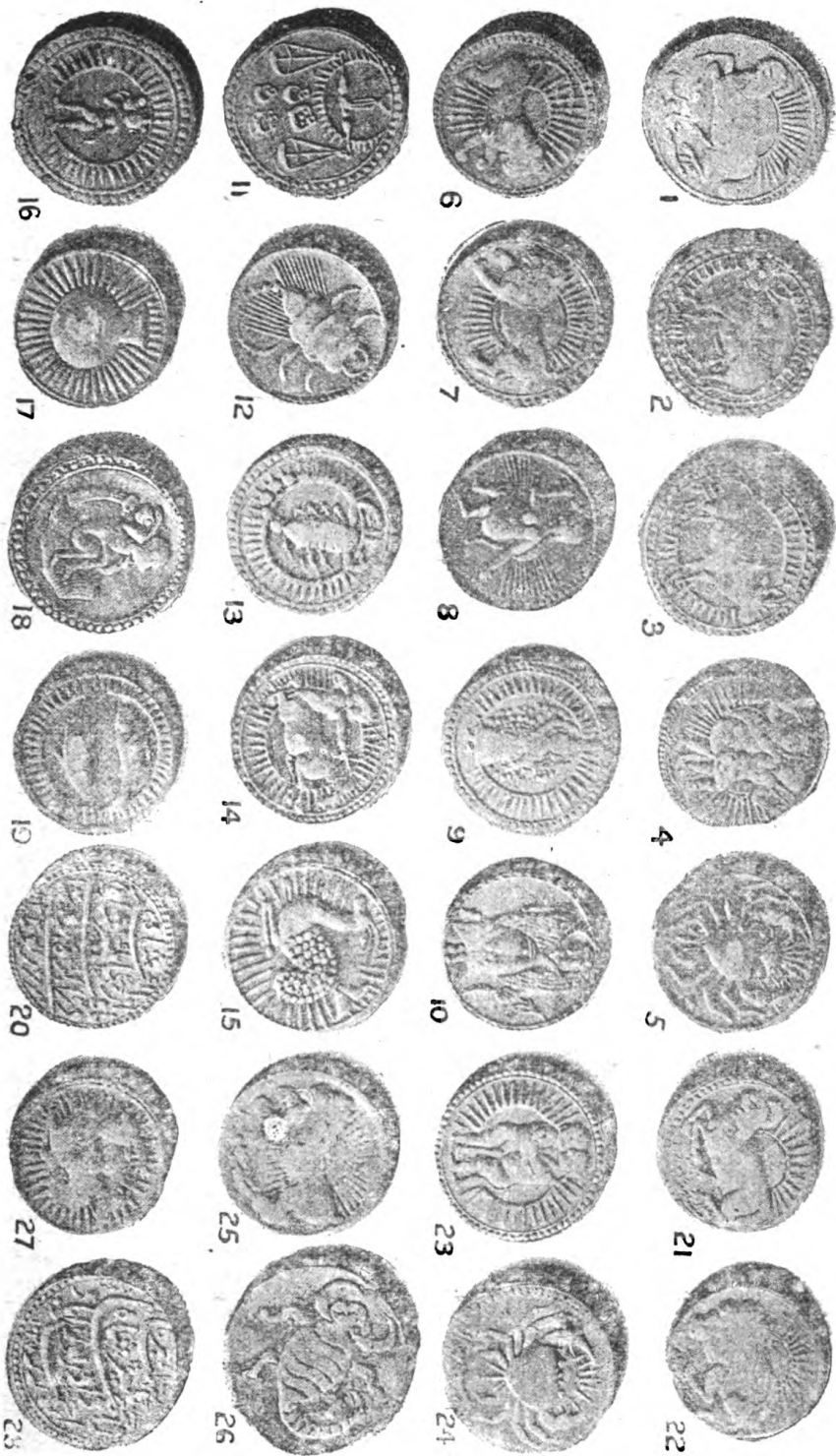
The story of how these coins, which seem so direct an infraction of the Muhammadan rule which forbids the making of "any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in Heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth," came to be struck is a very interesting one. Neither Akbar nor his son and successor Jahangir were at all bigoted Muhammadans. The former, indeed, was a decided eclectic, and, in accordance with his exceedingly broad views, had married a representative of each of the three great faiths with which he was acquainted—The Christian, the Muhammadan and the Hindu. Jahangir, or Prince Selim, as he was called before his succession, was the son of the Muhammadan wife, but with the influence of his father's example before him, it was not, perhaps, surprising that he held his mother's creed but laxly.

A far more potent influence came into his life when a Persian, named Kwaja Ghyas-ud-Din, accompanied by his beautiful wife, and yet more beautiful daughter, visited his father's court. With the latter, Mehr-un-Nissa by name, he fell desperately in love. The emperor, in order to prevent the *mesalliance*, hurried the beautiful Persian into marriage with a valient Turk of the name of Shere Afgan, whom he appointed as deputy-governor or Burdwan. Shere Afgan did not long survive his royal master, owing to circumstances upon which the new emperor, Sahangir, has not thought fit to enlarge in his *Memoirs*. It was not, however, until six years later that Mehr-un-Nissa was married to the emperor, under the title of Nur Mahal ("Light of the Palace"), changed two years later into the title by which she is best known, Nur Jahan ("Light of the World.")

The extraordinary influence which this great queen exercised is a well-known fact of history, and is illustrated by coins, both in silver and in gold, which bear her name along with that of her husband. Dr. George Taylor, who has kindly allowed me to quote freely from a paper of his, writes concerning these coins: "As in the history of the Mughal Emperors of India, she alone, of all the Queens-Consort, wielded practically supreme power, so of all the Queens-Consort, her name alone is found on any purely Indian coin. On the coins of a much earlier date the name of Sultana Ridiya does indeed occur, but she was for three years a Queen Regnant (A. D. 1236-1239). The rupees of Nur Jahan are still occasionally to be found in the bazars of Gujarat. My collection contains twelve, of which nine were struck at Surat, between the Hijri years 1033 and 1036, one at Lahor in 1034, and two at Ahmadabad—a very rare issue—in 1036 and 1037. Other mints of this coin are Agrah and Patna. The legend, covering both the obverse and the reverse, runs:

'By the order of Jahangir Shah, gold has gained a hundred splendours through the name of Nur Jahan Padsha Begam.'

"The jeweller Tavernier, whose travels took him into Persia and India



SILVER RUPPES MINTED AT AHMADABAD.

GOLD MOHURS MINTED AT AGRAH.

about the year A. D. 1670, records at length how the famous zodiacal muhrs and rupees came to be struck during the four-and-twenty hours that Jahangir permitted his wife to reign in his stead. On these coins, instead of the name of the month of issue, was stamped the figure of the sign of the zodiac corresponding to the particular month.

"The story, as recounted by Tavernier, runs thus:

'One day that the king was extremely well pleased, and having drunk briskly began to be merry, after the queen had danced in his presence, he took her and sat her by him, protesting to her that he loved her above all the princesses in his court... The queen seeing the king so highly affected towards her, failed not to make use of so favorable an opportunity. 'To which purpose, sir,' said she, 'if it be true that your majesty has that kindness for me of which you would persuade me to assure myself, I know you will grant me one favour which I have passionately desired a long time; that I may only reign as sovereign the space of twenty-four hours.' This request surprised the king and kept him sad for some days, being unwilling to deny her anything, and yet being as loath to grant her a boon of so high a nature. In the meantime the queen plied the king with pastime and divertisements, pretending to take no notice of his melancholy. At length, the fifth day after she had made her petition, the king, no longer able to resist her charms, nor the strong passion he had for her, told her he would retire for twenty-four hours, and that she might assume the absolute command of the kingdom during that time.... It was a long time before that the queen had made everything ready, and that she had secretly hoarded up great quantities of gold and silver in all the cities where the mints were appointed, and had distributed the stamps as she thought convenient. And indeed it was a wonderful thing that a woman should so politically carry on so great a design as to have four-and-twenty stamps engraved, and to keep in readiness in gold and silver about two millions in all the cities, without being discovered to the king or any of the court.... The day being appointed, she sent away messengers to all the cities, commanding them on that date to coin rupees of gold and silver to the value already mentioned.... The thing was so suddenly done, especially in the cities near at hand, that within two hours after she was sate upon the throne, she caused several quantities of that gold and silver to be thrown among the people, which during the reign of Jahangir went currently for rupees. But when Sultan Kharram, who took upon him the name of Shah Jahan, came to the throne after the death of his father, he forbade all persons to use these rupees upon pain of death, and commanded all that had any of them, either in gold or silver, to carry them to the mint, where they should receive the value of them, to the end that they might be melted down. For which reason they are at present very rare, particularly those in gold. Among the rest, two or three of them are so hard to be found that an hundred crowns has been given for one of them. The rupees of gold are worth one-and-twenty livres of our money, and those of silver thirty sous. The queen, during her reign of twenty-four hours, had that respect for the

king that, on the back side of the pieces, whereon the twelve signs were engraven, she caused the name of Jahangir to be stamped with her own, and the name of the place where they were coined, all in Arabic letters.*

"One is tempted to regret the necessity to relegate this artless story to the domain of fiction. But its refutation comes from the coins themselves, for the dates they bear cover no less a period than nine years, the Higri years from 1026 to 1034. Still, that there is a substratum of truth in the legend may perhaps be granted from the fact that at least three of the zodiacal coins do present the name of Nur Sahan. These are (a) a gold Sagittarius of 1035, now at Paris; (b) a gold Cancer of 1034, mint Ajmir, once in possession of the late Hon. Mr. James Gibbs; (c) a silver Leo of 1028, described a century ago by M. Anguetil du Perron.†

"The many evident errors in Tavernier's narrative notwithstanding, I confess I should be surprised if 'my lady magnificent,' who at this time so distinctly held the role of 'predominant partner' in matters imperial, should prove to have been entirely innocent of connection with those zodiacal coins, forming, as they do, a series quite the most beautiful of all issued in Jahangir's reign. That he himself claims them as 'my own innovation,'‡ scarcely determines the question, for, as Talboys Wheeler says, 'Jahangir always exaggerated; he never told the truth in anything.'§

"The emperor's own account is given in the *Waqi'at-i-Jahangiri*:

"Formerly it was customary to strike my name on one side of the coin and that of the place and the month and the year of the reign on the reverse"—this, we have already seen, had been the custom during the seven preceding years, that is, from 1020 to 1027 A. H.—'It now occurred to my mind,' Jahangir adds, that instead of the name of the month the figure of the sign of the Zodiac corresponding to the particular month should be stamped.... This was my own innovation. It had never been done before.'—Dowson's "Elliot," VI., 357.

"Of the zodiacal coins it would seem that 'with one or two exceptions the gold muhrs were all struck at Agra and the silver rupees at Ahmadabad.' This at least was the conclusion arrived at by the late Honourable Mr. James Gibbs, C. S. I., and communicated to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in a paper read by him as President in the year 1878. (Jo. B. B. R. A. S., No. 36, Vol. XIV.)

"Of all these zodiacal coins, the reverses, struck from dies probably engraven by a European artist, and one of no mean order, exhibit on a background of solar rays some one of the conventional signs of the zodiac, while in a few

* "The Six Voyages of John Baptista Tavernier," made English by J. P., 1678 edition page 11.

† "Notes on the Zodiacal Rupees," by the Hon. J. Gibbs, in *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the R. A. Society*, Vol. XIV., No. 36, pages 157, 169, and B. M. Catal. Mughal Emperors, page LXXXI, Note*.

‡ Dowson's "Elliot," VI., 357.

§ Talboys Wheeler; "History of India," Vol. IV., Part I., page 203, Note 20.

cases (Cancer, Leo) even the stars of the constellations are represented. Beneath the sign comes the regnal year 13 and the phrase 'Sanah Jusus,' or, in the case of Gemini, Cancer and Scorpio, the word 'Sanah' alone.

"Of the complete series of the twelve zodiacal Ahmadabad rupees it will be seen that four (Virgo, Libra, Sagittarius and Aquarius) are quite unrepresented in the published catalogues. That all the twelve were issued there is no room to doubt, and James Forbes, writing his 'Oriental Memoirs' in 1813, expressly states: 'I once saw an entire collection of these rupees in silver, and a few others procured by chance of the same metal.' (2nd Ed. II., 215.) While poor imitations of the whole series are still sometimes exposed for sale (in Bombay I have been offered the twelve for Rs. 25), it is much to be feared that the complete sets formerly met with, as Forbes quaintly puts it, 'in the cabinets of the curious,' have long since been broken up and dispersed."

It will be observed that in the preceding paragraph Dr. Taylor is confining himself entirely to the question of the silver rupees minted at Ahmadabad. As the plate (which, by the kind permission of the Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, we are enabled to give) shows, the British Museum collection of coins contains representatives of every one of the signs for the gold mohurs, minted at Agra, and several forms for some of them. The plate contains nineteen of the mohurs, the twentieth giving an example of the inscription on the reverse. Of the eight signs known to exist of the Ahmadabad rupees, the British Museum collection contains all but Pisces, the last coin in the plate being a reproduction of the reverse of one of the silver rupees. I am indebted to Mr. E. J. Rapson, M. A., to whom I would here desire to express my great obligation, for the casts from which the photograph was taken.

In a large number of cases the design was evidently European. Nos. 1 and 21 show us the typical ram of Aries with the reverted head, significant, no doubt, of the position of Aries as the last, and not the first, of the signs of the zodiac at the time when they were originally mapped out. Number 22—the Taurus rupee—gives us again the traditional figure, the half-bull charging from out the cloud, which we still have in our atlases. Numbers 2 and 3 are, however, more strictly Indian in their design, showing the humped Indian Bull in full figure; and the two examples face different ways, showing that the artist attached no significance to the direction in which the sign was turned, and that strict astronomical accuracy was not sought by him. Numbers 4 and 23—the Twins—follow the Indian and not the European zodiacs, in representing a man and woman and not the Dioskouroi. This form—man and woman—is common to nearly all the Oriental zodiacs, but we have seen its place taken on a Burmese zodiac by a single female figure. The Crab, numbers 5 and 24, is a very spirited figure and stands in high and sharp relief. The Lion, numbers 6, 7 and 25, is one of the poorest designs, and can scarcely have been due to the same artist who designed numbers 5, 14 and 22. It will be seen that the lions in numbers 6 and 7, like the bulls, face different ways. Three forms for the Virgin follow: Numbers 8 and 9

are, without doubt, of Indian design; number 10 recalls the conventional one known in Europe. The Scorpion is shown under several forms, numbers 12 and 13 being probably Indian, whilst the sun is omitted from the background of number 26, possibly a reminiscence of the evil astrological repute of this "dark" and "ill-starred" sign. The Sagittarius of number 14 is, perhaps, the finest design of the series, but the Archer is represented as firing a Parthian shot, and not, as in our zodiac, shooting before him. Capricornus, numbers 15 and 27, would appear to have the head of a gazelle rather than of a goat. The fish-tail is very strongly emphasized in both cases. The three designs for Aquarius are evidently native, number 17 being simply an ordinary *lotah*.

Whether we owe to Jahangir or to his far more gifted empress the original idea of employing the zodiacal symbols as designs for coins, it must be admitted that they have proved themselves admirably suited for the purpose. There are few indeed in the long array of stiff and formal British coins with anything like the grace and beauty of the best of these Moghul mintages.

LEAVES FROM A NUMISMATIST'S NOTE BOOK.

In the hope that they may be of as much use to other collectors of German and Austrian coins as they have been to me, I herewith append an incomplete yet serviceable list of mint marks which I have found on coins (or recorded in books relating to them) which I usually call "Austrian," but which our German friends classify under the German Empire, Austria, Holy Roman Empire, etc., and sub-classify under Lower Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Styria, Silicia, etc., and again sub-classify under the various cities wherein they were minted.

There may be errors in the list, although it has been carefully gone over, and if discovered, I hope the reader will be kind enough to notify "The Numismatist." Dr. Heath will doubtless be as pleased as the writer if others will add to this list.

"NUMISMATIST."

Mint Marks on Coins Struck by the Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire for Austria and Other Possessions or Provinces.

MATTHIAS II. 1608-19.

Lower Austria. mm, Rooster.

mm, A tree. (Mint master, Isaias Jessensky.)

FERDINAND II. 1590-1637.

Vienna. mm, V. C.

St. Polten. mm, I. I. E. and a rose.
 Silicia. mm, H-R., I.-Z., P.-H., H.-Z.

FERDINAND III. 1637-57.

Lower Austria. mm, A crane.

Silicia { mm, G. H. and double lily; M. I. and duck; ER.
 mm, G. H.; H. G; G.; P. H. in monogram; G. G.
 mm, G. W.; O.; a duck.

LEOPOLD I. 1657-1705.

Lower Austria. mm, A. C. (Andreas Cetto.) Rose, mostly on coins, date 1670-76. \overline{MM} on coins dated 1680-94, star and B-W (struck in Wurzburg.)

Styria. mm, IAN., IG. W., I. A., S. H., L.,

Corinthia. mm, G. S., C. S., I. P.,

Tyrol (Neuburg on the Inn) mm, (a triangle.)

Silicia. mm, G. H., F. B. L., S. H. S., $\overline{MMW.}$
 M-M-W., C. B., G. W., FIK., F. N.,

JOSEPH I. 1690-1711.

Lower Austria. mm, I. M. H., \overline{MM} ,

Styria. mm, I. A.

Silicia. mm, F. N., C. B.,

Munich (1705-14) mm. Star.

FRANCIS I. 1745-65.

Vienna. mm, W-I., C. K. over W. I., I. C.—S. K.,

Gratz. mm, G.-R.,

Halle. mm, H-A.,

Prague. mm, P-R.,

Kremnitz. mm, K-B., EVM—D., SK—PD.,

Nagybanya mm, N-B,

Carlsburg. mm, C-A,

Nuremburg mm, N.

Pisa. mm, a bird., 2 crossed halberds.,

Antwerp, mm, a band.

On the coins of this reign the letters A, B, C, D-BA., BB., (under the bust) do not denote the place of mintage, the mintmarks being W-I, for Wien (Vienna,) KB for Kremnitz, etc.

MARIA THERESA. 1740-80.

Vienna. mm, I. C-S. K., C. K., I. C-F. A., C-A.,

Gratz. mm, C-V-G.—A-K.,

Halle. mm, A.S., as., V.C.—S.,

Gunzburg. mm, G., S.C., and G; S.C.,

Prague. mm, P.S.—I.K., C.VS.—K.,

Kremnitz. mm, S.K.—P.D.

Carlsburg. mm, A.H—G.S.,

JOSEPH II. 1765-90.

Vienna. A.
Krewnitz. B.
Prague. C.
Gratz. D.
Carlsburg. E.
Halle. F.
Nagybanga. G.
Gunsburg. H.
Milan. L.

FRANCIS II. 1793-1835.

Same as Joseph II, with addition of
Milan M, (old mm, L, discontinued.)
Venice. V.

FERDINAND I. 1835-1848. }
FRANCIS JOSEPH I. 1848- } Same as Francis II.

(I should like to learn the meaning of mintmark, S, occurring on coins from Joseph II to 1851.)

Mint Marks of Bohemia.

FERDINAND I. 1527-64.

Prague. mm. "I-O" in monogram. (Hans Harder.) F, crowned.
Kuttenberg. mm, Lion on shield.
Joachimsthal mm, $\frac{1}{2}$ moon and cross, $\frac{1}{2}$ rosette, Rosette.

MAXIMILIAN II. 1548-76.

Prague. mm. "I-O" in monogram. (Hans Harder.)
Kuttenburg. mm, Eagle's head, Rosette.
Joachimsthal mm, Goat's head, MM.

RUDOLPH II. 1575-1612.

Prague. mm, star, lily, 3 stars, $\frac{1}{2}$ moon and star.
Prague. mm, eagle wing to left.
Kuttenburg. mm, eagle wing to right, eagle's foot.
Kuttenburg. mm, eagle's head, double lily.
Joachimsthal mm, dolphin, eagle's head, rosette over a half-moon.
Budweis. mm, small lion's head.

MATTHIAS II. 1611-19.

Prague. mm, $\frac{1}{2}$ moon and star.
Kuttenburg. mm, a cock.
Joachimsthal. mm, lion's head with tongue hanging out.

FREDERICK (OF THE PFALZ.) 1619-20.

Prague. mm, Double lily.

FERDINAND II. 1617-37.

Prague.	mm.	half moon and star, $\frac{1}{4}$ griffin.
Prague.	mm.	hand with star, elk's head.
Kuttenburg.	mm.	O., star.
Olmütz.	mm.	P.H. monogram, B.Z., MF.
Brunn.	mm.	C. W. monogram.
Neisse.	mm.	N.

FERDINAND III. 1626-57.

Prague.	mm.	hand with star.
Olmütz.	mm.	O.,

LEOPOLD I. 1656-1705.

Prague.	mm.	anchor, P.M., G x E., G. E. MEIST.,
	mm.	I (ant or Freiherr Janiali), M. V. (Matthias Waist.
Kuttenberg.	mm.	closed hand with mallet, (Gregor Hackl.)
	mm.	hammer and mallet., same between C.—K.,
	mm.	hammer and mallet between B. W.,

JOSEPH I. 1687-1711.

Prague.	mm.	G. E., P.M.,
Kuttenberg.	mm.	hammer and mallet, same between B. W.,

CHARLES VI. 1711-40.

Prague.	mm.	I. A. P., F.S., F.S. monogram.
Kuttenberg.	mm.	2 crossed hammers., same between B. W.,

MARIA THERESA, 1740-80.

Jaachims thal. mm, vS-K., E v S-A. S., E v S—I. K.,

Mint Marks on Hungarian Coins.

LEOPOLD I, 1656-1705.

Pressburg.	mm.	C—H.
Haschan.	mm.	C—M.
Kremnitz.	mm.	K—B.
Munkacsér.	mm.	M—M.

THE REVOLUTION, 1704-07.

Same mints and marks as during reign of Leopold I.

JOSEPH I, 1705-11.

Kremnitz.	mm.	C-B.
Pressburg.	mm.	C.H., I.G.S. and C.S.H., I.G.S. and P—W.

CHARLES VI, 1711-40.

Kremnitz.	mm.	K. B.
Nagybanya.	mm.	N. B.
Pressburg.	mm.	C-H and P-W., I.G.S. and P. W., B. and P. W.

MARIA THERESA, 1740-80.

Kremnitz.	mm,	K-B., K. and EVM.—D., B. and EVM—D., B.S.K—P.D.
Nagybanya.	mm,	N.B., I.B—F.L., I.B.—I.V., B—V.,
JOSEPH II, 1790—.		
Kremnitz.	mm,	K. B.
LEOPOLD II, 1790—92.		
?	mm,	A.
FRANCIS II. 1792—1806.		
?	mm,	A., B.,
FERDINAND I, 1835—48.		
Kremnitz.	mm,	B., K.B.,
FRANCIS JOSEPH I, 1848—.		
Kremnitz.	mm,	K.B., G.Y.F., B.,
Nagybanya.	mm,	N.B.,

RUSSIA AND ITS MINOR COINS.

Russian history properly begins with 1462, or thirty years before the discovery of America by Columbus, when Ivan III, threw off the Tartar yoke and the modern line of Muscovite sovereigns began to reign over a divided but independent people. In 1534 most of these semi-tributary states were united by Ivan IV, who first assumed the title of Czar. Peter the great in 1721 took the title of Emperor. The primitive currency of Russia, like other early people, was of crude nature, the skins of animals there found being used in barter, later coins similar to that used by the Indo-Scythian and Byzantine Empire was used and still later that of the Tartars and neighboring and more civilized countries came into use.

COINAGE.

PETER, ALEXIEVITCH, THE GREAT, 1689—1725.

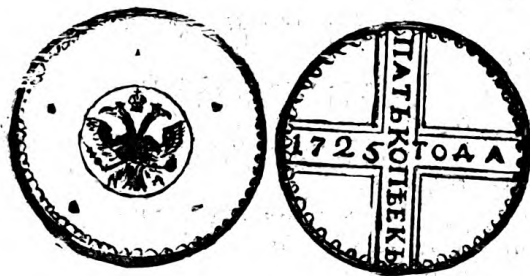
Obv. St. George, Russian inscription surrounding.

Rev Inscription in three lines surrounded by a further Russian inscription.



No. 3.

½ Kopeck (Poluska), ¼ Kopeck (Denga), 1 Kopeck, Nos. 1, 2, 3.



No. 4.

Obv. The imperial crowned, double-headed eagle, with extended wings, a sceptre in right talon, an orb in left and on breast a shield. Both heads are crowned and a larger crown occupies the space between, all within a small circle surrounded by five stars.

Rev. An outlined cross extending to the circumference within which is 5 Kopecks, No. 4.

CATHERINE I, ALEXIEVNA, 1725-27, wife of Peter I.

Obv. Similar to last. Rev. Similar to last.

5 Kopecks, 1726-27. Scott, No. 5.

Obv. St. George. Rev. Value.

1 Kopeck. No. 6.

PETER II, ALEXIEVITCH, 1727-30, grandson of Peter I.

Issued 5 and 1 Kopeck pieces similar to last reign. No. 7, 8.

ANNA, IVANOVNA, 1730-40, niece of Peter I.

Obv. Arms.

Rev. Value and date in three lines within a fancy cartouche.



No. 10.

½ Kopeck or Poluska. 1730-40.

¼ Kopeck or Denga. 1730-40. No. 9, 10.

There are many varieties of these coins but the main features remain the

same. We have also seen the $\frac{1}{2}$ kopeck struck over the kopeck of the preceding reign.

IVAN IV, ANTONOVITCH, 1740-1, grand-nephew of Anna.

This infant Czar reigned but one year, but $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ kopecks were struck similar to previous reign. These coins are exceedingly rare. Nos. 11, 12.

ELIZABETH I, PETROVNA, 1741-61, daughter of Peter the Great.

Struck coins similar to preceding reigns in $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ kopecks, 1743-54. Nos. 13, 14.

Obv. E. P. in script, eagle above clouds and date.

Rev. Same with value.

1 Kopeck, 1755-57. No. 15.

Obv. St. George killing the dragon, value on scroll beneath.

Rev. E. E. and P. P. in monogram script dividing the date, crown above, all surrounded by a wreath-

$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 2 Kopecks, 1757-62. Nos. 16, 17, 18, 20.



No. 19.

Obv. Similar to last. Rev. Value above.

2, 5 Kopecks, 1757-61. No. 19, 21.

Obv. Arms, value below.

Rev. Double monogram and date as above.

5 Kopecks, 1757-62. No. 22.

PETER III, FEODOROVITCH, 1762.

Peter III was a nephew of Elizabeth and reigned but a few months, being assassinated as a result of a conspiracy in his own household.

Obv. St. George. Rev. Value and date in four lines over drum, flags, etc.

1, 2, 4, 10 Kopecks, 1762. Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26.

CATHERINE II, ALEXIEVNA, 1762-96.

Catherine II was the wife of Peter III.

Obv. St. George killing the dragon.

Rev. J. E. in script monogram dividing date surrounded by a wreath, between the termini above, a crown.

$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 2 Kopecks, 1763-66. Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30.



No. 30.

Obv. Arms and value in band beneath.

Rev. Similar to last.

5 Kopecks, 1763-96. No. 31.



No. 31.

PAUL I, PETROVITCH, 1796-1801.

Son of Catherine II.

Obv. Russian capital P in script monogram over I, crown over all.

Rev. Value and date in three lines.

Poluska, Denga, 1, 2 Kopecks, 1797-1800. Nos. 32. 33. 34. 35.



No. 34.

ALEXANDER I, PAULOVITCH, 1801-25.

Eldest son of Paul I.

Obv. Arms in circular band. Rev. Value and date in three lines of same.
 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 2, 5 Kopecks, 1802-10. Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.



No. 39.

SECOND COINAGE.

Obv. Arms and date. Rev. Value and date in three lines, crown above, wreath surrounding.

$\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 2 Kopecks, 1810-25. Nos. 41, 42, 43.

NICHOLAS I, 1825-55.

Brother of Alexander.

Same type of coins as the second series of Alexander I.

Denga, 1, 2 Kopecks, 1827-30. Nos. 44, 45, 46.

SECOND COINAGE.

Eagle with outstretched wings, holds in talons a torch and thunderbolt, date beneath. Rev. Value in two lines. Dash and mint mark E. M. below.

1, 2, 5, 10 Kopecks, 1830-39. Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50.



No. 50.

THIRD COINAGE.

Obv. Script H (Russian N) over I, surmounted by a crown. Rev. Value and date in four lines.

$\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3 Kopecks, value expressed in figures, 1839-48. Nos. 51, 52, 53, 54, 55.



No. 54.

FOURTH COINAGE.

Obv. Capital H crowned, over I. Rev. Value and date, crown above. Poluska, Denga, Kopeck, 1849-55. Nos. 56, 57, 58.



No. 53.

Obv. Arms, double-headed eagle, occupies the whole field. Rev. Value and date in three lines surrounded by a wreath.

2, 3, 5 Kopecks, 1849-65 Nos. 59, 60, 61.

ALEXANDER II, 1855-81.

Son of Nicholas.

Obv. A in script over 11, crown above. Rev. Crown; value and date in two lines

Poluska, Denga, Kopeck, 1855-64 Nos. 62, 63, 64 In the earlier issues the crown is larger, the value in smaller letters and the date larger.



No. 64.

Similar to the same values of the fourth issue of Nicholas, 2, 3, 5 Kopecks, 1855-65 Nos. 65, 66, 67.

SECOND COINAGE.

Obv. Crowned A over 11, wreath of olive and oak branches. Rev. Value and date in three lines. Milled edges.

$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ Kopeck, 1867-81. Nos. 68, 69.

Obv. Arms in ornamental band with inscription, part incuse and part in relief. Rev. Value in two lines in headed circle, surrounded by wreath. Date above, incuse.

1, 2, 3, 5 Kopecks, 1867-81. Nos. 70, 71, 72, 73.



No. 73.

ALEXANDER III, 1881—.

Second son of Alexander II.

Coinage similar to Alexander II but with script A over 111.

$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 2, 3, 5 Kopecks, 1882—. Nos. 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79.

THE LAFAYETTE DOLLAR**A Coin Commemorating the French Patriot and Washington.**

(From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

The 100th anniversary of the death of Washington was selected as an appropriate day for beginning the coinage of the Lafayette silver dollar, and the first coin of the 50,000 authorized to be struck off by act of Congress was stamped at exactly 11:15 o'clock Friday morning.

This coin, like the Columbian half-dollar, is a legal tender for its face value, but it is not likely to become current as money at any time, owing to the demand for it as a memento, and the still greater demand by coin collectors. It was designed to be sold at a premium for the benefit of the Lafayette Monument Fund, to which school children of the country have already contributed nearly \$50,000. The movement originated a little more than a year ago in penny subscriptions by the school children, and was supplemented by the passage of an act to coin a commemorative dollar, uniform in weight and fineness with the standard silver dollar, but of design appropriate to its souvenir purpose.

The monument, which is to be erected in Paris, is an equestrian statue of Lafayette and is shown on the obverse side of the coin. It was designed by Paul Barlett, the New York artist, and the design was approved by the Fine Arts Board, of Paris, which passes upon all statues proposed to be erected in that city.

The obverse side bears the heads of Washington and Lafayette, Washington's being from Houdin's bust and Lafayette's from the Coudois head on a medal made at the French mint. The dies were engraved by Charles E. Barber, engraver of the United States mint, and the coin is pronounced by experts to be a work of great artistic merit.

There was very little ceremony Friday, only a small group of mint officials, members of the Memorial Association and representatives of the press being present. The coin press used was an old one in the mint, and has been exhibited all over the country at international and state expositions. It was made years ago at Merrick's. It was operated by Miss Gleary.

As the first coin, heated by hundreds of tons of pressure put upon it, was taken from the dies she handed it to Superintendent Boyer, of the Mint, and it was then inspected by the engraver and pronounced perfect. After showing it to Robert J. Thompson, the secretary of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, it was given to Mr. Roberts, director of the mint, who had come on

from Washington to be present on this occasion. After placing it in a suitable case it will be given to President McKinley, who will send it to the president of the French Republic.

The Commission has fixed the price of the coins at \$2, and Mr. Thompson says that orders for nearly 30,000 of the 50,000 have been received from New York alone.

The price paid for the first Columbian half-dollar issued from the press was \$10,000. For the first coin struck off Friday \$5,000 has been offered, but not accepted, as it has been determined to give it to the French president. The press, turning out 80 coins a minute, completed the entire issue on Friday.

A SHORT HISTORY OF COINAGE.

In the evolution of money the metals gradually superseded all other commodities as the medium of exchange. Iron and copper came to be produced in such quantities that they ceased to be "precious metals" and gave way to silver. In the course of time, as civilization and the demands of trade required it, gold was introduced into one country after another. In this evolution a nation's needs and progress can be pretty accurately determined by noting the kind of money used by it.

At first the metals passed by weight. To save the trouble of carrying scales and the danger of being cheated by means of alloys, the custom gradually grew up of having the ruling prince cut the metals into pieces of convenient size and shape and stamp on one side of the piece its weight and fineness (and later on its worth) and on the other side the features of the prince as the author of the stamp. This was the origin of coinage.

But princes were sometimes tempted by their greed or their need to put into the coins less of the metal than they should. Then, in order to compel people to accept these debased coins in payment of obligations, the princes decreed that the coins must be accepted. This was the origin of what are known as "legal tender" laws.

For hundreds of years the money of Rome was copper. We have a memento of that time in our English word "estimate." The Latin word for copper is "aes," and to estimate literally means to give the value in copper. About 300 B. C. copper was dethroned and silver became the standard money. About 150 B. C. gold began to be used in Rome as money. With the fall of Rome Europe was for about five centuries almost entirely without gold money, the currencies of mediæval Europe being of silver and copper. The reintroduction of gold coinage began at Florence, Italy, in 1252 with the coinage of the florin.

As a result of the Crusades the commerce of Florence, Genoa, Venice and other states lying along the Mediterranean had so increased as to demand the use of a more convenient money than silver. Gradually other nations, as their commerce became great enough, introduced the use of gold money with silver money. The Crusades not only enlarged trade along the Mediterranean, but they also opened up to Europe the then only gold yielding districts, the Crimea, so that the demand for gold money and the source of supply came together. The use of gold as money was thereby both necessitated and made possible.

Then began the coinage of both metals. Then began, too, as a consequence, the monetary troubles with which the history of the next five centuries abounds--the alternation of silver money and gold money, the frequent changes in the ratio in the vain attempt to keep both, the edicts against shipping out either kind of coin, the execution of prominent merchants and others for seeking gain by exporting the metal undervalued in the mints of one country and overvalued in the mints of another. These "open mints for both metals" were not in consequence of any theory of "bimetallism," but of what Leon Say, quoted before, so aptly characterized as "the primitive inability of the legislators to combine together the two precious metals otherwise."

Oresme, Copernicus, Gresham and others had at different times and in different countries pointed out the source of the trouble, but the "primitive inability of the legislators" left the countries without a remedy. And the supply of gold and silver was so small (as will be seen by reference to the table showing their annual production) that the nations kept on, hoping against hope (as we are apt to do when we see no alternative) that somehow the open mint for both metals would give the circulation of both. But, as we have seen, these hopes were indulged only to be disappointed. England cut the Gordian knot in 1816 and was freed from the financial embarrassments on this score that had afflicted her. But other nations kept on in their old way, with the old results of alternating standards, losing at one time their gold and at another time their silver.

The flood of gold at the middle of this century opened the way for relief. Our own country, as might be expected from the enterprise and intelligence of our people, was the first to act. As we have seen, congress as early as 1853 (before the birth of the Republican party) passed an act making silver coins subsidiary and limiting their coinage and tender. France began to move in 1857, and in 1865 the countries composing the Latin union adopted the principle of limited coinage and tender of silver. Germany followed in 1871-73. And the principle has now been adopted by nearly all the civilized nations of the world.



President, Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.
Vice President, Jno. A. Heckelman, Cullom, Ill.
Secretary, Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.
Treasurer, Dr. A. L. Fisher, Elkhart, Ind.
Librarian, Fred B. Stebbins, Adrian, Mich.

It is said that one-half the world does not know how the other half live. It is no doubt true that most of us members of the Association know little or nothing of what others are doing. No doubt but that one often wonders as he sees the new names added to the roll, what this one or that one is doing as a daily work. We do not suppose for a moment that any of you imagine that he does nothing but sit in some obscure corner or back room, devoting his entire time to the study of coins or gloating over some new acquisitions. On the contrary, our members are active participants in the great drama of life, occupying positions of honor and trust, but who find in our science a pleasant diversion, a surcease from daily toil, a rest for a tired brain, or perhaps a safety valve for their surplus energy.

We have more or less correct data regarding our newest sixty-five members, and though statistics are considered tedious, and at the risk of being tiresome, we shall venture to give a few, trusting that each one of you, when the high *personale* of our membership is revealed, may down all notions of crankism, boys' play, etc., and take inspiration in the knowledge that he is in a "glorious company."

Of course the other hundred or so are just as good in every way, but the papers that might prove it are not in our possession.

Among our last sixty-five applicants we have: Bankers, 5; lawyers, 3; druggists, 3 railroad, 2; merchants, 7; telegraph operators, 2; clerks, 6; salesmen, 2; machinists, 2; dealers in coins, 2; clergymen, 2; students, 2; and one each of the following: Builder, bookseller, bookkeeper, curio dealer, chemist, professor chemistry, caretaker, cabinet maker (piano), curator museum, credit-man, dentist, editor, glass worker, glass cutter, gentleman, laborer, manager piano factory, manufacturer, post office, retired, surgeon, steward, supt. of schools (county), supt. of schools, real estate, treas school board.

Our sixty-five come from the following states, provinces and countries: Illinois, 7; New York, 7; Pennsylvania, 6; Quebec, 5; New Jersey, 4; Michigan, 3; British Columbia, 3; Manitoba, Indiana, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Missouri, 2 each; and one each from California, Connecticut, Egypt, India, Kentucky, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Maryland, Nova Scotia, North Dakota, New Brunswick, New Foundland, New Hampshire, Oregon, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah and Wisconsin.

Sixty-one members who gave their ages confess to having lived a total of 2,144 years, or an average of a little over thirty-five years each. The youngest is 12 years of age; the oldest 68.

The secretary will gladly furnish application blanks on request to any member why can make use of them or to anyone who desires to unite with us. We welcome all to join with us in this work. One dollar now pays all to Jan. 1, 1901, and entitles one to THE NUMISMATIST, the official organ, gratis, during the time.

GEO. F. HEATH, Sec'y.

Monroe, Mich., Jan. 1, 1900.

EDITORIAL.

Editor, GEO. F. HEATH, M. D., Monroe, Mich.

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		W. Thurston, 55 Elphenstone Road, Hastings, England.

FOLLOWING the outline as laid down in our November issue and to facilitate exchanges between our subscribers and members of the Association, we begin with this issue a series of articles on the minor coins of various countries. Our correspondent in December number names Russia to begin with, which we accept. It will be noted that the numbers given correspond with

those given in Scott's Catalogue, now out of print, and this method will be continued in succeeding installments for the convenience of those who may have this catalogue. It is proposed to make these articles more complete than ever given heretofore, both in the way of text and illustration, and collectors cannot afford to miss a number of this volume. The next installment will take up the coins of Servia, Moldavia and Wallachia, Roumania, Finland, Bulgaria, Poland and Lithuania. Now it is proposed that all who have duplicate coins of these countries after their publication, to send in their lists, giving the numbers of their duplicates to us for publication. Lowest prices for good coins should accompany them. Lists of Russian duplicates are now in order and will be given in our February issue and if this plan meets with sufficient encouragement it will be carried on during the year.

A STATEMENT issued by the director of the mint shows that the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the calendar year ended December 30, 1899, was \$139,243,191, as follows: Gold, \$111,344,220; silver, \$26,061,519; minor coins, \$1,837,451. The coinage executed during the month of December last amounted to \$9,711,884, as follows: Gold, \$7,469,952; silver, \$1,886,605; minor coins, \$355,327.

W. K. HALL, Petersboro, Ont., sends us a rubbing of a Van Buren Medal, silver, size 40, on the reverse of which are the clasped hands, tomahawk and peace pipe, with the words "Peace and Friendship." This he obtained from an Indian at Caughuawaga and wants to know its value. A good authority has placed the value of these undoubted originals at \$60. Of course this is an Indian "Peace" medal and such as were presented by the presidents to the Indian chiefs who visited Washington to make treaties. Restrikes may be obtained in bronze at the mint for \$2.00.

DR. JACOB HIRSCH, Munich, Bavaria, one of our advertisers, writes us regarding a rare American medal that has come into his possession.

Obv. Two vessels with English and French flags.

Rev. Personification of the Christian Church and the New World. The medal is in silver, fine but a little cleaned. Size, mm 35, grams, 14.5. Dated 1755. One was lately sold at auction in Germany for 180 marks, but Dr. Hirsch will part with his for half the amount.

WE take especial pleasure in calling attention to H. E. Morey's sale, advertised in this issue, and believe our readers will patronize him liberally. If the lots are not as represented, no sale; the collector-buyer can ask no more. These sales in the past have proved popular features in this magazine and we have no doubt this will prove no exception to the rule. Remember the date and send in your bids early.

At the United States mint in Philadelphia 122,790,528 coins were made during the year 1899, representing a value of little more than \$65,000,000. In addition to the coinage for this country, work was done for Costa Rica and San Domingo. The total number of gold coins executed for the United States was 4,669,768, valued at \$54,632,750. The silver pieces coined numbered 38,075,384, representing a value of \$8,214,565. The coins of the baser metals, nickel and copper, were issued in abundance. Five-cent pieces to the value of \$1,301,451.55—26,029,031 pieces—and \$536,000.31 worth of cents—53,600,031 pieces—were minted. For San Domingo, 241,314 silver pesos were coined. For Costa Rica the mint coined 25,000 twenty-colones pieces, 50,000 ten-colones and 100,000 five-colones pieces, all gold coins, with a valuation of \$698,023.26.

"LEAVES From a Numismatist's Note Book" will be kept up during the year. The author, who is well known to the fraternity, prefers to remain *incog.*, but the series will be found to be of unusual interest.

OUR readers will remember with pleasure a story of numismatic interest, "Mr. Pierpont's Repentance," that we published in our early numbers of 1895. Charles Grant Allen, its author, and well known in all literary circles, died in London last October.

THIS brief communication has been troubling us. What does he mean by the word "dear?" As the "dear" dollar was enclosed, we have concluded to demand no apology.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST: Enclosed find \$1.00 (U. S.), my fee as member No. 131, A. N. A., for the year 1900, and for its dear official organ, THE NUMISMATIST. Very truly yours, J. W. MILLER, Ste Luce, Quebec, Canada.

AS HAS been announced, we take, beginning with this issue, several associates, who will divide with us the responsibility of our evil doings. The names are well known and familiar ones to the readers of this magazine. If this may be called a promotion, it is a merited one. If a little release from editorial and publishing work by the editor, a needed one. If it shall aid in popularizing this magazine, it will be a move in the right direction. This magazine is edited and published by collectors for collectors. What more can we do to deserve and receive the support of all collectors and students of coinage?

WE have all heard more or less of the proposed Lafayette Dollar. It has now been struck and is monopolizing the attention of collectors. We are a firm believer in these medallic issues, for besides being a legal coin, they represent something. In this case, besides being a souvenir, they have a legal value, and the possessor has the satisfaction of knowing that he has contributed so much to a worthy object.

"ENCLOSED find the necessary 'boodle' to keep on good terms with you. Have spent many a dollar foolishly, but this one I consider returns with a harvest of reward."

WILLIAM S. DISBROM.

H. E. MOREY'S 33RD MAIL AUCTION SALE.

Closing February 12 1900, of the Pierce Collection of England and Canada and other Properties.

CANADA.

- 1 Hudson Bay Co's Tokens, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 N. B., complete set of four, Le Roux No. 486 to 489, obtained from an Indian chief by a surveyor on the Can. Pacific R. R. In very good condition.
- Le Roux Nos.
- 2 797 1813 Marquis Wellington $\frac{1}{4}$ d., very fine with mint luster.
- 3 768 1812 one penny token, date on obv., very good.
- 4 574 T. Duseman, Bellville, good.
- 5 436 1814 obv. bust, Rev. ship, good.
- 6 495 Magdalen Island penny, very fine.
- 7 444, 445, 447, 452 N. S. store cards, all very good, 4 pcs.
- 8 433, 437 N. S. $\frac{1}{4}$ d. tokens, scarce, good, 2 pcs.
- 9 411, 412, 422, 428, 430, 434, 432, 438, 440 N. S. $\frac{1}{4}$ d. tokens, etc., some fine, 9 pcs.
- 10 414, 419, 420, 421, 427, 429 N. S. penny tokens, av. very good, 6 pcs.
- 11 378 N. B. $\frac{1}{2}$ ct., very good.
- 12 373, 374, 375, 376, 377 Coins of N. B., mostly fine, 5 pcs.
- 13 351, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357 Coins of P. E. I., good and very good, 6 pcs.
- 14 770, 771, 772, 774, 775, 776, 781, 800, 804 So-called doubtful coins of Canada, very good, 9 pcs.
- 15 793 1813 Wellington's battles; rev., one penny token, very good.
- 16 964 1813 Trade and Navigation farthing, very good.
- 17 783, 684, 687, 503, 730, 504, 790, 791, 792, 793 Average good, 10 pcs.
- 18 806, 807, 809, 810, 811, 813 Wellington $\frac{1}{4}$ d. tokens, very good to fine, 6 pcs.
- 19 508, 517, 540, 553, 561, 560, 566 Boquet sou tokens, good, 7 pcs.
- 20 Lion; Brutus, 2 var.; Mercury and Vincet Amore Patrae, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. tokens; av. good, 5 pcs.
- 21 Balance of collection, consisting of habitant sou and two sou piece, St. George pennies and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in very good to fine, all different, 20 pcs.
- 22 The duplicates, 19 varieties, fair to fine, 40 pcs.

ENGLAND.

- 23 Edward pennies, good, 3 pcs.
- 24 Edward VI shilling, good.
- 25 Henry VIII groat, front and side view, good, 2 pcs.
- 26 Elizabeth shilling, good.
- 27 Elizabeth 6 p., good.
- 28 Elizabeth 3 d., $\frac{1}{2}$ gro., 3 2 d, 3 pcs.
- 29 Charles II, crown very good.
- 30 William III, crown very good.
- 31 William and Mary, 1 crown, very good.
- 32 William and Mary, $\frac{1}{2}$ crown, good.
- 33 Anna, $\frac{1}{2}$ crown, very good.
- 34 Geo. II, young head, 1 crown, very good.
- 35 Geo. II, old head, 1 crown, very good.
- 36 Geo. III. 1 crown, fine.
- 37 Geo. IV, 1 crown, very fine.
- 38 Shillings of Chas. II, Wm. III, Wm. and Mary, Ann and the 4 Georges, average very good, 8 pcs.
- 39 Sixpences of the above, 8 pcs.
- 40 Shilling tokens, 5 var., fine, 5 pcs.
- 41 Sixpence Tokens, 5 " " 5 pcs.
- 42 The $\frac{1}{2}$ d and farthings of Chas. II, Wm. and Mary, Wm. III and Geo. I, average very good, 8 pcs.
- 43 The pence, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. and farthings, of Geo. III, excepting 1797, fine, 11 pcs.
- 44 2d and 1d, Geo. III, very good and fine, 2 pcs.
- 45 The remaining English copper, Geo. II, IV, Wm. IV and Vict., 27 var, average fine, 27 pcs.
- 46 The duplicates, 17 var., 35 pcs.

IRELAND.

- 47 Chas. I, farthing, good.
- 48 " II, $\frac{1}{2}$ d, "
- 49 James II, $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 4 pcs gun money, fair, 5 pcs.
- 50 The balance of the Irish col. Wm. and Mary, Wm. III, $\frac{1}{2}$ d of the Georges, 12 var., av. good, 1 pierced, 12 pcs.

ISLE OF MAN.

- 51 1700, 1d, fair.
- 52 1733, $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d, good, 2 pcs.
- 53 1758, penny, "
- 54 1786, $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d, " 2 pcs.
- 55 1798 and 1811, $\frac{1}{2}$ d, " 2 pcs.
- 56 1813, $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d, " 2 pcs.
- 57 1831, Vict. far., $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d, good, 4 pcs.

JERSEY.

- 58 Complete set, fine, 8 pcs,

GUERNSEY,

- 59 Complete set, fine, 8 pcs.

ANOTHER PROPERTY—SILVER DOLLARS.

- 60 1795, flowing hair, very good.
 61 1796, small date, " "
 62 1798, large eagle, "
 63 1799 over 98, "
 64 1799, five stars facing, "
 65 1799, six " " "
 66 1800, very "
 67 1847, very fine.
 68 1857, " "
 69 1877, trade, bril. proof.
 70 1878, " " "
 71 1879, " " "
 72 1880, " " "
 73 1883, " " "
 74 1879, standard " "
 75 1884, " " "

2-CENT PIECES.

- 76 1864, unc., 10 pcs.
 77 1865-66-67-68-69-70-71, unc., 7 pcs.

SMALL CENTS.

- 78 1859-60-61-62-63-64, nickel unc., 6 pcs.
 79 1864-65-68-69-70-73-75 76-79-80, unc., 10 pcs.
 80 1881-83-84-85-86-88-91-97, unc., 8 pcs.
 81 Large copper cents, av good, no holes, 29 dif dates, 50 pcs.
 82 Foreign copper coins, a few nickel and brass, a good lot, 70 pcs.
 83 Confederate bills, 30 var., very good, 60 pcs.
 84 Broken bank bills and wild cat notes, 20 var., very good, 40 pcs.
 85 Political medals about the size of copper cent, brass, w. m. and bronze, some pierced, 25 var., good, 50 pcs.
 86 1 International stamp album, 9th ed., with 225 stamps in good condition.
 87 A lot of 10,000 foreign stamps, many duplicates.
 88 50 coin catalogues of Frossard, Chapman, Haseltine, Mason, Cogan and others, unpriced, in fine condition.
 89 Colonial copper, Mass., Conn., N. J., Va., Nova Constellatio, Fugio, and Wood's 4d, poor to fair, all can be classified, 10 var., 20 pcs.
 90 "Liberty" cents, 1802, 03 &c, fair to good, all dates visible, no holes, 50 pcs.

GREEK & ANCIENT SILVER.

- 91 Alex. the Great, tetra drachm, good.
 92 do " "

93	Corinth,	di drachm, good.
94	Massilia,	" "
95	Agrigentum	" "
96	Tarentum	" "
97	Neopolis	" "
98	Metapontum	" "
99	Athens tetra	drachm "
100	Thurium	di drachm "
101	Rhodes.	" "
102	Partha	drachm "

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Satisfaction guaranteed or goods may be returned within 30 days.

Remember the date, February 12, 1900.

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This department is under the control of our subscribers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate fee of one cent a word will be charged, otherwise it will be gratis, and all are invited to make the best possible use of the department.

TO EXCHANGE: Medals and foreign coins for a good camera. Thos. L. Elder, 343 Princeton Place, E. E. Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED: To buy, sell or exchange, both American and Canadian coins and tokens, also foreign coins not in my collections. Virginia H. Eaton, Verona, Pa.

WANTED. Standard silver dollar of 1873, San Francisco mint; Good premium will be paid. Address, A. G. Heaton, care Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

WANTED: The Numismatist Vol. II, Nos. 1 to 9 inclusive, and 11 and 12. Will pay cash. W. H. Taylor, North Wales, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE: Carved Chinese jades. Roman, Greek and old German coins for authentic Indian relics in flint, stone, shell and bone. Dr. W. O. Emery, Crawfordsville, Ind.

If you have a camera, send two-cent stamp for corresponding membership card or 25 cents for active membership card and get copy of the organ of the American Camera Club Exchange. Has most foreign members of any club of U. S. Publishes Exchanges, Camera Prints, for others. Stamps, Entires and Coins. L. Brodstone, Superior, Nebraska.

I will mail you a pair of Chinese Bound Feet Shoes, for one dollar. Size, shape and material exactly like those worn. They are neat and pretty and will be a great curio in any home. Money received goes to educate Chinese boys and girls. Address, Geo. S. Miner, Sup't "Special Gift" schools, Foo-chow, China.

FOR SALE: Box of 100 Medallions celebrities etc., \$25.00. Bronze medal Colonial Exhibition, London 1886, (2 in.) in leather case, 3½ oz., Pictorial chart 18x28 in., \$8. Cavalier Playing Cards (very rare,) Political Satire of Commonwealth. Facsimile of pack belonging to Lord Nelson, \$4.00. R. James, Notre Dame De Grace, Montreal, Canada.

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WANTED: Fine ancient Greek and Roman copper coins. Dr. M. Burke, 147 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE: Proof sets of 1894, 1897, 1898 and 20c brilliant proof 1878. Dollar of 1853 very good. Uncirculated half dollars 1838, 1839, Orleans mint. A. G. Cook, Waterloo, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE: 119 philaletic papers, all different, published in 1894-98, for back numbers of THE NUMISMATIST, large cents or half cents. V. C. Harriman, Rotterdam Junction, N. Y.

WANTED: To purchase priced catalogues of Frossard's 156th and 157th sale, or will give dime prior to 1870 for the loan of either. G. A. Larned, Webster, Mass.

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WANTED: Canadian copper coins or tokens in good condition, dated before 1860. G. F. Landon, Box 594, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

WANTED: U. S. gold in uncirculated condition up to 1856, and since that year in proof. All denominations. Geo. D. Woodside, 16 So. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Old U. S. gold and silver coins. W. G. Wright, 445 F St., San Bernardino, Cal.

WANTED: To buy U. S. Coins prior to 1800. David R. Lewis, Gibson City, Illinois.

WANTED: To buy Canadian coins and medals such as I have not got in my collection. Blair T. LeBlanc, Moncton, N. B., Canada.

WANTED: To correspond with any collector having a large lot of duplicate German coins. Object, exchange in same series. I also want a copy of Scott's Copper Coin Catalogue, 1893. State condition and price. C. O. Trowbridge, Framingham, Mass.

To EXCHANGE: Strictly uncirculated Columbian quarter-dollars for mint mark gold dollars. Albert S. Elwell, Bridgeton, N. J.

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To EXCHANGE: Canadian coins, &c.; for stamps, cataloguing not less than 5c. each. Will also exchange Canadian revenues; pretty, popular and cheap, on above terms. W. Kelsey Hall, Peterboro, Ont.

To EXCHANGE: Uncirculated Columbian half-dollar, 1892, for offer of fractional currency. Henry Shafer, 263 Canal St., Albany, N. Y.

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1' " $\frac{1}{2}$ ' 1837 City Bank, " " "	25
1' " $\frac{1}{2}$ ' 1837 Quebec Bank, " " "	25
1' " $\frac{1}{2}$ ' 1842 and 1844 Montreal Bank, "	25
1' " $\frac{1}{2}$ ' 8 pieces to set, Bank Upper Canada.....	1 00
1 cent, 1871, Prince Edward Island.....	10
1 cent, 1861-64, Nova Scotia, pair.....	20
1 cent, 1861-64, New Brunswick, pair.....	20
Complete uncirculated set Canadian cents for every year issue from 1858 to 1899, 20 pieces.....	2 00

ENGLAND.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ' and $\frac{1}{2}$ ' George II, 1st coinage, good, pair.....	35
$\frac{1}{2}$ ' and $\frac{1}{2}$ ' " " 2d " " "	35
$\frac{1}{2}$ ', $\frac{1}{2}$ ' and 1' " III, 1806 " 9', 3 pieces.....	35
$\frac{1}{2}$ ' and $\frac{1}{2}$ ' " " 1799 " good, pair.....	25
$\frac{1}{2}$ ', $\frac{1}{2}$ ' and 1' " IV, " 3 pieces.....	35
$\frac{1}{2}$ ', $\frac{1}{2}$ ' and 1' William IV " 3 "	30
$\frac{1}{2}$ ', $\frac{1}{2}$ ' and 1' Victoria, 1st coinage, (thick), 3 pieces.....	25
$\frac{1}{2}$ ', $\frac{1}{2}$ ' and 1' " 2d " (thin), 3 "	15

MEXICO.

8 reals, copper, Necessity, Genl. Morales in rebellion with Spain, 1812...	1 00
--	------

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British, Indian Mutiny, silver.....	2 50
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French, Battles in Italy, silver.....	2 20
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10.00	“ “ “ “ “	15c
20.00	“ “ “ “ “	15c
50.00	“ “ “ “ “ Scarce.....	25c
100.00	“ “ “ “ “ “	25c
500.00	“ “ “ “ “ “	50c

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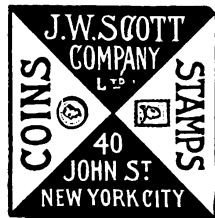
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THE NUMISMATIST

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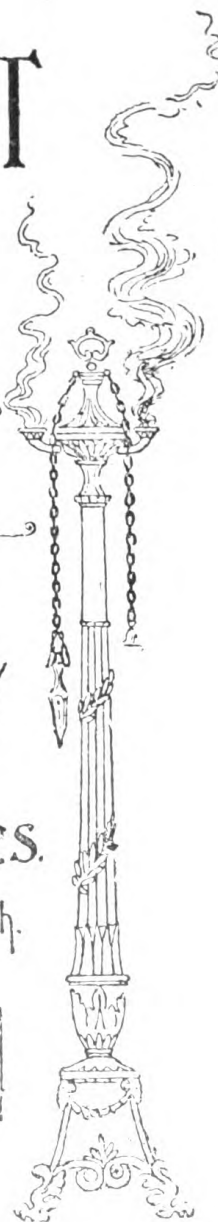
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GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

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NO. 2.



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The Numismatist.

VOL. XIII.

MONROE, MICH., FEBRUARY, 1900.

NO. 2.

SOME RARE PAPAL COINS.

[BY ERNEST ROBERTSON.]

A reliable history of the Coinage of the Popes has still to be written. So far as we are aware, this important branch of European numismatics has never received the attention it deserves. Among collectors of note, Scilla, Floravante and Cinagli are the principal contributors to the literature of the subject.

The Coinage of the Popes is well deserving of careful and exhaustive treatment. It presents to the general history of the Christian world, as well as that of art, an interest of the highest order. It reflects the greatest credit upon the artistic perceptions of the successive Popes and compares more than favorably with the monetary systems of temporal governments. No sooner had Julius II restored the Temporal Power, or as some would say, created it in its modern form than the splendor of the Pontifical Court began to attract to the Eternal City the most practical workers in metals to be found in every country in Europe. The various pontifical *ateliers* vied with each other in producing the most artistic coins and medals, many of which roused the legitimate envy of European sovereigns. Several emperors and not a few kings of France despatched special embassies to Rome to beg the reigning pontiff to allow a successful designer to give lessons in the coveted art to their chief coiners, and it stands on record in the Vatican archives that an eastern potentate sent especially to Rome to beg a complete set of the coins issued from the Bologna mint.

The silver coins described in the present article form part of an extensive and valuable collection of gold and silver belonging to Mr. Hartwell D. Gris-

sell, of Oxford, to whose kindness the writer is indebted for leave to reproduce the several specimens appearing as illustrations. Before passing to a detailed description of the various specimens, a few words are necessary, descriptive of the chief pontifical mints in the Papal States during the ascendancy of the Temporal power. Although the Roman took precedence of all other Papal mints, such was rather the case from its close connection with the Holy See than from any exceptional merit displayed by the workmen engaged upon the Papal coinage. The Roman mint continued to strike coins for over three hundred years, except during the Pontificate of Leo XI, in whose reign no new coins were put into circulation.

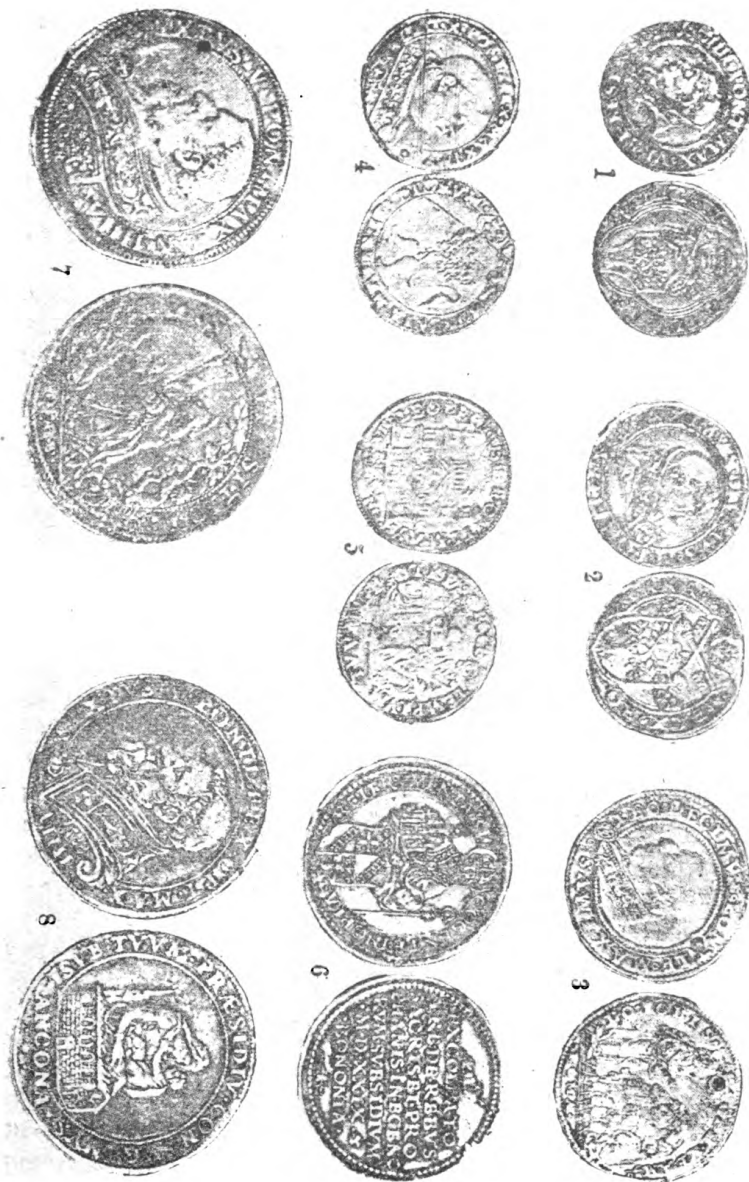
After Rome, Bologna was the chief center for the striking of Papal coins. There is little difficulty in distinguishing the coins of this mint, the majority of which bear the imprint of either St. Petronius or a lion rampant, with the traditional legend, *Bononia docet*, on their reverse, a graceful allusion to the celebrated university of that city. It was in the Bologna mint that most of the coins were struck during a vacancy in Apostolic See, many of which bore the arms of the Cardinal Legate or of the governor of the city.

The history of the Ferrara mint is singularly chequered. No sooner had the town become united to the Papal States during the Pontificate of Clement VIII, than a mint was opened, which turned out a number of elegant coins, many of which are the envied possessions of numismatists. The distinguishing feature of Ferrara coinage is the image of St. George and the dragon. Sixtus V, who, previous to his elevation to the Sovereign Pontificate, was a friar at Montalto, signalized his accession to power by opening a mint in this important town, from which his successor, Urban VII, had several choice specimens struck during his ephemeral Pontificate. Julius II was responsible for opening a number of mints, among which those of Perugia, Parma and Reggio were the more important. The small town of Pesaro, for a time a fief of the Papal States, possessed a mint of its own, but the only pope who had money coined in it was Leo X, though the noble family of Della Revere perpetuated its memory by the coinage of secular money.

Passing now to a detailed description of the coins here reproduced, we have carefully selected only such specimens, from the close of the fifteenth century down to the time of the late pope, as are admittedly rare examples of Papal silver coinage.

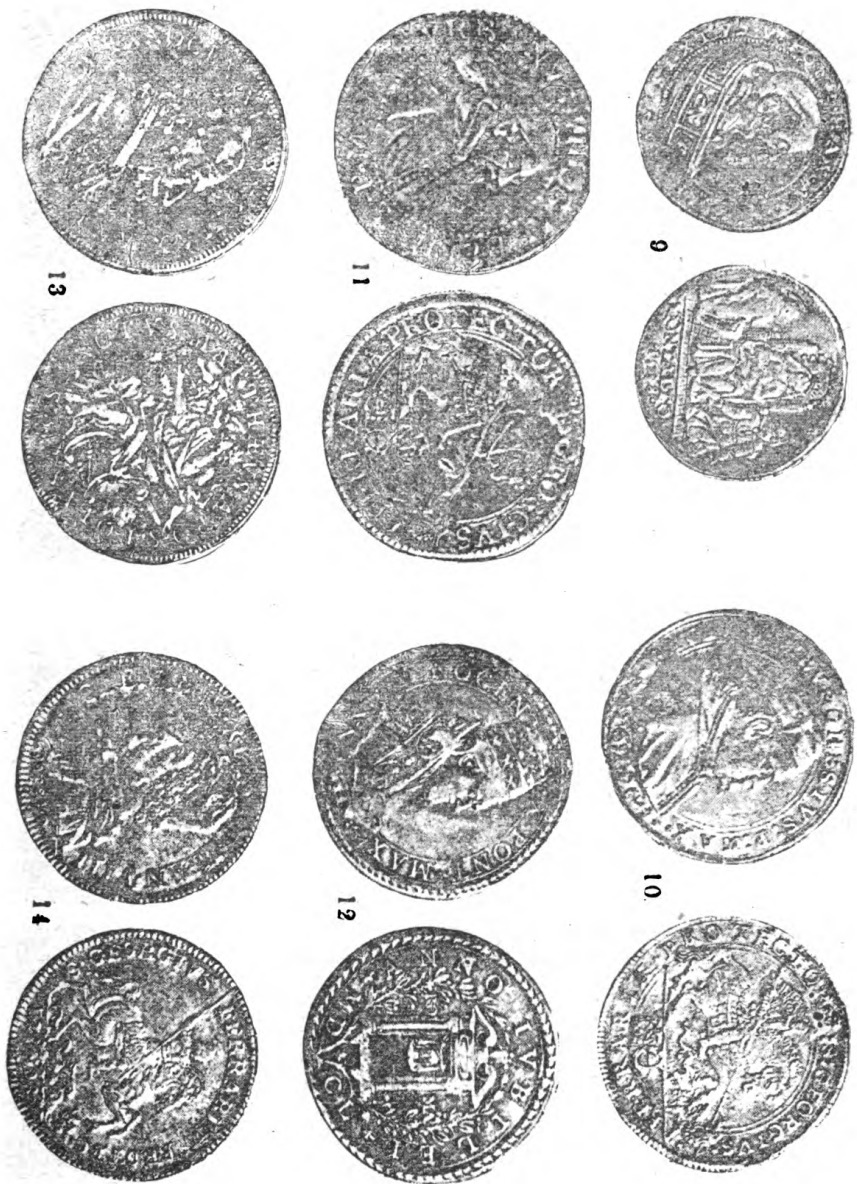
In the giulio (1) of Sextus IV (1471-1484), we find the first representation of a bust portrait of a pope. It was during the reign of this pope that a double giulio was first coined, all of which bore the Pontiffs portrait in profile.

One of the rarest specimens of the double giulio (2) is that of Julius II (1503-1513), who was of the same family as Sextus IV. On the happy occasion of the reconciliation of the families of the Orsini and Colonna, Julius II ordered this coin to be struck, its reverse bearing witness in appropriate terms—*Pax, Romana*—to the auspicious event. The coin from which our illustration was taken realized over twenty pounds at the great sale of the Cavaliere Giancarlo Rossi's collection some years ago. It was during the reign of this



pope that the first silver testone was coined. Leo X (1513-1521), who succeeded Julius II, like all members of the Medici family, was a generous patron of art, and the mints at Modena, Parma and Piacenza were kept at high pressure turning out the wholesale orders received from Rome. We are able to give three specimens of the coinage of this pope. The first, a testone (3), bears on its reverse a representation of Christ blessing the apostles, with the words, *Pacem. Meam. Do. Vobis. Roma*.—an evident further allusion to the restored amity between the Orsini and the Colonna. The second, a *güllio* (4), was coined at the Bologna mint, the head of the pope figuring on its obverse and a lion, holding a banner and the arms of the pope's cousin, Cardinal Giulio Medici, on its reverse. The third coin of the reign of Leo X is another *güllio* (5), on whose reverse the pope is shown kneeling, offering a model of the new basilica to St. Peter, who is sitting.

The half-scudo (6) of Clement VII (1523-1534) is another specimen of Bolognese workmanship. Its inscription bears testimony to the great famine which raged so furiously throughout the north of Italy during the early years of the sixteenth century and the patron of Bologna, St. Petronius, is represented above the arms or the city. On the reverse of the small irregular testone of Pope St. Pius V (1565-1572) we find graceful tribute to the success of the Christian arms over the Turkish forces at Lepanto—*Absit. Nisi. In Te Gloriarì. Roma*. During the reigns of the two successors of Pius V. silver scudi were coined with great rapidity. The handsome scudo (7) of Sixtus V (1585-1590) represent on the reverse St. Francis of Assisi kneeling to receive the Stigmata. The pope's head in profile adorns the obverse. A similar, though much rarer, scudo (8) is that of the same pope, the reverse showing the holy house of Loreto, with the Blessed Virgin and Child above. This coin fetched close upon eleven pounds at the Rossi sale. The half-scudo (9) of the same reign is interesting from the representation on its reverse of Our Lady, seated between Saints Lawrence and Appollonia, who are kneeling. A good example of the choice workmanship of the Ferrara mint is shown in the scudo (10) of Paul V (1605-1621), whose Pontificate marked the *apogee* of Papal coinage in that city. This scudo illustrates the almost habitual type of coins struck in this mint, St. George and the dragon and the arms of the city and of the Cardinal Legato figuring on its reverse. A coin of great similarity to the last one is the scudo (11) of Urban VIII (1623-1644). In the coin (12) of Innocent X (1655-1655) we are introduced to the first scudo representing a pope crowned with a tiara. The reverse of this coin is a reproduction of the *Porta Santa* in commemoration of the jubilee year of 1650: *Anno. Jubilei, MDCL Roma*. During the first year of the Pontificate of Innocent XI (1676-1689), several beautiful scudi were struck by the Hamerani and other world-renowned engravers. A fine example of the celebrated Lucentis art is here given (13). The Pope's profile is in the obverse, the reverse representing the evangelist, St. Matthew, writing his Gospel at the Angel's dictation. The scudo (14) of Clement XI (1700-1721) is another example of the Ferrarese art. The scudo (15) of Clement XII (1730-1740) is the only one of this class of



money coined by the Pope. Its reverse is a representation of two sitting figures, Abundance and Justice. The scudi of Benedict XIV (1740-1758) and of the Roman Republic (1798-1799) are especially interesting as marking the coinage of two eventful periods in the history of the Papacy.

It may not be generally known that during a vacancy in the Holy See, the Cardinal Camerlengo, in addition to his many privileges and responsibilities, enjoys the right of coining money. We are able to mention two examples of



scudi coined during the *Sede Vacante*. The first was coined in 1829 by Cardinal Camerlengo Galleffi whose arms occupy the obverse, the reverse showing a figure of the Church, holding a cross in the left hand. The second (16) was coined by Cardinal Camerlengo Riario Sforza just before the election of Pius IX. Our last illustration is a representation of the last scudo (17) coined by Pius IX shortly before the occupation of Rome by the Piedmontese in September, 1870. The portrait of the venerable Pontiff on this coin is regarded as singularly pleasing one. With the confiscation of the Papal revenues and territories, the coinage of money by the Popes has been temporarily suspended. If in good time Rome becomes once more Papal, and the pontifical mints are again thrown open, it may be permitted to doubt if their productions will equal in artistic finish and careful and exact workmanship, the many beautiful examples of which we have given illustrations.

SERIES OF THE IMPERIAL COINS OF ROME.

[ROBERT MORRIS, LL. D., IN *Pilot*.]

For convenience we would divide the coins of the Roman Empire (say from B. C. 46 to A. D. 1453) into four departments or drawers of a coin case upon the following plan. (The numbers in parentheses are from Vaillant's *Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum Prestantiora*.)

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

We would include in the first department the Imperial Coins from Julius Caesar to Domitian, inclusive, that is, from B. C. 48 to A. D. 96, a period of 144 years. This department (or drawer) we would separate into twelve subdivisions as follows:

1	Julius Caesar.....	1.....	B. C. 48 to 44	
2	Augustus.....	2.....	B. C. 31 to A. D. 14	
3	Tiberius.....	3.....	A. D. 14	37
4	Caligula.....	4.....		37 41
5	Claudius.....	5.....		41 54
6	Nero.....	6.....		54 68
7	Galba.....	7.....		68 69
8	Otho.....	8.....		69 •
9	Vitellius.....	9.....		69
10	Vespasian.....	10.....		69 79
11	Titus.....	11.....		79 81
12	Domitian.....	12.....		81 96

Each subdivision should be large enough to include the coins of princes and princesses, wives, children, etc., of the emperor to whom that subdivision is appropriated. For instance, we would place with Augustus the coins of Agrippa and Julia; with Tiberius the coins of Drusus, sr., and jr., Antonia, Germanicus and Agrippina, sr.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

We would include in the second department the Imperial Coins from Nerva to Elagabalus, inclusive, that is, from A. D. 96 to 222, a period of 126 years. This department we would separate into fourteen subdivisions, as follows:

1	Nerva.....	13.....	A. D. 96 to 98	
2	Trajan.....	14.....		98 117
3	Hadrian.....	15.....		117 138
4	Antonius Pius.....	16.....		138 161
5	Marcus Aurelius.....	17.....		161 180

6	Commodus.....18.....	180	192
7	Pertinax.....19.....	193	
8	Didius Julianus...20.....	193	
9	Clodius Albinus...21.....	193	197
10	Pescennius Niger..22.....	193	195
11	Septimus Severus..23.....	193	211
12	Caracalla and Geta.24.....	211	217
13	Macrinus25.....	217	218
14	Elagabalus26.....	218	222

Each subdivision should have sufficient capacity for the coins of relatives, etc., as above.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

We would include in this the Imperial Coins from Alexander Severus to Carinus, inclusive, that is, from A. D. 222 to 284, a period of 62 years. This department we would separate, on the plan of Vaillant, into 16 subdivisions, as follows:

1	Alexander Severus.....27.....	A. D. 222 to	235
2	Maximinus I.....28.....	235	238
3	Gordianus I and II.....29.....	237	
4	Balbinus and Pupienus.....30.....	238	
5	Gordianus Pius.....31.....	238	244
6	Philip, father and son32.....	244	249
7	Trajanus Decius.....33.....	249	251
8	Trebonianus Gallus and son.....34.....	251	253
9	Aemilianus.....35.....	253	
10	Valerianus36.....	253	863
11	Gallienus37.....	260	268
12	Claudius Gothicus.....38.....	268	270
13	Aurelian.....39.....	270	275
14	Tacitus.....40.....	275	276
15	Probus41.....	276	282
16	Carus and Carinus.....42.....	282	284

Each subdivision should be large enough to include the coins of the emperor's relatives; also those aspirants who contended with the incumbent for the empire. In the case of Gallienus these aspirants were numerous.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

We would include in this the Imperial Coins from Diocletian to the division of the Roman Empire, viz: From A. D. 284 to 395, a period of 111 years. This department we would separate into eight subdivisions, as follows:

1	Diocletian, Hercules, Chlorus and Armentarius.....43.....	A. D. 284 to	313
2	Constantine the Great and Maxentius, Severus, Daza and Licinius.....44	306	337
3	Constantine II, Constantius II and Constans I.....45.....	337	361
4	Julian the Apostate.....45.....	360	363

IMPERIAL COINS OF ROME.

45

5	Jovian.....	47....	363	364
6	Valentinian I.....	48....	364	375
7	Gracian and Valentinian II.....	49....	375	383
8	Theodosius I the Great.....	50....	379	395

The fourth department, although having only eight subdivisions, should cover as much space as either of the three preceding. Each subdivision must be large enough to include joint rulers, Caesars, aspirants, princes and princesses; in regard to some of the principals, these are quite numerous.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

The fifth department begins the Byzantines proper. We would include in it the Byzantine Coins from Arcadius and Honorius, joint emperors, to Leo III, that is, from A. D. 395 to 780, a period of 385 years. This department we would separate into twenty subdivisions, as follows:

1	Arcadius and Honorius.....	51.....	A. D. 398 to	423
2	Theodosius II, Valentinian II and III.....	52.....	408	450
3	Marcian	53.....	450	457
4	Leo I, Thrax, and II.....	54.....	457	474
5	Zeno the Isaurian.....	55.....	474	491
6	Anastasius I.....	56.....	491	518
7	Justin I, the Thracian.....	57.....	518	527
8	Justinian I, the Great.....	58.....	527	565
9	Justin II.....	59.....	565	578
10	Tiberius II, Constantine.....	60.....	578	582
11	Maurice Tiberius.....	61.....	582	602
12	Focas	62.....	602	610
13	Heraclius I and Heraclius II.....	63.....	610	641
14	Constantine III.....	64.....	641	668
15	Constantine IV, Pogonatus.....	65.....	668	685
16	Justinian II, Rhinotmete.....	66.....	685	711
17	Phillipicus and Anastasius II.....	67.....	712	717
18	Leo III, Conon.....	68.....	717	741
19	Constantine V, Copronymus.....	69.....	741	775
20	Leo IV, Chasarus.....	70.....	775	780

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

The sixth department we would extend from Constantine IV to Constantine IX, Ducas; viz: from 780 to 1067, a period of 287 years. This department we would separate into twenty subdivisions, as follows:

1	Constantine VI.....	71.....	A. D. 780 to	797
2	Nicephorus I.....	72.....	802	811
3	Michael I, Rhanagabe and Leo V.....	73.....	813	820
4	Michael II, Balbus.....	74.....	821	829
5	Theophilus	75.....	829	842
6	Michael III.....	76.....	842	867

7	Basil I, Macedo.....	77.....	867	886
8	Leo VI, the Wise.....	78.....	886	911
9	Constantine VII. Porphyrogenitus and Romanus I.....	79.....	911	959
10	Romanus II.....	80.....	959	963
11	Nicephorus II, Focas.....	81.....	963	969
12	John I. Zimisces.....	82.....	969	975
13	Basil II.....	83.....	976	1028
14	Romanus III, Argyrus.....	84.....	1028	1034
15	Michael IV, Paphlago.....	85.....	1034	1041
16	Michael V, Calaphates.....	86.....	1041	1042
17	Constantine VIII, Monomachus.....	87.....	1042	1054
18	Michael VI, Stratoticus.....	88.....	1054	1057
19	Isaac I, Comnenus.....	89.....	1057	1059
20	Constantine IX, Ducas.....	90.....	1059	1067

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

The seventh department we would extend from Romanus IV to Constantine X, Palaeologus, the last of the Byzantine emperors, that is, from A. D. 1067 to 1453, a period of 386 years.

1	Romanus IV, Diogenes.....	91.....	A. D. 1067 to	1071
2	Michael VII, Ducas Parapinaces.....	92.....	1071	1078
3	Nicephorus III, Botaniates.....	93.....	1078	1081
4	Alexis I, Comnenus.....	94.....	1081	1118
5	John II, Comnenus or Calo-Joannes.....	95.....	1118	1143
6	Manuel I, Comnenus.....	96.....	1143	1180
7	Alexis II, Comnenus.....	97.....	1180	1183
8	Andronicus I, Comnenus.....	98.....	1183	1185
9	Isaac II, Angelus.....	99.....	1185	1195
10	Alexis III, Angelus.....	100.....	1195	1203
11	Alexis IV, Angelus.....	101.....	1203	1204
12	Alexis V, Murzuphleus.....	102.....	1204	
13	Theodorus I, Lascaris.....	103.....	1204	1222
14	Theodorus II, Angelus.....	104.....	1222	1230
15	John III, Vatatzes.....	105.....	1230	1255
16	Theodorus III, Lascaris.....	106.....	1255	1259
17	John IV.....	107.....	1259	1263
18	Michael VIII and Michael IX Palaeologus.....	108.....	1263	1282
19	Andronicus II, Palaeologus.....	109.....	1282	1328
20	Andronicus III, Palaeologus.....	110.....	1328	1341
21	John V, Cantacuzenas.....	111.....	1341	1391
22	Manuel II, Palaeologus.....	112.....	1391	1425
23	John VI, Palaeologus.....	113.....	1425	1448
24	Constantine X, Palaeologus.....	114.....	1448	1453

Adopting this system and making the coin chest to contain 114 subdivisions (according to Vaillant's plan), we will in future give lists of the specimens appropriate to each.

It is needless to say that the task of framing a chronological table like this, and apportioning rulers to their respective periods, is a very difficult one. We have followed Vaillant in preference to later authorities because his tables are arranged with special reference to numismatic study; but the conflict among authorities is distressing. This is particularly observable in the numbers of the Constantines and others. In arranging series of coins, however, exactness in years and months is not so essential as to *secure the proper order of rulers*.

Looking over this list of 114 subdivisions, what a magnificent series of monuments they present! The world's history for fifteen centuries is embodied, or suggested, or illustrated by them. Yet any student, beginning at once, might possess himself of such a collection in ten years!

GOVERNMENT PROTECTION OF MONEY.

The necessity of guarding against the counterfeiting of coins and paper currency by evilly disposed persons is very evident, and official vigilance has influenced some very wholesome laws for the purpose. But to the numismatist, at least, some of the provisions of these laws have an unreasonable severity, or if the text is not unreasonable, the sweeping application of it seems to be so.

No tradesman dare present on a fence placard a coin or greenback even a yard in diameter, and publishers of coin catalogues, counterfeit detectors' magazines and even historical works dread giving the simplest cuts of United States money for fear of prosecution. Written description can but poorly take the place of a design or illustration in this respect, and the general knowledge which old publications gave us years ago, when severe laws were not existing, is rapidly yielding to popular ignorance of many interesting issues.

It would seem sufficient for the laws to prohibit only such engravings of paper currency as might be substituted for the real, and to permit all illustration of coins of any period that could not possibly be used for deception. This would surely amply protect the Treasury. Of what encouragement or benefit to the counterfeiter is an outline, a careful engraving or even a reproduced photograph of a coin, when he can only get a satisfactory result from a cast-

ing of the coin itself, which is available anywhere?

We are led to these reflections by a new bill introduced Feb. 2nd to the House of Representatives at Washington,—a bill “to prevent the mutilation of coins.” It prohibits “the melting, clipping or destruction of coins of either metal under a penalty of fine or imprisonment.” This is all very well as far as it prohibits the defacing of a coin or its “sweating” for fraudulent purposes, but why a person should be subject to imprisonment for melting a piece of gold or using a half dollar for chemical experiment, or should be fined say ten dollars for throwing a cent into the ocean if he wishes, when he takes the risk of the loss and when the loss of either a piece of money or a government note is really a gain to the government, is a subject of very forcible argument.

The reasons given for the bill by Mr. Shafroth, who introduced it, are, in some respects, quite amusing in their impracticality. He states “That if the bill becomes a law, it will prevent goldsmiths and others from melting up gold coins in order to use the gold in the arts and thus prevent contraction of the currency; that the government will be saved the expense of coining pieces to take the place of those destroyed and that it will obliterate to a degree the difficulty of keeping track of the coin in circulation.”

Who is to watch the goldsmith or prevent his using his coin as he likes? What would the expense of new coining be in comparison with the government’s handsome profit upon the pieces melted? How much will the difficulty of keeping track of the coin in circulation be obliterated? With all the bank reserves, old stockings, sunken ships, coin collectors, buried hoards, etc., what does the Treasury know about the coin in circulation now? How pleased it would be to have thousands of its issues never come worn to light for redemption, not to speak of the millions of continental currency long repudiated.

The honorable member proposing the bill in question would, however, have the sympathy of numismatists in punishing *mutilators* of coins and certain other offenders, as, for instance, the rural correspondent who asks the value of an 1853 quarter with rays, but these same numismatists would also enjoy destroying a few millions of the piece named, or, for that matter, of any issue they could thus reduce to a rarity.

But if Shafroth is really going in for “eternal vigilance” we can, in line with his reasoning, suggest the following additions to his bill on points of care, economy and supervision: Resolved that “the arts” being so greatly ignored in modern U. S. coins, the latter should not be melted for their benefit. That *each* coin issued should have a distinctive number for identification. That every person shall report annually the numbers of all coins in his possession. That purses, tills, etc., should be so made as to keep pieces of money from contact, and all bags, sacks, etc., be abolished.

That coins in use should be wrapped in pieces of paper for better preservation and held only by the edge in transfer. That if any coin be carelessly stained by ink, beer, grease or (in the event of being accidentally swallowed)

by gastric juice, the offender shall be fined the cost of its reproduction.

That persons taking up collections in churches shall use their exceptional opportunity for the detection of all worshippers offering defaced and otherwise worthless pieces in disinterested charity. That coin collectors be awarded proof sets annually for their example in taking care of coins, but taxed the cost of the sets for keeping many coins out of use and so causing the government the expense of further coinage.

That persons possessing valuable old dates pierced for neck or chain wear, deuted in teething or "once worn as a breast pin," shall be fined for the sins of their ancestors.

That no person shall reproduce government money of any description even by reflexion in a mirror, or dream of having money they do not actually possess. That no person shall look at coins or bills through lenses of any description, as an unauthorized expansion or contraction of the currency would result.

That no person shall toss up a coin or "blow out" money on account of resultant injury.

With such precautions we feel sure that the government would be able to save much expense in coinage, that "difficulties of keeping track of circulating coins would be obliterated" and that the country would be safe.

A. G. HEATON.

HOOPER'S RESTRIKES.

[JOS. HOOPER.]

A New Jersey firm has set up at Wuchang, on the Yangtze river, opposite Hankow, for the Chinese government, a complete plant for the coining of brass cash. The other equipments, one for brass, the other for silver coins, have been erected at Chentu. The output of the silver-coining plant consists of five sizes of silver coins. The Chinese were very anxious to have their coins exactly like those of the United States, regardless of the fact that the value could not be stated in terms of their own standard. A peculiar feature of the coins is that they have the Chinese inscription, giving the value on one side and an English translation of it on the other. The dollar corresponds in size, weight and fineness to the American coin of the same denomination, while the 5-cent, 10-cent, 20-cent and 50-cent pieces are aliquot parts thereof. The engineer sent out by the firm to put up the plant decided to finish with Chentu before taking Wuchang in hand, and sending his ma-

chines ahead, he followed with a party of native workmen. After many adventures and tedious delays, the journey of 1,900 miles overland, which was added to a long sea trip, was ended. Only part of the machinery had reached its destination, the other lying on the banks of the stream a few miles below, practically stranded, as there was not water enough in the river to allow draught for the barge detailed to carry it. The engineer had a dam constructed and so brought up the barge. But the machines were in a terrible condition. On the way the consignment had been taken in charge by the Chinese authorities and allowed for several weeks to lie so close to the water's edge that with every flood the boxes were submerged, and fine mud, sifting in, had become caked about the machinery. Kerosene could hardly be got for love or money in Chentu, and the separation and cleaning up of the machinery was a piece of work which will not be forgotten by the engineer in charge. Besides the injury to the running parts of the machines, some of the dies were found to be badly eaten by rust. The Chinese, instead of objecting to this, were delighted to have such a novel effect, on the score of it making the coins more difficult to counterfeit. Finally the plant was put in running order. The Chinese were found very quick to catch the principles on which the machines worked and were most ingenious in making several repairs that were required before the machine was handed over to them. On arriving at Hankow the engineer found that the Wuchang plant had been set up and was in perfect working order. The Chinese had had translated to them the English instructions for setting the plant up, and had not only carried out the work, but had replaced the dies with new ones of their own design and construction.



COPPER IN ANTIQUITY.—Copper is a metal which has been known to and used by the human race from the most remote periods. Its alloy with tin was the first metallic compound in common use by mankind, and so extensive and characteristic was its employment at an early stage in pre-historic times that the epoch is known in archaeological chronology as the Bronze Age. Metallic relics of that age in the form of arms, ornaments and domestic implements are still very abundant and may be seen in nearly every museum.



THE UNSANITARY DOLLAR—THE MICROBES CARRIED BY THE CIRCULATING PAPER CURRENCY.—The selfishness of mankind, as well as covetousness and cupidity, blinds the average pursuer of the almighty dollar to its unsanitary condition. He is heedless of the death-dealing microbes which swarm and gambol over the engraving, and is interested only in its face value and purchasing power.

Not one man in a thousand can say, without reference or hesitation, whether the one dollar bill bears the likeness of Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin Franklin or Thomas Jefferson. Fewer can recall the portraits and historic

scenes engraved upon bills of a higher denomination. Nobody ever thinks of refusing currency because its artistic features have been blurred or blotted by hard usage. And nobody was ever known to refuse a bill because it had not recently been fumigated, washed, starched and ironed. Neither the banks, their patrons nor the masses of the people are able, in these busy times, to hold paper currency long enough to subject it to microscopic examination or to chase the bacteria off its face or back. The man who could not be induced to touch a soiled or infectious article of any other kind will jam a roll of disease-breeding bills into his pocket and look pleasant, contented and confident.

Dirty dollars are legal tender, and the person who refuses to accept them in payment of debts, public or private, subjects himself to considerable legal annoyance and monetary inconvenience. The man who is seeking a loan at the bank is troubled more about his chances of getting it than about the bacteria that he may receive with it. And, per contra, the bank is more particular about the repayment of the loan when due than it is regarding the microbes which may accompany it. Such is the degenerating and demoralizing influence of the money power that even the most fanatical of bacteriologists will run the risk of contracting disease of the most aggravating form rather than refuse the currency which is offered him, even if he is certain in his own mind that it is infected.—Chicago Inter Ocean.



MINT AT PHILADELPHIA HAS A COIN TWO THOUSAND YEARS OLD.—One of the prized curios of the Philadelphia mint is a coin which is 2,000 years old, and which was coined at the ancient mint of that other Philadelphia of the far east mentioned in the Bible. It is still in good condition and the inscription is perfectly legible. The design on the face of the coin bears a striking resemblance to the Goddess of Liberty of our own currency, and underneath is the one word, "Demos," which means "the people." On the other side is the figure of Diana, with her bow arched, and the inscription, "Diana, Friend of the Philadelphians."

When this coin was struck off, Philadelphia was the most important city of Lydia. The prize was picked up in Europe by Joseph Mickley, a celebrated Philadelphia violin maker, and numismatist of high repute, who presented it to the mint.—Philadelphia Record.



WEIGHT OF AMERICAN COINS.—The weights of American coins are important things for anyone to know who has the handling of any great quantity of coin, for weight is one of the best ways to detect counterfeits. It is very difficult for counterfeiters to get the weights of their spurious coins exactly in line with the legal weights of the genuine coins.

The weights of American coins now in circulation are as follows:

Gold Coins—The \$20 gold piece, or double eagle, weighs 516 grains; the \$10

gold piece, or eagle, weighs 258 grains; the \$5 gold piece, or half eagle, weighs 129 grains; the \$3 gold piece (authorized Feb. 21, 1853, and discontinued Sept. 26, 1890) weighed 77.4 grains, and the \$1 gold piece (authorized March 3, 1849, and discontinued Sept. 26, 1890) weighed 25.8 grains.

Silver Coins—The silver dollar weighed originally 416 grains, and then it was reduced to its present weight of 412.5 grains. The trade dollar (authorized Feb. 12, 1873, and discontinued Feb. 19, 1887) weighed 420 grains. The silver half-dollar weighs 192.9 grains; the Columbian silver half-dollar weighs 192.9 grains; the common silver quarter-dollar weighs 96.45 grains; the silver twenty-cent piece weighed 77.16 grains (authorized March 3, 1875, and discontinued May 2, 1878); the silver dime weighs 38.58 grains; the silver half-dime (authorized April 2, 1792; discontinued Feb. 12, 1873) weighed first 20.8 grains, then changed to 20.625 grains and finally to 19.2 grains, and the silver three-cent piece (authorized March 3, 1851; discontinued Feb. 12, 1873) weighed, first 12½ grains, and then 11.52 grains.

Nickel Coins—The five-cent nickel piece (75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel) weighs 77.16 grains; the three-cent nickel piece (authorized March 3, 1865, and discontinued September 26, 1890) weighed 30 grains (75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel); the one-cent nickel piece (authorized Feb. 21, 1857, and discontinued April 22, 1864) weighed 72 grains (88 per cent copper and 12 per cent nickel).

Bronze or Copper Coins—The old-fashioned copper cent (authorized April 2, 1792) weighed first 264 grains; it was then changed to 208 grains, then to 168 grains, and its coinage was discontinued Feb. 21, 1857. The copper (or bronze) two-cent piece (authorized April 22, 1864, and discontinued Feb. 12, 1873) weighed 96 grains (95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc). The present copper cent was authorized April 2, 1864, and weighs 48 grains, of which 95 per cent is copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. The copper half-cent (authorized April 2, 1792, and discontinued Feb. 21, 1857) weighed originally 132 grains; and then it was changed first to 104 grains and finally to 84 grains. —Leslie's Weekly.



THE U. S. DOLLAR OF 1804.—The most persistent of numismatic myths, according to an article in the latest issue of the American Journal of Numismatics, is the story of the 1804 U. S. dollars. "Just now," says the Journal, "comes a detailed account of a woman shopping in Racine, Wisconsin, who paid a clerk, by newspaper report, one of these priceless coins for a yard of cotton, or perhaps a spool of thread. The good lady who passed it did not know its value, of course; indeed from its condition, worn by circulation for nearly a century, with 'no one to love, none to caress' it in all that period (!) she had some doubt, as the reporters tell us, whether it was even worth a dime. But the wiser clerk saw his opportunity, pocketed it, and turned in a

good silver dollar to his employer; and we are told he has since been offered \$1,500 for it by a Chicago coin dealer.

"As to the value of 1804 dollars, there is an old proverb, 'a thing is worth what it will bring,' and so long as there are people who sincerely believe there is such a thing as a genuine dollar of that date, unaltered pieces with a pedigree which can be traced to the mint will bring large amounts; but if the buyer really thinks he is purchasing a genuine issue of the United States struck in 1804, we have no doubt he is mistaken. In the Journal of July, 1897, Mr. Nexsen shows that previous to 1842 the mintage of such a dollar was problematical; nothing can be proven by the mint records; that it existed in 1842 depends upon the evidence of an engraving, first published in that year by Eckfeldt and Dubois in the 'Manual,' presumably from one in the mint. Mr. Nexsen's illustration in the same number shows by the style of the edge milling, as clearly as anything can, that the dies for those 1804 dollars, which can be traced directly to the U. S. mint, and which have unaltered dates, must have been cut between 1836 and 1842. Neither dollar-die nor dollar dated 1804 with the earlier style of milling is known. The late Mr. Stickney, of Salem, Mass., who had been collecting coins for many years (since 1817), and constantly watching for its appearance, did not obtain his dollar of this date until 1843, when it was handed him at the mint, he tells us, by one of its officers. It had the bearded edge, with raised rim, as used in 1836 and later; not the radial lines in use up to 1803; moreover, it was a proof impression. Can it be doubted that it was a trial impression of recent dies? This we believe to be the earliest reliable account of one that can be certainly traced to the mint."

The Journal, after giving further evidence in support of its contention, concludes as follows: "The more the matter is investigated, the firmer will be the conviction that all the 'genuine' 1804 dollars struck at the mint were coined between 1836 and 1842. One of the editors of the Journal reached this conclusion some years ago; the other, more skeptical, or perhaps disposed to cling a little closer to ancient traditions than his associate, was finally convinced by Mr. Nexsen's discoveries; that the owners of what are undoubted mint issues bearing this date, though not struck in 1804, as we believe, will be reluctant to accept these opinions is to be expected, but we have little doubt that in time such will be the final conclusion of all who take the trouble to study the history of these pieces. In the meantime, the Journal confidently asserts that there is no dollar of 1804 which was struck in that year by the U. S. mint. The dies were destroyed about 1869.



While engaged at the excavations for a new sewer in Tay street, Perth, one of the workmen came upon a silver groat of Edward III, made at the London mint. The coin is in an excellent state of preservation. The place where it was found is situated near the spot where once stood the Monk's

Tower, the eastern boundary of Gowrie House—the scene of the mysterious Gowrie conspiracy, the precise object of which historians have never been able to clear up satisfactorily, although it seems to have included the murder of James VI of Scotland.

AMERICAN HISTORY IN COINS.

Story of the Continent to be Told at the Paris Exposition by its Medals and Metal Money.

Unique among the exhibits in preparation for the Paris Exposition of 1900 is that of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, of which Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie is president and Messrs. Henry Russell Downe and Woodbury G. Langdon, vice presidents. This exhibit will be opened for public inspection for a short time in February in the exhibition hall of the Academy of Medicine, in Forty-third street, where the society has its quarters, and will be forwarded to Paris in May.

According to Mr. Zabriskie's statement the exhibit of the society will embrace the history of the American continent, told in coins and medals.

The coins and medals to be shown are all the property of the members of the society, but names of owners will not be given.

The history of the United States and the colonies that preceded it, as it will be told in silver and gold and bronze, will be divided into periods or cycles.

In a general way there will be the colonial period, the Revolutionary, the federation period, the period of 1812, with its medals to a victorious navy and its commanders; the very interesting political period beginning with the presidency of Andrew Jackson, through Van Buren and Harrison to Henry Clay Crystal Palace or first American exhibition period, the period of the Atlantic cable and the civil war period.

One of the most interesting of the Lincolns in Mr. Zabriskie's collection, the largest and of the finest workmanship, was the result of a popular subscription in France of two sous. Another Lincoln medal is remarkable because a crack in the die, faintly reproduced across the head, exactly traces the course of the fatal bullet.

The federation period will embrace a remarkable series of state cents, one of the most rare and curious of these, known as the "Washington First" cent. This cent was coined by some private individual, an early imperialist of the deepest dye, who evidently wished to see Washington I Emperor of the Americans.

It was the fear of monarchical tendencies just after the adoption of the constitution that has prevented for more than a hundred years the use of any other head than the goddess of liberty on the coins of the United States. An exception to this rule is the Indian head on the cent of today.

Some of the campaign medals are facetious in the extreme. One of the hard cider medals bears the inscription, "Go it Tip, Come in Tyler." A small Harrison medal bears on the reverse a steamboat flying a flag inscribed "Steamboat Van Buren for Salt River direct, Loco Foco Line."

ALL THE COINS.

Almost every important event in the history of the country, the great discoveries, the important public works, the victories of peace and war, have been commemorated by medals. Besides the historic medals, this story of America will include specimens of all the coinage in gold and silver and copper of all the governments on the two continents, past and present, as far as the society can command the m.

The number of coins that have been issued by a country like ours and the great value of the rarest specimens are appalling revelations to a novice in numismatics. A copper penny lying in the same tray alongside ten fifty dollar gold pieces of the old octagonal California mintage, and more valuable than all its yellow neighbors heaped together, is an object lesson to the beginner in the study of coinage.

The officers of the society, besides the president and vice presidents before mentioned are, Secretaries Bauman Lowe Belden and George Frederick Kunz, Treasurer Charles Pryer, Librarian Herbert Valentine and Curator Edward Groh, who jointly constitute the Executive Committee.

Probably the last two medals in the history of America at the Paris Exhibition Universal will be the charities and correction medal and the charter day medal, both issued under the auspices of the society during the last year. the latter, or Greater New York medal, shows on the obverse five female figures seated, Manhattan in the center, with Queens and Brooklyn on her right, and on her left Richmond and the Bronx.

This is the first intimation to the public of this important movement by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Oct 17.—Sir J. Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. C. Bennet Lawes was elected a member.—Mr. R. A. Hoblyn exhibited a series of Irish groats of Mary and Philip, dated 1553, 1555, 1556 and 1557. As Mary's marriage to Philip did not take place till July, 1554, the date 1553 must be a blunder. Mr. Hoblyn also showed a medal of Charles II, commemorating his departure from Scheveningen in 1660. This medal, which was the work of Pieter van Abeele, was made into a box, containing two medalets of Charles II, one commemorating his restoration, the other his marriage.—Mr. T. Bliss exhibited some rare pennies of Æthelwolf and Alfred, and Mr. C. E. Simpson an unpublished half groat of Aberystwith struck during the reign of Charles I.—Mr. J. Young showed two Aquitaine gros of Edward III, reading *Dominus Hiberniæ* instead of *Dominus Aquitaniæ*.—Mr. W. Webster exhibited a penny of Eadred struck at Axminster, being an unpublished mint of that reign, being an unpublished mint of that reign.—Mr. G. F. Hill read a paper on the coinage of the high-priests of Olba and the districts of Cennatis and Lalassis. It appears from the coins that Ajax, the Toparch of Cennatis and Lalassis, ruled from 10-11 to 14-15 A. D., and that M. Antonius Polemo, high-priest of Olba and dynast of the same districts, is to be placed sometime between 17 and 36 A. D. Prof. Ramsay's identification of this Polemo with the eldest son of Polemo I, Eusebes and Pythodoris (mentioned, but not named, by Strabo) is supported by all the evidence, numismatic and historical.

Nov. 16.—Sir J. Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. C. J. P. Cave, Mr. R. Cull, Mr. F. B. Welch were elected members.—Mr. R. A. Hoblyn exhibited some rare coins of the Irish series, amongst which were the base groat of Mary, the Dublin half penny of 1679, the white metal groat of James II, and "Voce Populi" farthing.—Mr. F. A. Walters showed an Irish double of Edward IV, and a groat of Richard III of his first coinage. Both pieces were struck at Drogheda.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited a series of pennies of Edward the Confessor, of the type of a small cross and pyramid on the reverse. The obverses showed considerable variety in the bust of the king.—Sir Herman Weber read a paper on recent finds of archaic Greek coins in Egypt, more particularly to one lately made at Saka, in the Fayum. The coins from the last hoard described by Sir Herman Weber were all of the sixth century, B. C., and came from various parts of the Greek world, Dicaea in Thrace, Lete and Neapolis in Macedonia, Corinth, Mytiline, the islands of Ægina and Naxos, and Cyrene. The similarity between this and previous finds in Egypt was mentioned and the author suggested that the importation must have taken place about the period of the Persian invasion, B. C., 525.—Mr. F. Hav-

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. 57

erfield communicated an account of a hoard of Roman coins found at Carhayes, in Cornwall, in 1869. The find consisted entirely of base denarii, some 2,100 in number, which extended from the reign of Valerian to that of Probus (A. D. 253-282). The reigns most fully represented were those of Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus senior, Tetricus junior and Claudius Gothicus.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW
YORK CITY.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES.

Jan. 15, 1900.

A regular meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society was held this evening, President Zabriskie presiding. The executive committee reported that it had been decided to make an exhibition of coins and medals, illustrating American history, at the Paris Exposition. The librarian, Mr. Valentine, reported accession of 3 bound volumes, 18 pamphlets, 20 periodicals, 32 catalogues and 25 miscellaneous, a total of 98. The curator, Mr. Groh, reported accessions to the Society's cabinet of 97 pieces, and called particular attention to a donation of 78 pieces from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, including 21 foreign orders and decorations, 16 foreign gold coins and other fine coins and medals in silver and copper. A special vote of thanks to Mr. Saltus was unanimously passed.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN.
Recording Secretary.



President, Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.
 Vice President, Jno. A. Heckelman, Cullom, Ill.
 Secretary, Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.
 Treasurer, Dr. A. L. Fisher, Elkhart, Ind.
 Librarian, Fred B. Stebbins, Adrian, Mich.

NEW ADDRESSES.

- 42 Winfield S. Sisson, Cor. Bradford Ave. and Bliss Road, Newport, R. I.
- 76 B. H. Collins, 821 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
- 94 Howard R. Newcomb, 1145 Woodward Ave., Detroit Mich.
- 95 Wm. Gaston, 374 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RESIGNED.

No. 117. Herman G. Herzog.

DECEASED.

I become my unpleasant duty to record the death of Brother F. C. Browne, of Framingham, Mass., who died at his home on January 9th last, of pneumonia. Francis Charles Browne was the son of Charles and Lucy Cotton (Jackson) Browne and was born in Boston on Nov. 21, 1829. He graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1851. Professors Goodwin, Langdell and Dunbar were among his classmates. Since graduation Mr. Browne followed the occupation of a farmer in Framingham, but has devoted much time to philosophy, natural history and science, particularly ornithology and numismatics. He was a man of very quiet disposition, a thorough student, a

close observer and one who loved his work. His wife succumbed to the same disease the day following his funeral and in death they were not divided. An only daughter survives at the broken home. Mr. Browne joined our Association as a charter member in 1891 and with us was No. 26 on the original roll. During all these years he has been a faithful and interested member.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following applicants are entitled to membership and are given the following numbers: 164, F. J. Naftel; 165, Robt. May; 166, D. M. Averill; 168, Don Maguire; 169, E. J. Goetze; 170, C. O. Trowbridge; 171, Levi R. Fitzer.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Applications in due form have been received as follows; providing no objections are received they will be entitled to membership on March 20, 1900.

E. H. Pierce, 633 Seventeenth St., Denver, Col.

Roland G. Parvin, 1312 Champa St., Denver, Col.

Vouchers: Messrs. Heaton and Heath.

Eug. G. Courtean, M. D., St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada.

Vouchers: Messrs. James and Heath.

E. L. Cass, Beloit, Wis.

Vouchers: Messrs. Fitzer and Heath.

John Lasheck, Iowa City, Iowa.

Vouchers: Messrs. Heath and Ragan.

A. J. Heath, Care Windsor Hotel, Ogden, Utah.

Vouchers: Messrs. Maguire and Heath.

Ben G. Green, 652 Larchmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

H. G. Brown, Spokane, Wash.

Vouchers: Messrs. Heath and Ragan.

N. A. Ickes, 199 State St., Chicago, Ill.

Vouchers: Messrs. Edgar D. Smith and Heath.

Monroe, Mich., Feb. 12.

GEO. F. HEATH, Sec.

RUSSIAN COINS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

In response to our request in January issue, the following lists of Russian coins have been sent in. The numbers refer to list in last issue. Further correspondence should be with the parties whose lists are given.

W. C. Harriman, Retterman Junction, N. Y., Nos. 43, 77, fair; 61, good.

Clarence Mathis, Greenwood, Neb., No. 43, 10c; Silver Alex II, 10, 15, 20 kop, all good to fine for 10, 15, 18 cents.

C. O. Trowbridge, Framingham, Mass., Nos. 1, 9 and 10, good, 15, 15 and 12 cents; Nos. 14, 20, good, 10 and 18 cts.; Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, all good (except 30 fair), 12, 12, 15, 12, 15 cts.; Nos. 40, 43, very fair, 05 and 20 cts.; Nos. 49, 52, 53, 58, 60, all good, 20, 05, 10, 06, 05, 05, 05 cts.; Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 72, 73, all good, 05, 07, 03, 04, 04, 05, 04, 04, 05 cts.

Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich., Nos. 3, 10, 21, 30, 31, good, 25, 20, 25, 25, 20 cts.; Nos. 34, 35, 47, 49, good, 15, 15, 18, 18 cts.; Nos. 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, good, 06, 08, 08, 08, 06, 06, 06 cts.; Nos. 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 73, 75, good, each 05 cts.

W. T. Smith, Sarnia, Ont., Nos. 5, 30, 31, 42, 47 @ 35, 30, 75, 35 and 25 cts.; Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60 @ 25, 65, 15, 15, 15, 25, 15, 15, 15, 20 and 20 cts.; Silver, 1771, 20 kop, 60c.; 1837, 3 roubles, platinum, \$3.50. All fine to uncirculated.

David Harlowe, 3002 Mt. Vernon Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

5 K. 1726, 1763, 1766, 1765, 1767, 1764, 1769, 1771, 1770, 1778, 1780, 1781, 1784, 1786, 1798, 1790, 1791, 1794, 1831, 1836, 1838, 1835, 1869, 1879.

3 K. 1843, 1844.

2 K. 1776, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1840, 1856, 1868, 1872, 1865, 1822, 1861.

1 K. 1767, 1794, 1797, 1799, 1825, 1840, 1841, 1856, 1872, 1875, 1880.

½ K. 1731, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1748, 1739, 1747, 1744, 1751, 1753, 1767, 1770, 1775, 1771, 1788, 1795, 1819, 1813, 1840, 1858, 1852, 1857.

¼ K. 1735, 1737, 1767, 1760, 1840.

Regarding the exchange idea, Clarence Mathis asks, "In countries where possible, like Russia, why not make it a little broader and take in it colonies and possessions, viz., Finland, Poland, Lithuania, Moldavia and Wallachia Siberia, Georgia, etc., which will offer a field to the more advanced collector, as well as the beginner." This is just what we are going to do.

S. Schachne asks "Why should we not have a running sales and exchange department. I am convinced that an innovation of this kind could be arranged for the members of the Association, as I have no doubt that they all possess more or less duplicates which they would be glad to exchange for other coins not already in their collection." We trust this will result from the present agitation. Next month the Russian provinces and the Danubian states will be taken up. While we have in mind the writing up of modern Greece, Sweden, Norway and Denmark as our next subjects, we would be glad to receive the advice of our readers in the matter.

EDITORIAL.

Editor, GEO. F. HEATH, M. D., Monroe, Mich.

Associates { John A. Brudin, 427 W. 56th St., New York City.
A. G. Heaton, care Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.
Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.
Geo. W. Rice, 181 Montcalm St., Detroit, Mich.
W. Thurston, 55 Elphinstone Road, Hastings, England.

THE Boer mint at Pretoria are utilizing their dies of years past for the gold coins of present issue. This is because the British authorities seized their dies for 1899 and 1900.

G. MORCHIO and N. Majer, 683 Spaderia, Venice, Italy, send in their January priced catalogue of ancient and modern money and money of the Italian States; pages, 111; lots, 4,573.

BASIL G. HAMILTON, of Winnipeg, Canada, reports to us that a dangerous Canadian silver quarter, bearing the date 1899 is reported as being discovered in his city. Those who have seen a copy have been unable to distinguish the genuine from the original, save by a difference in the ring.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR HEATON is spending January and February in Colorado. He has run across several fine collections of coin in Denver, among them a collection of about a thousand varieties of store cards. He sends in two new members for the Association. March he will spend in Old Mexico and it is among the possibilities that the Association will be represented in its membership from that quarter.

WE clip the following from a Providence (R. I.) paper: The Providence Curio and Numismatic Association held its annual meeting last night at the rooms of the association, 124 Washington street, and the following officers were elected- George C. Arnold, president; C. Frank Markham, vice president; Charles W. Mathewson, secretary; James Sciofield, treasurer; Horace Sweet, superintendent of exchange; F. R. McGregor, counterfeit detector; C. Harris Gurney, librarian. The above officers constitute the official board. The meeting was well attended and many choice coins were exhibited.

"THE NUMISMATIST improves with every issue."—(REV.) JOHN SCOTT.

THE ORIGIN OF "STERLING."—Sterling is derived from the name by which the dwellers in eastern Germany were known in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries—they were called Easterlings. The purity not only of their money was very famous, but that of their silver was especially so, and coiners and silversmiths were fetched from those parts to improve the quality of our own manufactures.

"I CONSIDER everyone interested in this study should have 'The Numismatist.'"—F. J. NAFTAL, Bank of Montreal, New Westminster, British Columbia.

WE have on hand for immediate publication an article by Mr. Heaton on "Late Coinage of United States Mints." This paper takes up the coinage of our mints from 1893 in a thorough manner and may be considered a supplement to his work on "Mint Marks," which was issued in 1893. We shall also publish a paper by Mr. D. F. Howorth, F. R. A. S., on "The Changes in the Political Map of Europe During the Nineteenth Century, as Illustrated by Copper Coins." This article will be fully illustrated. Also in our March issue will be published a copiously illustrated article on the minor coins of the Russian dependencies and Danubian principalities. Besides these we have for early use:

"The Cent of 1799," by Geo. W. Rice.

"A Chat on the Coins of the First French Revolution," by Mr. Thurston.

"The Gold Coins of British Columbia," by R. L. Reid, Esq.

"The American Store or Business Cards," by Dr. Wright, a large supplementary list of these interesting cards, as usual, fully illustrated.

Of course, this is not all, and the question comes up: Can you afford, as a collector, to be without THE NUMISMATIST? Your subscription may begin with January if you wish.

"I RECEIVED the sample copy of THE NUMISMATIST and read same with interest. It is a publication for which I have been looking for some time. Will you please send me an application blank for membership in the A. N. A., which I desire to join, and advise me which back volumes of THE NUMISMATIST I could obtain?"—THEO SCHILLING, Milwaukee, Wis.

ON Feb. 6, George Norwood, of Dalton, Mich., unearthed a rare collection of old coins, presumably stolen, and thought to be quite valuable. They were carefully concealed in a wood pile in a piece of woods adjacent to the C. K. & S. Railway. As no loss of this kind has been heard of in this vicinity, it is supposed to be the loot of some distant robbery. The wood-pile has been standing a year.

BROTHER W. J. LUCK drops into the editorial den every two weeks with unfailing regularity, just to see the "wheels" move.

WE dropped into Detroit on Feb. 1 and spent an evening with Ex-Secretary Rice, in looking over his vast collections of coins. As the great queen told the wisest king, "the half had not been told us." We were particularly impressed in the arrangement of the cabinet and we are asking Brother Rice to inform our readers how to construct and arrange a cabinet.

WANTED, TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE!

This department is under the control of our subscribers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate fee of one cent a word will be charged, otherwise it will be gratis, and all are invited to make the best possible use of the department.

TO EXCHANGE: Medals and foreign coins for a good camera. Thos. L. Elder, 343 Princeton Place, E. E. Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED: To buy, sell or exchange, both American and Canadian coins and tokens, also foreign coins not in my collections. Virginia H. Eaton, Verona, Pa.

WANTED. Standard silver dollar of 1873, San Francisco mint; Good premium will be paid. Address, A. G. Heaton, care Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

WANTED: The Numismatist Vol. II, Nos. 1 to 9 inclusive, and 11 and 12. Will pay cash. W. H. Taylor, North Wales, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE: Carved Chinese jades. Roman, Greek and old German coins for authentic Indian relics in flint, stone, shell and bone. Dr. W. O. Emery, Crawfordsville, Ind.

If you have a camera, send two-cent stamp for corresponding membership card or 25 cents for active membership card and get copy of the organ of the American Camera Club Exchange. Has most foreign members of any club of U. S. Publishes Exchanges, Camera Prints, for others. Stamps, Entirets and Coins. L. Brodstone, Superior, Nebraska.

WANTED: U. S. Dollars, silver, 1838, 1851, 1852. H. G. Brown, Spokane, Wash.

FOR SALE: Box of 100 Medallions celebrities etc., \$25.00. Bronze medal Colonial Exhibition, London 1886, (2 in.) in leather case, 3½ oz., Pictorial

chart 18x28 in., \$8. Cavalier Playing Cards (very rare,) Political Satire of Commonwealth. Facsimile of pack belonging to Lord Nelson, \$4.00. R. James, Notre Dame De Grace, Montreal, Canada.

TO EXCHANGE: Hundreds of coin sale catalogues for coins, medals or tokens. Jos. Hooper, Port Hope, Ont.

WANTED: Fine ancient Greek and Roman copper coins. Dr. M. Burke, 147 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE: 119 philatelic papers, all different, published in 1894-98, for back numbers of THE NUMISMATIST, large cents or half cents. W. C. Harriman, Rotterdam Junction, N. Y.

WANTED: To purchase priced catalogues of Frossard's 156th and 157th sale, or will give dime prior to 1870 for the loan of either. G. A. Larned, Webster, Mass.

WANTED: U. S. copper cents, dates 1800, 1891 (1-000) 1824-5-6, strictly fine and of good color. Back numbers of THE NUMISMATIST and fine cents in exchange. Address Charles E. Carman, Acra, N. Y.

WANTED: U. S. Half dollars in good condition of 1881, '82, '83, and '84. Also some of the dollars wanted. Chas. F. Vogel, 3441 Wisconsin Ave, St. Louis, Mo.

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WANTED: Canadian copper coins or tokens in good condition, dated before 1860. G. F. Landon, Box 594, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

WANTED: To buy a good specimen of California \$50.00 slug. E. H. Pierce, 633 17th St., Denver, Colo.

WANTED: U. S. gold in uncirculated condition up to 1856, and since that year in proof. All denominations. Geo. D. Woodside, 16 So. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Old U. S. gold and silver coins. W. G. Wright, 445 F St., San Bernardino, Cal.

WANTED: To buy U. S. Coins prior to 1800. David R. Lewis, Gibson City, Illinois.

WANTED: To buy Canadian coins and medals such as I have not got in my collection. Blair T. LeBlanc, Moncton, N. B., Canada.

TO EXCHANGE: Strictly uncirculated Columbian quarter-dollars for mint mark gold dollars. Albert S. Elwell, Bridgeton, N. J.

WANTED: To buy Greek or Roman coins in silver or bronze. A few duplicates to exchange. W. G. Jerrems jr., 214 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: Uncirculated Columbian half-dollar, 1892, for offer of fractional currency. Henry Shafer, 263 Canal St., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED: *THE NUMISMATIST*, Vol. 2, and *Am. Journal of Numismatics*, Vols. 11-20, both inclusive. Address, with price for same, Geo. W. Rice, 181 E. Montcalm St., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED: U. S. half-cents as follows: 1795, 1796, 1831, 1836, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 2845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1852. Address C. H. Conover, 32 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: Birds' eggs of this locality, fossils, or complete telegraph instrument, for coins of any country suitable to me. T. P. Pettigrew, Roanoke, Ill.

FOR SALE: Pre-historic wampum from graves, mounds and cliff dwellings. Dr. W. O. Emery, Crawfordsville, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE: Philadelphia Centennial Medal 1876. Memorial Hall and 3c, U. S. Silver, 1851, for *THE NUMISMATIST* for May, 1898. J. A. Heckelman, Cullom, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: Rare stamps for coins and stamps not in my collection. J. A. Heckelman, Cullom, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: Minerals from a large collection for coins of any kind. Can give almost any mineral you want. Let me hear from you. W. Alden Parry, 140 Upland Road, North Cambridge, Mass.

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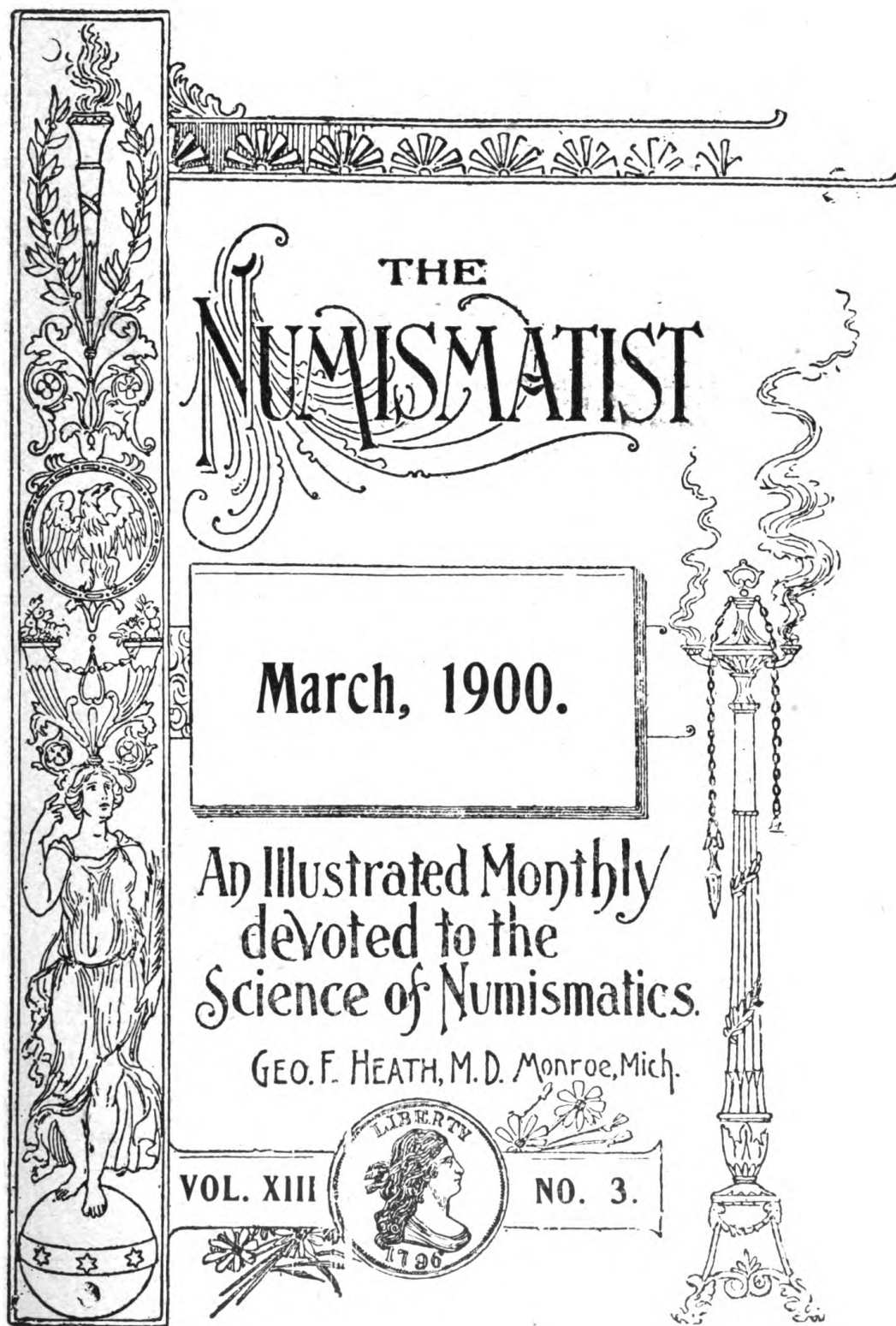
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The Numismatist.

VOL. XIII.

MONROE, MICH., MARCH, 1900.

NO. 3.

LATE COINAGE OF UNITED STATES MINTS.

Since the publication, in 1893, of "A Treatise on the Coinage of the United States Branch Mints," a pamphlet commonly known as "Mint Marks," the writer has had occasional inquiries as to the rarity of dates since that period. This article upon late coinage will therefore inform all collectors who have not had an opportunity of seeing the Mint Reports. Tables of accurate figures are unnecessary for the purpose and troublesome to the printer, so that general statements only are given below, as furnished to 1898, inclusive.

GOLD COINAGE.

Double Eagles—\$20.—At Philadelphia many millions worth were coined from 1892 to 1898, except in 1892, when but 4,500 pieces were struck. At San Francisco many millions worth each year. At New Orleans no coinage.

Eagles—\$10—At Philadelphia several millions worth each year, except in 1896, when over \$750,000 worth were coined. At San Francisco by millions worth, except in 1894, when the coinage valued \$250,000, and in 1895, when it represented nearly \$500,000. At New Orleans the coinage was worth nearly \$300,000 in 1892, nearly \$200,000 in '93, about a million in '94 and '95 and over \$400,000 in '97, there being no eagles struck in 1896 and 1898.

Half-Eagles—\$5.—At Philadelphia, in the period named, millions worth were struck annually, except in 1896, when the coinage represented about \$300,000. At San Francisco the years of less than a millions worth and over are: 1894, with about \$300,000; '95, nearly \$600,000; and '96, nearly \$800,000. At New Orleans there were only three years of coinage in the period—1892, with \$50,000; '98, with over half a millions worth; and '94, with about \$80,000 of value.

Quarter-Eagles—\$2½ were coined in Philadelphia to following approximate

values: 1892, \$6,000; '93, \$75,000; '94, \$10,000; '95, \$15,000; '96, \$50,000; '97, \$75,000; '98, \$60,000. No quarter-eagles were coined in these years, either at San Francisco or New Orleans.

Carson City is now an extinct coinage volcano, so we will take its last two years of gold issue briefly, apart from the preceding mints.

In 1892 it produced an average of about half a millions worth each of double-eagles, eagles and half-eagles, and in 1893, about \$370,000 worth of double-eagles, \$140,000 of eagles, and \$300,000 of half-eagles.

Therefore, in a summary of general gold coinage in the period named, there are no scarce dates, but in mint discrimination, the Philadelphia double-eagles of 1892 and the Philadelphia quarter-eagles of 1892, '94 and '95, the first especially, should have exceptional value.

SILVER COINAGE.

In the period from 1892 to 1898, inclusive, we find an annual coinage in *all* the mints of from one to several millions of dollars worth of silver dollars, with the following lesser exceptions: In 1893, the Philadelphia mint coined nearly 400,000, San Francisco 100,000, and New Orleans, 300,000. In 1894, Philadelphia struck over 100,000 pieces only, to the millions of the other mints, but, despite a popular impression, even a Philadelphia piece cannot be very scarce. In 1895, however, the Philadelphia mint coined but about 13,000 dollars, so that the proof sets of that year are selling at a premium on their account. The same year the San Francisco mint coined 450,000 and that of New Orleans 400,000 dollars.

Carson City coined much over a million dollars in 1892, and in 1893, its final year, nearly 670,000.

Half-dollars were coined at the mints of Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans, at (with but few millions worth exceptions) about half a millions worth every year of the period named at each mint. We note but about \$200,000 worth at New Orleans in 1892 and \$316,000 worth in '97 as the minimum, so even these dates cannot be scarce. The Carson City coinage of half-dollars had ceased with 1878.

Quarters have, since 1892, been coined so sufficiently at the three active mints annually as to admit of no scarce date in general issue, but, in distinct mints, one notices that but \$47,000 worth were struck in 1896 at San Francisco, and next, in small amount, \$135,000 worth in 1897 at the same mint. All other annual statements of each mint run from \$250,000 worth to millions.

Dimes were, in general, liberally issued also during the years in question. By far the smallest Philadelphia issue was as high as nearly \$70,000 worth in 1895. New Orleans lesser years are \$44,000 in the same year and \$61,000 worth in 1896. But the San Francisco mint takes proudly to itself the sensation of later U. S. coinage in striking but \$2.40 worth of dimes, or *twenty-four pieces* in all, in the year 1894. Of these, the writer possesses the *only one known* to the numismatic world. The nearest small issue to '94 of this mint is \$57,000 worth in 1896. Therefore in the last decade the San Francisco mint has is-

sued one of the very rarest United States coins. As to minor pieces issued at Philadelphia only, the smallest five-cent coinage was over \$270,000 worth in 1894, and the least coinage of cents was over \$167,000 worth the same year.

A. G. HEATON.

THE CENT OF 1799.

[GEO. W. RICE.]

Much has been written about the cent of 1799, but something yet remains to be said regarding this rare coin.

Every description notes two obverse dies: the first, intended for a cent of 1798, has a figure 9 cut over the 8; the second was made for 1799 and has a perfect date.

It is invariably stated that the same reverse die was used with both these obverse dies, and no measurable differences can be found. The letters, however, are heavier on the cents with perfect date, which is accounted for by stating that the die was re-cut. A defect in this die appears on the coins as a small raised spot between the E of "one" and the T of "cent;" a perfect date 1799 cent should always show this mark.

With the conclusion that but one reverse die was used, I do not agree. I believe there were two, notwithstanding the measurements may be exactly alike. I cannot find that a cent of 1799 over 1798, struck with both dies broken, has ever been recorded, beyond the mention in a sale catalogue; but the coin exists, and its existence proves my assertion.

On the obverse a crack begins at the milling above the left point of "R," and passes diagonally down through that letter and below the T, where it joins another crack that starts over the right of "R," runs through the upper part of that letter and the base of T, together they pass below the Y. A third crack starts above the left of T, runs down and to the right, nearly obliterating that letter, through the base of Y, and then adds its width to the others continuing in one break nearly 1-16 inch broad, curving to the rim opposite the nose. A die in such a state could not last long, and I believe the coin in this condition to be of excessive rarity.

With this broken obverse the reverse die also is found to be cracked.

Below and to the left of the last 0 in the fraction, a crack begins at the edge, running up and to the right, through the cipher mentioned, across the

right ribbon at the last bend, touches the end of stem, crosses the first two leaves, and along the third to its point, then in a wavy line to the right foot of M and through the right side of that letter to edge.

Now this crack is not found on a cent with perfect date, nor is the defect between the E and T ever found on the overdate coin, showing conclusively that there *must* have been two dies.

I have said that there were no measurable differences, but a careful examination of the two reverses will show distinguishing points in the two dies.

On the die used for the overdate cents, all the Ts have the right side of foot longer than the left. The E in states was made by a punch with the extreme lower left point broken off; the other Es on this die are perfect in this particular. The E in America has the center crosslet joined by a crack to the upper part.

The reverse of the perfect date cent differs from the above at every point, and the difference cannot be accounted for by the re-engraving of the die. It would be impossible to remove the break in the E.

From this showing can it be doubted that two reverse dies were used for the cents of 1799.

With reference to the great rarity of this date in coinage. I have not the slightest doubt that the number of cents recorded were recorded were struck in 1799, but they were from dies and bore the date of previous years; I have prove elsewhere beyond the possibility of questioning, that cents dated 1802 were coined in 1803; and why could not cents be struck in the years 1799 and 1804 from dies bearing other dates. I believe that during these early years a die was never discarded till its usefulness was gone, and this will account for the discrepancy between the mint records and the known rarity of certain coins.

GLEANINGS FROM THE "PILOT."

The first English coin was dated 1547. The practice of dating coins and medals did not come into use in Europe until the sixteenth century.



There are metals much dearer than gold; for instance, *vanadium*, valued at \$2,600 per pound; about eight times more than gold! A widely-diffused metal, yet some day *vanadium* may be plentiful and cheap.

Of Julius Cæsar there are second bronze but no third bronze.
 Of Augustus there are second and third bronze.
 Of Tiberius the same; also of Caligula, Claudius and Nero.
 Of Galba there are second bronze but no third.
 Of Otho there is no *Latin* bronze, but a second bronze Greek Imperial, struck at Antioch.
 Of Vitellius there are second bronze but no third.
 Of Vespasian, Titus and Domitian there are second and third bronze.



In relation to the portrait of Christ on the coin of John I (Zimices) we have long been in search of its authority, as a *likeness*. The subject is very curious. An English writer (Till) says: "These portraits of the Saviour are of the utmost interest * * * We observe the same placid countenance that is seen in his modern portraits, viz., a full, round forehead, with ringlets hanging down on each side of the face and the beard parted below in the middle. The portraits on the medals were, in fact, the originals, and Guido and Raphael were indebted to a Byzantine engraver for the models of the exquisite gems of art which they have produced." But we should like to have more substantial evidence of this. Mr. Till says he has the portraits of Christ on coins of Justinian II, A. D. 685; this is doubtless an error.



The endless variety and marvellous ingenuity of coin inscriptions and the skilful manner in which they were compressed upon the small field afforded, are best understood by examining specimens themselves. The Roman moneyers have never been excelled in the art of giving expression to the "Voices of Coins."



OPINIONS RELATIVE TO COIN STUDY, MOTTOES, ETC.

A series of a ruler's coins is his life digested into annals.—*Addison*. Coins provide us means to promote the advancement of art among ourselves.—*Winslow Lewis*. Coin legends are historical events, abbreviated by technical ways, and 'tis the task of the student to arrange the extracts in due sequence; the disposition to penetrate the unknown is one of the strongest of human passions; ancient coins are histories in suggestive epitomes; he holds possessions in coins.—*Cicero*. The royal coin.—*Horace*. And whatsoever shall seem good to thee and to thy brethren, to do with the rest of the silver and the gold, that do after the will of your God.—*Ezra* vii, 18. They say unto Him, Cæsar's. Then saith He unto them, Render therefore unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's and unto God the things that are God's.—*Matthew* xxii, 21. I will fetch my knowledge from afar.—*Job* xxxvi, 3. The study of the Scriptures is promoted by coins. They breathe new life upon the hallowed pages, and bring the subject down to the comprehension of the simplest. Every scrap of history, every consonance and similarity of names, every legend ac

quires a meaning under the searching light of coins. In coins we find wandering fancies and odd guesses, hints of familiar accents and imaginative suggestions. If a *copy* of any work of art creates the desire to see the original, it is a *good copy*.—*Ruskin*.

For out of the olde fieldes, as men sailthe,
Cometh all this rewe corn, fro year to year;
And out of the olde bookes in good faithe
Cometh all this new science that men lere.

—*Chaucer*.



CONQUEST-COINS.

Among the numerous and more curious legends of historical facts impressed upon Roman coins, we give a few here as pointers to the whole.

Augustus, about B. C. 20, on the conquest of Egypt, struck coins with *Ægypta Capta*; a crocodile chained to a palm tree.

Vespasian, about A. D. 70, on the conquest of the Holy Land, struck coins with *Judaea Capta*; a palm tree, a bound prisoner and a bewailing maid.

Nerva, about A. D. 97, having abolished the heavy tribute that oppressed the Jewish nation, struck coins with these words (translated): "The reproach of the Jewish tribute being removed."

Trajan, about A. D. 110, when the Parthians were subjugated and compelled to receive the king appointed by Trajan himself, struck coins with *Rex Parthis datus*. Having overcome a part of Arabia, he also struck coins with *Arab Adquis*.

Hadrian, about A. D. 130, recorded numerous conquests upon coins, and we find specimens bearing the inscriptions, *Mauritania*, *Aegyptus*, *Alexandria*, *Nilus*, *Africa*, *Cappadocia*, *Dacia*, *Hispania*, *Britannia*, and perhaps others.

Antoninus Pius, about A. D. 170, followed with *Pannonia*.

Commodus, about A. D. 170, upon the conquest of the British Islands, struck coins with *Britannia*.

Verus, joint emperor with *Marcus Aurelius*, from A. D. 161 to 169, struck numerous conquest coins, and with *Rex Armen Datus*.

Many other conquest-coins exist, but the above are the most instructive.



Considerable use is still made in the rural districts of European countries, and in all Oriental countries, of ancient coins as currency. In France, until A. D. 1520, no copper coins were struck, the old Roman pieces remaining there by millions, answering the purposes of change. Even now you can purchase great varieties of such from the merchants in retired places. In 1830 an English traveler saw a countryman pay his toll at the bridge in Lyons, France, with coins of Constantine the Great, A. D. 306-337.



A dog playfully bit a murex-shell to pieces on the beach at Tyre. The juice colored his lips purple. His master took the hint. The sharp, shrewd

Tyrians took the hint. The *Murex* was collected in millions of bushels, ground up and utilized. The rich purple dye of Tyre became an object of prime commercial importance. To commemorate the fact and give due credit to the dog, coins were struck, still extant, showing the original dog and the shell and the word "Turiorum" (of the Tyrians).



It is supposed by some that the invention of the crescent is due to the Mohammedans. Even a slight acquaintance with Roman coins will disprove this, for on many of them we find the crescent. On the coins of Caracalla (A. D. 211-218) we find it with a star just above. It also occurs on a coin of Gordianus Pius (A. D. 238-244). On the coins of Octacilia, wife of Philip, the Arabian (A. D. 244-249), her bust appears on the obverse in a *crescent*, which rises above the shoulders on either side like horns.



An ounce of silver in the reign of Severus Alexander (A. D. 222-235) was equivalent, it is said, to ten pounds of bronze. This was as 120 to 1.



In Europe all classes of persons possessing any literary taste collect coins, medals, etc., as a means of study, and magazines, books, etc., upon the subject are multiplied.



The number of devices and emblems upon ancient coins is very great. The ingenious and well read artists in the Roman mints had the world of fact and the world of fancy at their command, and made exhaustive use of both. Birds, beasts, fishes, cities, camps, castles, temples, altars, instruments of sacrifice—the facts of history and the fancies of mythology—all yielded their treasures to the artist as he sat down to make a new "attribution" for the coin of a Roman emperor.



Gold coins, though hardened with alloy, wear so rapidly in abrasion by handling that simply moving and counting a million dollars in the treasury vaults at Washington, upon the resignation of General Spinner, reduced the weight of the mass by some twenty-five pounds of gold—equal to \$6,000! Now the old Roman *aurei*, or gold money, was pure, and nearly as soft as copper. Compute then, who will, the immense annual loss incurred in the handling and transfer of a thousand millions dollars' worth of gold coins, weighing say (at four cents a grain) about 2,200 tons! The sweepings of the gold rooms in the London mint realize annually over \$10,000.



In English heraldry the star has *six* points; in Dutch, French and German heraldry, *five*.

Did you ever apply to the study of ancient coins the thought which Plato applies to *the truth in history*? His happy definition of historical truth is, "the property of history." Can anything be neater? Cicero gives it another term in his definition, "the chief law and distinguishing character of history is its truth."



A single ancient coin well read; its place in the coin series understood; the time, place and circumstances under which it was minted clearly given, is a *cabinet, a museum in itself*! For a coin is a *monument*! It tells a whole history in metallurgy, mechanism and art. There is no other monument so perfect, as Spanheim has grandly shown. Every student should (and may) have at least *one object* of this sort as a pocket piece, "a portable monument of the centuries."



We have always advocated the encouraging of youth to take up hobbies—to collect stamps; to make scrap books; to form the *hortus siccus*; to gather shells, stones, leaves, varieties of woods, insects; all the objects of nature. Every boy or girl were the better, wiser, happier, to ride a hobby. But the hobby *we* advocate is the collecting *and studying* of coins. Not the collecting alone, but *the studying*. A coin without a "reading" is but a "curiosity," an *innominatus*; a "specimen, vulgarly so-called. It is no more than those cabinets of shells that display their variegated colors in ladies' parlors—not one with a name attached, and nobody within a thousand miles *can* name one.

HOOPER'S RESTRIKES.

[JOS. HOOPER.]

"DOLLARS MEX."—THE COMMON CURRENCY OF A GREAT PART OF THE FAR EAST—REASONS FOR ITS POPULARITY.—Reports of recent military operations in the Philippines include statements that the American troops have captured from the insurgents so many thousand Mexican dollars. Such statements must not be interpreted as mere verbal artifices to magnify the importance of the exploit by using a small unit of value in reckoning the booty. The public are thoroughly familiar by this time with the distinction so common among the Americans at Manila between "dollars Mex" and "dollars gold,"

and the fact that one of the former is worth less than half one of the latter, but the treasury of Aguinaldo was, in all probability, stocked neither with paper money nor with coin of the United States mints, but with actual Mexican silver dollars.

The Mexican silver dollar is, in fact, the popular currency, not only of the Philippine Islands, but to a large extent of the Chinese coasts, of the Malay Archipelago, and, outside of such great commercial centers as Singapore, of the Straits Settlements, as well as of Japan. Hong Kong and Canton have in general fallen in with the pecuniary habits of the British colonists and traders, and Japan has a very convenient currency of her own, in harmony with advanced western ideas. But the yellow races of the east, as races, have taken a strong fancy to the white metal of Mexico.

The persistence in the preference is more easily understood than the manner in which the preference first gained its hold. A New York financier explained the original fact partly on aesthetic grounds. "The design of the Mexican dollar," he said, "is a bold and striking one, and it impressed those Orientals from the time the coin first began to circulate among them. That, I suppose, was more than fifty years ago. At that period there was very little trade between this country and the Philippines or any of those far eastern regions. Of course, among the population of the islands, the natives not being in advanced stage of commercial civilization, the convenience of English small change was not apparent. Not being informed of the financial stability of the British Empire, they could not be expected to appreciate the stamp that gives the shilling most of its value; what they did appreciate was the bigness and the weight and purity of the Mexican dollar, as well as the imposing appearance of it.

"As to how the demand came to be so well supplied, that is easy to understand when you remember that most of the silver in the world was then produced in Mexico, and that the coinage of it was free and unlimited. As the traders in the far east wanted Mexican dollars, it was to the interest of the Mexican mines to export their output in that form, and it cost them nothing to have the stamp put on. It was only necessary for them to keep the coining of their dollars down below the point of glutting the market; in other words, it would have been possible to ship so much coin silver to the east, either direct through London or through London by way of New York, that the premium on it would fall.

"There is a premium on the Mexican silver dollar in that part of the world even now. Here, for instance, is a cable from Manila, dated January 12, which quotes the Mexican dollar at $47\frac{1}{2}$ cents, gold. According to the current price of silver, the Mexican dollar was worth at par about 44 cents on that date. The difference is accounted for by the local preference for Mexican dollars. The insurgents in the Philippines were well advised in using that coinage, because it is the coinage which the people of the country understand and like. If they were educated bankers, they would know that American money takes up less room in proportion to its real value, and they might ad-

mire the design of our dollar and dollar bills as much as the Mexican design; as it is, they don't thoroughly understand the theory of token money and national credit. And so Mexico goes on exporting her forty million silver dollars annually to be the popular currency of the far east."



The Royal Mint struck, last year, in gold, silver, bronze and nickel pieces, 145,008,400 coins, which exceed the number struck the previous year by 49,909,183. The increase in the Imperial coinage of sovereigns and half-sovereigns issued was £2,739,865 in a total of £8,520,311. Old gold coins were withdrawn to the amount of £1,800,000. The number of sovereigns issued came near 6,400,000, while in the previous year the number was 4,436,200.



WHALES' TEETH AS COINAGE.—Whales' teeth form the coinage of the Fiji Islands. They are painted white and red, the red teeth being worth about twenty times as much as the white.



LANDSLIDE EXPOSES COINS.—MILLIONS OF PIECES OF CHINESE MONEY WASHED OUT BY RAIN.—A large find of old coins, which have lain hidden underground for over 1,550 years—since the time of the Three Kingdoms—was accidentally brought to light lately in the Chushan district, in Northwest Hupeh, during a heavy downpour of rain; says a Shanghai contemporary. On the 4th of May a considerable tract of land washed off from a hill and the landslip exposed the hidden treasure. The villagers in the neighborhood flocked to the spot to help themselves to it, and the news of the strange discovery was at once telegraphed his Excellency Chang Chintung, who ordered the local officials to gather the coins with all dispatch.

It is said that the quantity gathered represents as many as 7,000,000 strings, and the coins are unusually large, resembling in size those of the Hsienfung reign (about forty-five years ago) of the present dynasty. The viceroy is sending 300 strings to Peking under charge of a Taotai for the perusal of the emperor. The coins bear on one side the characters of the reign of the monarch and on the other (Szechuen) the seat of the government that issued them.



EARLY BANKS.—IT WAS A DIFFICULT TASK TO ESCAPE THE ROBBERS.—It must have been difficult in the middle ages for a man of limited means to take care of his savings. There were, it is true, the Lombard and Genoese bankers, who dealt with princes, nobles, bishops and the abbots of the great monasteries, and as time went on there arose the Sienese-Roman firm of Chigi, with its hundred branches, which in later times supplied a pontiff to

the Holy See, who bore the name of Alexander VII; but of what service were these luxury-loving people to the peddler, the yeoman or the small shop-keeper, whose gains came not in by pounds, angels or marks, but in penny driblets, with perhaps an odd groat of profit on a very successful venture? How was their money stored?

In some cases we suspect that the church wardens took care of it in the parish chest, though if put to the proof of what we say, we should not be very ready with an answer, but it is quite certain that as years rolled on and guilds sprang up in every village, they acted as bankers for the guild men. But there must have been many persons who belonged to no guild, some because they were of loose life and such as no guild would enroll, others because they were landless folk who had no settled place of abode. It was dangerous to carry specie on the person in those days.

There were many Robin Hoods abroad who had no scruples as to robbing the poor as well as the rich. To the weak, the only course that was open, if they could not deposit their coin in the hands of some trustworthy neighbor, was to bury it in the earth. This is the explanation of the numerous hoards of coin which have turned up from time to time from the thirteenth century to the present time.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY EXHIBIT AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

[A. C. ZABRISLIE.]

The exhibit sent to the Paris Exposition by this society embraces as completely as possible a representative collection of American coins and medals.

Commencing with the Colonial series, the coins of that epoch are first arranged. Among these coins may be mentioned as especially worthy of note, the New England shilling, a number of varieties of the Pine Tree shilling issued by the state of Massachusetts, Lord Baltimore coinage, the Higley coppers, the copper cents of the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey, together with a rare specimen of New York coinage.

Medals of the Colonial epoch are also represented, notably by the Tristran Coffin medal, struck in honor of the first white child born in the state of Massachusetts, the Admiral Vernon medals, the Oswego medal and others of like interesting character.

Then commencing with the regular issues of the United States mint in 1793, a representative series of coins is given, running up to the present year.

No attempt has been made to show a complete series of dates, as this would be monotonous, but only where a change in the type of the design has been made is a showing made. Notable among the cents is the very rare issue of 1799 in remarkably good preservation, and which sold many years ago for over one hundred dollars, and is worth now a good deal more. Among the half-cents are a number of extremely rare dates. Then among the silver and gold pieces, the same system of showing different types only prevails. Attention is called to the beauty and rarity of the early issues of gold produced at the United States mint.

There are also representative coins of a number of series of private gold issues. Notable among these are the Mormon coins issued in 1849 and subsequent years. The twenty-dollar gold piece of this issue is so very rare that it is almost unique. North Carolina and Georgia gold produced by a family named Betchler, around the year 1830, and by permission of the United States government, is also represented, as well as the California and Colorado gold. The former range from the gigantic slug, or fifty-dollar gold piece, down to the minute twenty-five cent, or gold quarter, while the latter have a representation of Pike's Peak on their face.

The medals produced commemorating events in the history of the country and in honor of distinguished individuals are also represented by many handsome and rare specimens. Here may be seen medals commemorating events in the War of 1812, Mexican and Civil War, together with such events as the opening of the Erie Canal, the laying of the Atlantic Cable and the construction of the Croton Aqueduct. Distinguished Americans are also represented by medals struck in their honor, while the series of medals representing the various presidents of the United States is complete.

The American Numismatic and Archæological Society has issued from time to time a number of handsome medals, specimens of which are shown in one part of the case. They include the Lincoln medal, the Grant Monument medal, the Anthon medal, the Muhlenberg medal, the Charities and Correction medal and the Charter Day medal.

An especially unique feature is the exhibit of the orders and badges of the military and patriotic hereditary societies. No such exhibit has ever before been gotten together, and commencing with the insignia of the Society of Cincinnati, it is believed that the collection is almost complete.

WE are glad to announce that matters are likely to be arranged for a parcels-post system between Great Britain and this country.

WE have been having quite a run on back volumes of THE NUMISMATIST lately, and as a result we can no longer supply any volumes previous to 1894.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Money in Ancient Times.

MR. EDITOR:—Observing the statement that an immense number of clay tablets had lately been unearthed, developing the whole history of commercial transactions in Babylon, I made application through Prof. Lanman, of Harvard, for information, and through him I have received the following very curious and interesting statement from Dr. G. Reisner, who has been studying these records in Berlin, where the principal association exists, and where the history of Babylonia and Assyria is now being written. From him I have the subsequent statement:

“We have commercial documents from 2,500 B. C. down to Persian and Greek times. At the beginning of this period, according to the temple documents found at Telloh, silver was used as the main medium of exchange. From that time on it circulated in the form of rings and bars, but these were always taken at their actual weight. The terms which were used to designate the different amounts of silver—the shekel, the mina and the talent—were the names of the ordinary commercial weights, and the expression to ‘weigh out’ silver (i. e., pay money) was very common in Assyrian and also in Hebrew, just as the expression ‘to measure out’ was applied to payments in grain. It is not yet proved that there was anything approaching actual coinage. The only thing which the state attempted to regulate was the standard of the weights themselves. Weights have been found bearing royal inscriptions which certify that they are ‘true’ weights. These conditions existed all over western Asia, as well as in Babylonia.

“Gold circulated, of course, in the same way, by weight; but silver was the metal commonly used, according to the records of actual exchanges. The reasons for this are, of course, obvious. In the first place, gold existed in less quantities than silver and was preferred for temple and palace decorations. Then both metals were so dear when measured in other commodities that gold was too valuable for convenience in making exchanges. The ratio between gold and silver in western Asia was 1 to 13½ and in Greece 1 to 12.

“It is commonly said that coinage of silver was a Greek institution (about 750–700 B. C.). The first coinage of money among the Hebrews was at the time of the Maccabees. However, it may have existed previously among the Babylonians. In any case, coinage consisted in merely stamping an official certificate of weight on a piece of metal. And the pieces so stamped were always subject to the weight test (hammer test). In contracts and similar

documents in Babylonia, it was not unusual for the parties to specify the weights of a particular city as the degree (roughly stated) of the fineness of the metal.

"In Egypt the conditions were in general the same. In every case of exchange represented on the monuments, the weighing of the metal is pictured. In Egypt, however, in the old empire, silver (called the 'white') was the more valuable, as it had to be imported from Silicia through the Phoenicians, while gold was obtained in large quantities from the mountains east of the Nile and those in Nubia."

"NOMEN."

KOREAN COINS.—The following is an extract from a letter accompanying some coins received by me recently from a friend in Korea:

"These cash pieces, worth one-tenth of one cent, gold, are strung on strings made of straw, one hundred on a string, and form the every day currency. They are vile, dirty, bad-smelling pieces, and we, who have to handle this money day after day, know better than anyone outside of Korea what 'filthy lucre' means. When you go to a store to buy anything worth more than a dollar, you have to take a servant along to carry your money. 2,000 pieces (\$2.00 gold) is about as much as a coolie can carry on his back. Here at Fusan, Japanese currency, both bank bills and silver, pass as currency and are much sought after by the Koreans, as less troublesome than the wretched cash. A merchant living inland often has to bring several pony-loads of money to the port to buy his goods."

BEN G. GREEN.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Dec. 21.—Sir J. Evans, President, in the chair.—M. Edward Drouin, of Paris, Dr. E. Gabrici, of Naples, and Dr. B. Pick, of Gotha, were elected honorary members and Mr. W. Gowland was elected a member.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence showed some silver coins of Edward V and Richard III and pointed out that, whereas all the peculiarities found on the coins of Edward V were to be found also on those of Richard III, none of them occurred on coins hitherto assigned to Richard IV.—Mr. A. E. Copp exhibited a shilling of President Kruger; Mr. T. Bearman a pattern noble of Charles I (Scotland) from the Rev. J. H. Pollexfen's collection, supposed by Burns to be unique;

Mr. R. A. Hoblyn, pattern groats of Mary, wife of William III; Mr. A. A. Barns a shilling of the first issue of George IV, 1820.—The President exhibited a Paduan medal, probably by Giovanni Cavino, found in the neighborhood of Hemel Hempstead, having an obverse of Didius Julianus (193 A. D.) and a reverse copied from the decadrachms of Syracuse (*circa* 400 B. C.), and also a head of Medusa in onyx, found in the Tiber about twenty years ago.—The Secretary read a paper by Mr. E. J. Seltman, on "Nummi Serrati and Astral Coin-Types," in which he discussed the theories which have been held to explain the issue of the various ancient coinage having serrated edges. Among these theories was one held by M. Svoronos, who supposed that these coins were intended by their shape to symbolize solar or other celestial bodies. Mr. Seltman did not accept this theory, and incidentally discussed its application by Mr. Svoronos to the explanation of many Greek coin-types.

Off the island of Chios in 1770, at the naval battle of Chesme, the whole Turkish fleet and Russian flag-ship were sent to the bottom of the sea. Under the sanction of the Turkish government, a party of Greeks have made search and discovered, at the depth of 30 fathoms, the flag-ship, and begun to remove the valuables. Among these, over \$60,000 in gold and silver coins have been recovered, and still more remains in the wreck.

A CORRESPONDENT who was interested in "The Unsanitary Dollar," published in our last issue, sends in this *morceau*:

"There are microbes on your money"
 These grave scientists declare.
 With a smile serene and sunny
 And a manner debonaire.
 "There are ptomaines and bacilli.
 Getting rich is very rash.
 You will meet them, willy-nilly.
 Every time you handle cash."
 Yet there comes an acclamation,
 Loud and mighty, through the air.
 Which arouses this great nation
 Like a lion from its lair;
 There is heard a stern assurance.
 Told in no uncertain tones:
 "We are wonders of endurance.
 We are not afraid of germs,"



President, Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.
 Vice President, Jno. A. Heckelman, Cullom, Ill.
 Secretary, Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.
 Treasurer, Dr. A. L. Fisher, Elkhart, Ind.
 Librarian, Fred B. Stebbins, Adrian, Mich.

NEW ADDRESSES.

- 31 A. E. Marks, Portland, Me.
- 58 F. P. Bishop, Allen, Mich.
- 59 James Kavanagh, Elkhart, Ind.
- 84 Geo. Eavenson, 727 South Seventh St., Denver, Colo.
- 152 Thos. Burnett, 808 D St., S. W. Washington, D. C.

CORRECTED ADDRESS.

- 178 Ben G. Green, 542 Larchmont St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW MEMBERS.

172, E. H. Pierce; 173, Roland G. Parvin; 174, Dr. Eug. G. Courteau; 175, E. L. Cass; 176, John Lasheck; 177, A. J. Heath; 178, Ben G. Green; 179, H. G. Brown; 182, N. A. Ickes.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following have applied in due form for membership in our Association. Providing no objections are offered, they will be entitled to membership on April 20.

Theo. Shilling, 87 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Vouchers: Messrs. Jerrems and Heath.

John M. Lindsay, Swissvale, Pa.

Vouchers: Messrs. Rode and Heath.

Walter E. Kies, Danielson, Conn.

Vouchers: Messrs. Clark and Heath.

E. C. Eisengart, 137 Jucunda St., Pittsburg, Pa.

A. Hepner, 1311 Bluff St., " "

Vouchers: Messrs. Hiller and Heath.

J. B. Holmes, 501 E. Grove St., Bloomington, Ill.

J. D. Halstead, 8118 Maryland Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.

Vouchers: Messrs. Heath and Ragan.

We are about to pass our 200 mark and the Secretary wants to say for the encouragement of the members that while our Association has in times past carried a larger number in membership, it has never ranked as high in personale or stability as it does today, and further, that it has never had in the past, at any one time, as many members in good standing as it has today. Inquiries and applications are coming in with gratifying regularity. "The Association do move!" Let the good work go on. By our next anniversary we must have over 300 members. The Secretary will be glad to send application blanks, literature, etc., to any who will ask.

Monroe, Mich., March 20.

GEO. F. HEATH, Sec.

WANTED, TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE!

This department is under the control of our subscribers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate fee of one cent a word will be charged, otherwise it will be gratis, and all are invited to make the best possible use of the department.

TO EXCHANGE: Medals and foreign coins for a good camera. Thos. L. Elder, 343 Princeton Place, E. E. Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED. Standard silver dollar of 1873, San Francisco mint; Good premium will be paid. Address, A. G. Heaton, care Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

TO EXCHANGE: Carved Chinese jades. Roman, Greek and old German coins for authentic Indian relics in flint, stone, shell and bone. Dr. W. O. Emery, Crawfordsville, Ind.

WANTED: U. S. Dollars, silver, 1838, 1851. H. G. Brown, Spokane, Wash.

TO EXCHANGE: Hundreds of coin sale catalogues for coins, medals or tokens. Jos. Hooper, Port Hope, Ont.

WANTED: Fine ancient Greek and Roman copper coins. Dr. M. Burke, 147 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

WANTED: To purchase priced catalogues of Frossard's 156th and 157th sale, or will give dime prior to 1870 for the loan of either. G. A. Larned, Webster, Mass.

WANTED: U. S. copper cents, dates 1800, 1891 (1—000) 1824-5-6, strictly fine and of good color. Back numbers of THE NUMISMATIST and fine cents in exchange. Address Charles E. Carman, Acra. N. Y.

WANTED: U. S. Half dollars in good condition of 1881, '82, '83, and '84. Also some of the dollars wanted. Chas. F. Vogel, 3441 Wisconsin Ave, St. Louis, Mo.

TO EXCHANGE: Priced auction coin sale catalogues of Chapman, Frossard, Scott, etc., for others. Hundreds of different confederate bills in letter series to exchange or trade. A. P. Wylie, Prairie Centre, Ills.

WANTED: Prices on Canadian coins with the view of adding to my collection. Rev. H. Montgomery, Boz 377, Frederickton, N. B., Canada.

WANTED: To buy a good specimen of California \$50.00 slug. E. H. Pierce, 633 17th St., Denver, Colo.

WANTED: U. S. gold in uncirculated condition up to 1856, and since that year in proof. All denominations. Geo. D. Woodside, 16 So. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Old U. S. gold and silver coins. W. G. Wright, 445 F St., San Bernardino, Cal.

WANTED: To buy U. S. Coins prior to 1800. David R. Lewis, Gibson City, Illinois.

WANTED: To buy Canadian coins and medals such as I have not got in my collection. Blair T. LeBlanc, Moncton, N. B., Canada.

TO EXCHANGE: Strictly uncirculated Columbian quarter-dollars for mint mark gold dollars. Albert S. Elwell, Bridgeton, N. J.

WANTED: To buy Greek or Roman coins in silver or bronze. A few duplicates to exchange. W. G. Jerrems jr., 214 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: Uncirculated Columbian half-dollar, 1892, for offer of fractional currency. Henry Shafer, 263 Canal St., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED: U. S. half-cents as follows: 1795, 1796, 1831, 1836, 1840, 1841, 1842.

1843, 1844, 2845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1852. Address C. H. Conover, 32 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: Birds' eggs of this locality, fossils, or complete telegraph instrument, for coins of any country suitable to me. T. P. Pettigrew, Roanoke, Ill.

FOR SALE: Pre-historic wampum from graves, mounds and cliff dwellings. Dr. W. O. Emery, Crawfordsville, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE: Rare stamps for coins and stamps not in my collection. J. A. Heckelman, Cullom, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: Minerals from a large collection for coins of any kind. Can give almost any mineral you want. Let me hear from you. W. Alden Parry, 140 Upland Road, North Cambridge, Mass.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE: Fine to uncirculated Hawaii cents, 1847, only issue of copper coins. Rare. **WANTED:** U. S. cents, half-cents, hard times tokens and colonials not in my collection. I. Excell, 4727 Champlain Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED: Private issues of gold, Mormon \$10, 1849; Clark Gruber & Co., 1860, \$20; and any of the issues of J. J. Conway & Co., Dubosq & Co., Pacific Co., Shultz & Co. DeWitt S. Smith, Lee, Mass.

WANTED: 1804 cent, fine, and 1793, 1795, 1802, 1811 half cents in fine condition. A. G. Cook, Waterloo, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE OR SELL: All kinds of foreign silver and coins. German copper coins a specialty. C. O. Trowbridge, Framingham, Mass.

FOR SALE: Old and rare Canadian coins. Apply to Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada.

TO EXCHANGE: Three hundred American war cards and tokens for Canadian coins, medals and tokens. F. J. Naftel, Bank of Montreal, New Westminster, B. C., Canada.

FOR SALE: U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, cents and foreign silver coins at greatly reduced prices. Special bargains and a choice old coin and price lists for six cents. Wm. P. Arnold, P. O. Box 77, Peacedale, R. I.

WANTED: U. S. 1838 \$1; 1875 \$3. Will pay well for them. To exchange: 1794, 95, 98, and 1800 dollars and 1858 \$1, uncirculated, and many other coins and stamps. J. B. Holmes, 501 E. Grove St., Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED TO BUY: U. S. gold dollars in fine or uncirculated condition from 1862 to 1888, inclusive; also silver dollar 1863 and South American gold and silver coins not in my collection. Have a number of coins to exchange. Theo. Shilling, 87 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE: House plants, seeds, bulbs. For coins, stamps, Indian

relics, shells. Send for 48 page illustrated catalogue. Walter S. Hall, Florist, Osage, Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE: Bretons Nos. 520, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 717, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 867, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 95, 96, 97, 900, 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 52, 53, 55, 57, 58, 59 and 60, for Nos. 509, 23, 24, 25, 30, 34, 45, 58, 59, 60, 52, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 721, 22, 28, 29, 861, 62, 98, 914, 16, 24, 54, 56, 70, 74, 77, 85, 89, 98, 99, 1000, 1, and 8. Particularly would like 924 "Anse Canot." Ewen S. McLeod, Wheatley River, P. E. Island, Canada.

TO EXCHANGE: Some of the rarer varieties of U. S. fractional and colonial currency for more common varieties of any kind of paper money. Confederate money to trade. A. P. Wylie, Prairie Center, Ill.

SPECIAL offer of U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, Jackson cents and medals. Enclose stamp. W. P. Arnold, Peacedale, R. I.

FOR SALE: My U. S. coins. Send me your list of wants and I will give my prices. Jacob Weigel, 266 Burnet St., New Brunswick, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE: House plants, seeds and bulbs for coins, stamps, Indian relics and seeds. Walter S. Hall, Florist, Osage, Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE: American coins and tokens, including a fine C. C. dollar, 1873, for Canadian coins, tokens and medals. R. L. Reid, New Westminster, B. C., Canada.

FOR SALE: Easter Jerusalem illustrated post cards (16), 40c; Prince or Wales Anniversary tumblers, Ivory porcelain Diamond Jubilee (enamel), \$1; Russia Coronation, 1896, rare, \$2; Smallest paper in the world, 20c. Address R. James, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, Canada.

EDITORIAL.

Editor, GEO. F. HEATH, M. D., Monroe, Mich.

Associates { John A. Brudin, 427 W. 56th St., New York City.
A. G. Heaton, care Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.
Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.
Geo. W. Rice, 181 Montcalm St., Detroit, Mich.
W. Thurston, 55 Elphinstone Road, Hastings, England.

THERE are prospects that a parcel post will very shortly be arranged between this country and England. It will be of great advantage to numismatists, facilitating, as it will, the obtaining of coins and literature bearing on

the science. The carrying tax, so long in vogue, has been nothing less than extortionate and disgraceful.

ON the 26th inst., H. E. Morey, of Boston, holds his 34th mail auction sale of coins. 221 lots, mostly United States coins, medals and tokens.

The failure of the firm doing our engraving and electrotyping and the consequent interruption of their business, compels us to appear this month without any illustrated articles. Next month will see the illustrated features renewed with added interest.

FROM the President of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society: "I am glad of this opportunity to express to you my satisfaction with your paper, *THE NUMISMATIST*. You deserve great credit to have kept it up for so many years. I take great pleasure in preserving a complete file of it, and each year have the numbers bound in a handsome manner."—ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, New York City.

"I LOOK forward with great pleasure in securing each number of the magazine and I can assure you I value it very highly."—W. C. C. BLUNDEN, Windsor, Conn.

"VOLUME XIII, No. 1, at hand and am well pleased with it. I must say—although I have only been a member of the A. N. A. only a month, I consider my money well invested."—E. L. CASS, Beloit, Wis.

"PERMIT me to congratulate you upon the improved prosperity of *THE NUMISMATIST*."—W. G. WRIGHT, San Bernardino, Cal.

IN Lyman H. Low's sale on 14th inst, 400 Columbian quarters were offered and the question arises, what will be the selling price of these pieces after they have been dumped on an already satiated market.

LAST month we published an account of the Delton find of "valuable" coins. Our Mr. Rice followed up the scent of cents with the usual result. He reports as follows: 1 U. S. cent, 1803; 14 U. S. cents, 1819 to 1854; 92 Canadian coppers, 1844 to 1862; 1 Prince Edward Island, 1857; 1 English, 1822, 1 Norway, 1861, 2 ore; 1 Denmark, 1847, $\frac{1}{4}$ sk.; 2 German, 1 pfenning; 2 German, 2 pfenning; 1 Chinese cash; 1 Netherland; 2 worn smooth; a total of 119 pieces all in ordinary condition from fair to good, which could be duplicated for about \$2.50. *Sic transit gloria mundi*.

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THE NUMISMATIST

April, 1900.

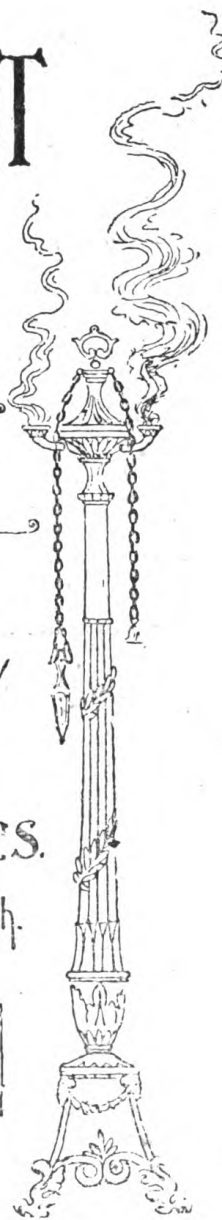
An Illustrated Monthly
devoted to the
Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

VOL. XIII



NO. 4.



The Numismatist.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR COIN COLLECTORS.
AND OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF

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Subscription, One Dollar a Year.

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BACK VOLUMES can be furnished complete and sent post paid as follows: For 1892-93 at 75 cents each; for 1894-95-96-97-98 at \$1.00 each. The first three volumes are exhausted.

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The Numismatist.

VOL. XIII.

MONROE, MICH., APRIL, 1900.

NO. 4.

THE MINOR COINS OF RUSSIAN DEPENDENCIES AND DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

SERVIA.

The Serbs expelled the Avars in the 7th century. Later, or in the 11th century, they drove out the Byzantine governors, and the conqueror assumed the title of king. Stephen Dushan, 1334-56, took the title of emperor and annexed Albania, Macedonia, etc. The Serbs were overthrown by the Turks at the battle of Kasso, in 1389, and the country was incorporated with the Ottoman Empire in 1459. The major portion of the territory was occupied by Austria, 1718-39. In 1804, under Czerny George, a successful rebellion drove out the Turks, but they re-occupied the country in 1813. Two years later, under Milosh Obrenovitch, they became practically independent of Turkish rule and in 1867 all the Turkish garrisons were withdrawn and the part they played with Russia in the Russo-Turkish war of 1867-8 left her an absolute monarchy, Prince Milan assuming the title of king in 1882, but King Alexander has held the reins of government since 1893-4. Population some over two millions.

It was during the reign of Tushan that coins were first struck for Servia, which will compare creditably with those of Venice, Hungary and surrounding nations. From 1459 up to 1868, or during a period of over 400 years, Servia used the coinage of her conquerors.

MICHAEL III, 1860-69.

Obv. Head to left.

Rev. Value, inscription, etc., in Russian characters. 1838. 1, 5, 10 Paras. No. 1, *2, 3.

MILAN OBRENOVITCH IV, 1879-89.

Type similar to last.

1879. 5, 10 paras. No. 34.

The above are in copper and bronze.

Obv. Double headed eagle, crowned shield on breast and wings extended.

Rev. Inscription in Russian with date surrounding. Value in large figure. 1883-5, 10, 20 paras. Nos. 6, 7, 8.



No. 8

MOLDAVIA AND WALLACHIA.

Moldavia was founded early in the 14th century. It was tributary to Turkey early in the 16th century and later, with Wallachia, came under the influence of the Fanariot family, a Greek aristocracy of great political influence of Fanar, Constantinople, which continued up to 1821.

Wallachia was a part of ancient Dacia and was situated immediately south of Moldavia. Up to the 15th century it was under Hungarian influence and later, under the Fanariots, became tributary to Turkey. Russia guaranteed privileges to these territories in 1829 and in 1859 it was permanently united with Moldavia to form Roumania, when Alexander John Cuza was elected prince.

The first coinage of these Danubian Provinces began during the reign of



No. 1

*Illustration will soon follow in an article under another head.

Bogdan (1350-66) and consisted, for the most part, of small silver, with the bull's head surrounded by a rose, a star or a crescent. There seems to have been no coins struck especially for Moldavia after 1666, and the early coins of these provinces are scarce and rarely obtained.

Catherine II, of Russia, 1762-96, in 1771-74, at the Sagodowna mint, issued three copper coins for use in the provinces, as follows:

Oby. Arms. A steer's head and dove, with olive branch in two oval shields; a crown above.

Rev. Value in Greek and Russian, in field enclosed in square frame. 1, 2, 5 paras, 1771-73. Nos. 1, 2, 3.

ROUMANIA.

As before noted, Roumania was formed by the union of Moldavia and Wallachia in 1859, under Prince Alexander John Cuza. He was deposed in 1866 and King Charles I was elected in his stead in 1881, taking the title of king. Population of the country, about five and a half millions.

Three series of coins have been issued, as follows:



No. 4

Obv. Arms of Roumania crowned, within a mantle also crowned. Above, ROMANIA.

Rev. Value and date within a wreath. 1, 2, 5, 10 Bani, 1867. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

SECOND COINAGE.

Obv. Head of king to left. CAROL I DOMNIEI AL ROMANIEL.

Rev. Arms as before, dividing date. Exergue, value.

2, 5 Bani 1879-81. Nos. 5, 6.

THIRD COINAGE.

Obv. Small head of king to left. CAROL I REGE AL ROMANIEL.

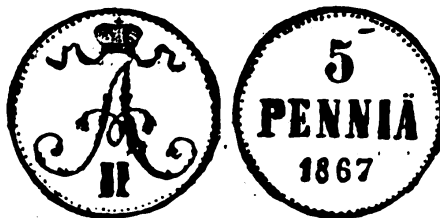
Rev. Similar to second coinage. 2, 5 Bani, 1882— Nos. 7, 8.

FINLAND.

Sweden, under Eric, began the conquest of Finland in 1851, but the country was not entirely under subjugation until the next century. Russia acquired

a small portion of the country after her Swedish wars in 1721, and the whole country in 1809.

Silver and billon coins were struck within her territory while under Sweden and these are necessarily very difficult to obtain. Her modern coinage was struck under Alexander II and III, of Russia and is as follows:



No. 2

ALEXANDER II, 1855-81.

Obv. Large fancy script A over II crowned.

Rev. Value and date.

1, 5, 10 pennia. 1866-76. Nos. 1, 2, 3.



No. 4

ALEXANDER III, 1881—

Obv. Large fancy script A over III crowned.

Rev. Value and date.

1, 5, 10 pennia, 1884— Nos. 4, 5, 6.

BULGARIA.

Bulgaria formed part of the Roman Empire and was colonized in the 6th century. About the end of the 14th century it was conquered by the Turks and remained under Ottoman control up to 1878, and has been the theatre of many struggles between the Turks and neighboring nations to the north. As the result of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, Prince Alexander was installed as ruler in 1879, and on his resigning in 1886, Prince Ferdinand, of Coburg, was elected the following year.

Bulgarian coinage begins with the 11th century and consisted of silver and gold; also siege pieces, the result of her early conflicts with Greece. From the time of Asan (1186-96) down to her incorporation with the Ottoman Empire, her coinage was fashioned after the prevailing Byzantine patterns.

The modern coins of Bulgaria are as follows:

Obv. Arms, a lion rampant on a crowned shield supported by a lion on either side holding banners, all within a crowned mantle. BULGARIE and motto meaning "Union is Strength."

Rev. Value and date within a wreath.

2, 5, 10 stotinki, 1881. Nos. 1, *2, 3.



No. 7, Nickel

Obv. Lion rampant within a crowned shield; name of country and motto as before.

Rev. Value and date within wreath.

2½, 5, 10, 20 stotinki, 1888. Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7.

Several essais, or pattern pieces, of the value of 10 canteim have been struck dated 1879, 80, 87.

POLAND.

The earlier history of Poland is mainly an admixture of legend, and thus is unreliable. Under Boleslaus the Great, 892 A. D., it became a kingdom and of much favor and influence in western Europe. Bohemia and Moravia were incorporated with it. It became a duchy (1100-1300) and then again, a kingdom. Kassimir III the Great ruled between 1333-70 and the country was most prosperous. In 1370 Hungary was incorporated as a part of it and in 1386, Luthuania. Under Lkaidislas IV (1434-1447), Poland, Bohemia and Hungary were, for a time united. The country flourished under the Sigismunds, I, II, and III (1506-87). Sobieski, as John III, reigned in 1672-96. In 1697 it was united with Saxony and Augustus I and II (1697-1763). From this time sorrow has been the portion of Poland. Upon one portent or another her ancient territories have become the spoils of war and divided between Russia, Prussia and Austria, until in 1804, as a kingdom, she ceased to exist among the family of nations.

The numismatic history of Poland is closely interwoven with that of the surrounding nations and begins with the 10th century, when denarii came into use, some even bearing Hebrew and Arabic inscriptions, no doubt the result of traffic with Oriental countries. Under Sigismund I, 1506-48, the character of currency underwent a marked reform and with Sigismund III, 1588-1632, reached its climax. His silver and gold types were models of excellence. The minor coinage, of which only we shall take up, begins with

*Illustration will soon follow in an article under another head.

THE NUMISMATIST.

JOHN CASIMIR, 2648-68.

Obv. I, C, R, in fancy script. JOA. CAS. D. C. R. POL. L.
 Rev. Eagle.

Solidus 1650. No. 1.

Obv. Bust of king to right.

Rev. Eagle and date, 1659-68. No. 2.



No. 4

AUGUSTUS III, 1733-63.

Obv. Bust to right and inscription.

Rev. Arms. EL SAX and date.

1, 3 schilling, 1749-58. Nos. 3, 4.

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, 1764-94.

Obv. S, A, R, in monogram script, or bust to right.

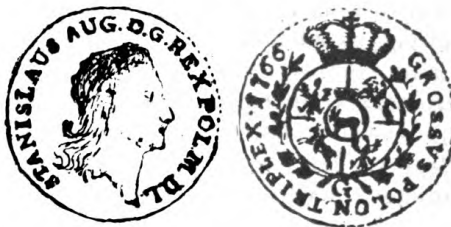
Rev. 1 SOLID. R. P. 1767-92. No. 5.



No. 6

Rev. $\frac{1}{2}$ GROSSUS REG. POL. 1765-92. No. 6.

Rev. Arms. 1 GROSSUS, etc., 1765-92. No. 7.



No. 7

Rev. 3 grossus, etc., 1765-94. No. 8.

Rev. TROIAK Z MIEDZI KRAIOWEY, 1786-92. No. 9.



No. 10

Rev. III GROSSI POL 1794. No. 10.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, 1807-14.



No. 11

Obv. Arms of Saxony and Poland.

Rev. Value and date.

1, 3 Grosze, 1810-14. Nos. 11, 12.

ALEXANDER I, 1815-25.

Obv. Arms of Poland within mantle on Russian double eagle.

Rev. Value and date.

1, 3 grosze. Nos. 13, 14.

NICHOLAS I, 1825-55.

Obv. Crowned double-headed eagle of Russia.

Rev. 3 grosze, 1826-40. No. 15.*

Obv. Crowned shield. KROLESTWO POLSKIE.

Rev. Value and date, 1831. No. 16.

*Illustration will soon follow in an article under another head.



No. 13

Obv. Arms as No. 15.

Rev. Value and date.

1, 3 grosze, 1836-40. Nos. 17, 18.

LITHUANIA.

Founded by Gedemin 1315-40, and politically united with Poland in 1386 and definitely in 1501. Afterwards it followed the fortunes, and later the misfortunes of that country.

Several varieties of solidi have been struck for Lithuania, similar in appearance to those struck for Poland and Pomerania. The Riga and Dantzic mints were no doubt responsible for them. All are common. But one copper coin of Lithuania is noted in our catalogues, and this was struck under John Casimir, of Poland, 1648-68.



No. 1

Obv. Head of king to right. JOAN CAS REX.

Rev. Horseman with inscription and date in legend.

1 solidus, 1660-57. No. 1.

SIBERIA.

Siberia includes all that immense territory in northern Asia belonging to Russia. The only distinctive coins struck by Russia for Siberia are those issued between the years 1766 and 1781, during the time of Catherine II, 1762-96.



No. 4

They were issued in the denominations of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5 and 10 kopecks. The illustration herewith will give a general idea of the series. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

THE GOLD COINS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[R. L. REID.]



The only gold pieces minted in Canada were the \$20 and \$10 of British Columbia. Breton, *Coins of Canada*, 934 and 935. The note in Breton is meagre and the circumstances under which this piece was coined and the cause of its excessive rarity may be of interest. Atkins, p. 284, mentions these coins from specimens in the British Museum but apparently knew nothing of their history.

The year 1858 was remarkable for a rush of miners into the rugged mountains of British Columbia, a land hitherto utterly unknown and, at that time, even more difficult of access than the Klondike. Gold in immense quantities was found and the Hudson's Bay Company, who had hitherto ruled this vast domain, yielded place to a regularly constituted government. What now is the Canadian province of British Columbia, was at first two colonies; Vancouver Island, capital Victoria; and British Columbia, capital New Westminster. James Douglas, the Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, afterwards Sir James Douglas, was appointed governor of both colonies. Access to the civilized world was difficult and great loss was incurred by the miners in exchanging gold dust for currency. The nearest point

where the gold could be officially assayed and minted was at San Francisco and the government disliked the gold transferred to a foreign country.

In 1859 Capt. W. D. Gossett, the treasurer of the mainland colony, who resided at New Westminster, the capital, represented to the imperial government at London, through Governor Douglas, whose home was at Victoria, the necessity for an assay office at New Westminster, pointing out that the gold was produced in the mainland colony and should be refined there. The Vancouver Island legislature had already mooted the establishment of an assay office and mint at Victoria, and this project had received the approval of the governor. There was at that time a bitter rivalry between the two capitals and Capt. Gossett spoke very strongly on the unfairness of Victoria attempting to take away the business which of right belonged to the capital of the other colony. Capt. Gossett's idea was to make the English sovereign the unit of value divided decimally into the florin, one-tenth of a sovereign; the groat, one-tenth of a florin; and the mil, one-tenth of a groat.

Capt. Gossett's recommendation was so far successful that in 1860 the assay office was established at New Westminster by imperial sanction, with F. G. Claudet as assayer and F. H. Bousfield as assistant assayer.

In November, 1861, Gov. Douglas sent a long dispatch to the imperial authorities urging the erection of a mint. He pointed out that the scarcity of coin was so great that in Victoria it commanded a premium of 5 per cent, while in San Francisco gold dust could be converted into currency at a cost of one half of one per cent. In consequence men were leaving the colony continually. He proposed as a remedy to issue gold coins, equal in value to the \$20 and \$10 American and to bring into general use as a circulating medium in both colonies. Refining the gold was not contemplated, but he proposed merely to bring it to uniform degree of fineness, to make the gold in the pieces the full current value and to throw in the silver, with which, he alleged, all the gold in British Columbia was more or less alloyed, as a bonus. The machinery, he alleged, could be purchased in San Francisco for £500 and Mr. Claudet could manufacture all that would be needed.

Gov. Douglas' suggestion was acted upon, the mint machinery was purchased and set up at New Westminster. The dies were made at the Tower Mint in London and forwarded to the colony. When everything was ready for coining, Capt. Gossett went to Victoria to get the governor's sanction. For some reason the governor absolutely refused his consent. The old residents of Victoria claim that owing to the great decrease in the production of gold there was no longer any necessity for incurring the expense of operating the mint. The old residents of New Westminster claim that it was because the governor's desire to have a mint at Victoria had been over-ruled by the imperial authorities and he would not allow New Westminster to profit by his defeat. Perhaps a combination of these two reasons accounts for his refusal. At any rate he told Gossett to go home, grease the machinery well so it wouldn't rust and put it away. Gossett came back, greatly disappointed and told his friends that the mint would not be operated after all. A few

put together some gold and five \$20 and five \$10 pieces were struck off for souvenirs and these were all that were coined. The mint machinery lay for many years in the cellar of the library building in New Westminster; part was sold, the rest has vanished no one knows where.

I have made extensive inquiries as to the whereabouts of the pieces coined and have located some of them. I do not in any way vouch for the correctness of this list but think it is approximately correct. Two—one \$20 and one \$10—are in the British Museum, presented by Douglas' successor, Gov. Seymour, in 1864. One \$20 in the possession of C. G. Major, Esq., of New Westminster, B. C. One is worn as a watch charm by Mr. Justice Drake, of Victoria. Chief Justice Davie, Wm. Smythe and John Robson, all now deceased and each at one time Premier of the province, are each said to have had one. J. C. Tunstall, of Vernon, B. C., and Alfred Knevet de Knevet, now of Brussels, formerly a resident of British Columbia, are also said to have a specimen each.



The coins are described as follows:

1 Obv. A crown. Leg. Government of British Columbia

Rev. 20 | Dollars | 1862 | in three lines within a wreath of oak leaves and acorns.

2 10 Dollars, similar excepting in size and value.

The only one I have seen is the splendid specimen belonging to C. G. Major of this city. It is needless to state that he has received many flattering offers but he refuses to part with what is not only a valuable piece of property but also an interesting memento of his experiences in pioneer days in British Columbia. It was examined and weighed by Mr. Edward Riggs of the Royal Mint a few years ago and found to weigh 1.14 oz. troy, the intrinsic value, assuming it to be fine gold, being £4, 16s, 10d, or about \$24.00.

Such is the history of the only Canadian gold coins. There is now an agitation on foot to have a Canadian mint started and we Canadians are in hope that before many years have past we will have a mint coining our own precious metals into a currency worthy of the country from which it comes.

New Westminster, B. C.

GLEANINGS FROM THE "PILOT."

NAMING COINS.

Greek or (attic) silver.—(From *Tabula ponderum moneta Atticae argenteae*, by Haym, quoted in Lexicon of Coins.)

1	The middle-sized <i>Semi-obolus</i>	5	grains troy weight.			
2	Lupinus.....	7	"	"	"	"
3	Obolus.....	11	"	"	"	"
4	Quadraus.....	15	"	"	"	"
5	Diobolus.....	20 to 22	"	"	"	"
6	Triobolus.....	30 to 33	"	"	"	"
7	Tetrobolus.....	44	"	"	"	"
8	Pentobolus.....	46 to 48	"	"	"	"
9	Drachm, smallest model.....	60	"	"	"	"
10	" medium ".....	64	"	"	"	"
11	" largest ".....	67	"	"	"	"
12	Didrachm, common ".....	132	"	"	"	"
13	" greater ".....	134	"	"	"	"
14	Tetradrachm, lighter model.....	260	"	"	"	"
15	" small ".....	262	"	"	"	"
16	" " ".....	264	"	"	"	"
17	" large ".....	268	"	"	"	"

Now, as to the intrinsic value of Greek or Roman silver coins, the student should bear in mind that the metal in them is so nearly pure that they may be reckoned as such. Silver, at this time, is worth about one-fifth cent per grain. Divide, therefore, the figures given above by five and their intrinsic value is given, nearly.

In continuation of this subject, we will bring in all other ancient coins, gold, silver and bronze. At present it is sufficient to say that gold, at this time, in the United States, is about sixteen times more valuable than silver. Therefore, multiply the grains weight of gold coins by 3.2 and the product is the value in cents. For instance, there are lying before us five gold coins. We name, weigh and value them as follows:

Anastasius I. A. D. 471-477, weight, 20½ grains, intrinsic value.....	\$0 65
Tiberius II, Constantine, A. D. 574-582, weight 23 grains, intrinsic value	73
Justinian I, A. D. 527-566, weight 22½ grains, intrinsic value.....	71
Gratian, A. D. 375-383, weight 69½ grains, intrinsic value.....	2 23
Zeno, A. D. 474-476, weight 22 grains, intrinsic value.....	70

Claudius and Claudius Gothicus.—The student of coins can scarcely make a greater mistake than in confounding the coins of Claudius with those of

Claudius II (Gothicus), whose short reign of two years, A. D. 268-270, is remembered by the historian as one of the most honorable in the imperial circle. This great ruler, worthy of the best nation and the best age, accepting the purple at the age of 54, stood as the last defense against the influx of northern barbarism, and defeated the enemy near Naissus, in Dardania. Before engaging in a contest which promised to be decisive, he wrote to the Senate that 20,000 Goths had invaded the Roman territory. "If I vanquish them, your gratitude will reward my services. If I fall, remember that I am the successor of Gallienus. The whole republic is fatigued and exhausted. Whatever we shall perform will be sufficiently great." The virtues of Claudius, says Gibbon, his valor, affability, justice and temperance, his love of fame and of his country, place him in that short list of emperors who added luster to the Roman purple.

What a contrast, then, is presented by the Claudius of whom these coins point, the reader will see for himself.



There is no article to which imagination can give a voice that would be able to relate a stranger story than a coin. The thought is inexhaustible in richness. Human fancy utterly fails to trace the possible adventures even of a modern coin, struck, we will say, last year. The incidents in which it has had a part would require a lifetime to conjecture.—*Prime*.



Sylla had medals struck and distributed all over Rome, some of which are yet extant, having on one side Maurius in his triumphant chariot, drawn by four horses abreast, holding in one hand the reins, in the other the branch of a palm tree. The inscription is: C. Maurius, C. F. Coss. On the reverse is the Capitoline Jupiter.



Numismatics, it is vain to deny, is a veritable passion, but one that is noble, agreeable and useful in its effects, because it predisposes the spirit to labor and to study. While it purifies the sentiments and the taste, it removes *ennui*, that most dangerous enemy of our race.—*Sabbatier*.



The slang or argot of numismatics would form quite a subject for an essay. We condense here a few notes in our portfolio. The gold *staters* of Philip were called *philips*, as those of Napoleon are styled *napoleons*. Our five-cent nickel pieces are commonly called *nickels*. In England they call the crown pieces *bulls*; shillings, *bobs*; sixpences, *tizzies*; groats, *joeys*. *Brouns* means half-pence and *canaries*, sovereigns. The gold *solidus* or *sol* of Byzantium (Constantinople) was long termed *bezant* or *byzant*.

The Emperor Titus having to import a great supply of wheat during a scarcity at Rome, the Annona, or grain distribution, is represented upon a coin as a sedate lady with flowing cornucopie in her left hand. It is held upright, as showing that it is to be dealt out under command of Equity, which is represented by her holding a little image of Equity. The latter is represented by her scales in left hand and a hasta pura in her right. Behind the Annona is the prow of a ship decked with flowers, implying that she sailed from a sunny land and had *bon voyage*. Can any poet furnish a better series of imagery, or the best painter express so much upon so small an area?



Rasche (Lexicon) says: "The portrait of Christ is frequent on coins of the lower empire." He quotes from Eckhel's *Doctrina Nummorum*, viii, 506: "Joannes I, Zimisceus, A. D. 969 to 975, was the first to do so." *Ibid*, 250. In coins of Michael I, A. D. 811-813, and Michael III, A. D. 866-867, and Constantine X, 912-959, the *protome*, or bust holding a copy of the Evangelists in his right hand, is represented. In coins of Theophilus, 829-842, of Romanus I and Christophenes, and of Constantius and Romanus, we see Him sitting. The legends accompanying this effective representation are: CHRIST CHRISTIVS SERV CHRISTI SERVVS CHRISTI XIS. The monogram of Christ in the area of coins is frequent all the way from Constans, A. D. 337, etc., to Constantinus IV. The same is often seen within a laurel wreath, between the Greek letters alpha and omega, in a shield, placed upon a cross, etc., etc.



So many of our correspondents are claiming to have in possession genuine shekels and half-shekels that, to preserve ourselves from the *devorandum taedium* of repeating the declaration, we beg leave to commit the task to type. And we boldly affirm that of all these specimens, not one that has been committed to our eye is genuine. At New Haven, Conn., some years since, a die-cutter made an imitation of a medal sent him from Europe, and these are found by scores in American collections, often prized as genuine.

We are open to conviction, but at present we must pin our faith upon Mad-den, who says:

The most frequent (imposition) is a very large silver piece, cast, with an olive branch with many leaves and buds and the inscription (in Hebrew): "The Holy Jerusalem," on one side, and on the other, round a vessel from which issues smoke, "Shekel of Israel." Whoever has seen a genuine shekel will hardly allow himself to be deceived by so bungling a performance; apart from other signs, the legend, in *square Hebrew* writing, is especially the surest mark of forgery."—p. 338, *Jewish Coins*.



The literature of ancient coins is ridiculous only to those who do not understand it. The meanness of the materials is commonly the foundation of

the sarcasms which are cast upon it. But all our learning is but the recovery of ancient knowledge. And if coins contain a part of it, certainly they are not the less valuable for being rusty, nor the study trifling which tends to the ascertainment of those that are genuine. Men are too much disposed to condemn such parts of learning as they are unacquainted with. But no one ever yet found fault with the science of coins who had judged it worth his while to enquire into the real utility of it. And one would think that the examples of so many illustrious names as have made collections of them, and of so many persons, in all ages and countries, eminent for their extensive learning and sound judgment, who have occasionally had recourse to them, should incline others, if not to think favorably of it, at least to suspend their censure till the unprofitableness of it shall haply be discovered. To survey the lineaments of the great men who have figured so long before us, and to consider how far they correspond in our imagination with the mighty actions ascribed to them, and the many things which we have read of them, is without doubt a very pleasing amusement.



Frederick the Great made a numismatic pun in his own sarcastic style. Desiring to induce a French doctor, Troughin, to prescribe for his sick brother, he wrote Voltaire to have the doctor make a long journey for that purpose. The doctor, with professional hauteur, directed the sick man to call on him. Then the king responded that "Fredericks are more numerous than Louises" among physicians.



The *denarii* and other silver coins of Diocletian are extremely scarce. So terrible had been the struggle among rival claimants for the Empire that the possessors of silver and coin had concealed them in the earth, and there was an actual "famine of silver."



By our term *denarii aerie* is meant copper pennies, silver washed, for purposes of fraud. Billon *denarii* are sometimes called by that name. The compound styled patin is represented to us as a mixture of tin, copper and a little silver.



One cause of the marked preference given by modern readers to Smith's biographical, classical, biblical and mythological publications over all others, is the sparkling manner in which he brings ancient coins to bear upon the subjects. The books would be all the better were this class of illustrations doubled in number.



Old Meyer Amshell, founder of the Rothschild family, began business in 1772, as a dealer in old coins.

AMAZING DIVERSITY OF TYPES.

The unaccountable fact that two or more coins having the same reverses are so rarely met with excites the wonder of all numismatic students. In collections numbering hundreds and thousands of coins the same amazing diversity of types is seen: Dr. Morris, at Jebail, Syria, in 1868, collected fully five thousand ancient coins, and upon examination was not able to duplicate the reverse of any of them.

An English amateur, stumbling upon this fact in a lot of sixty-three coins, discovered in 1838, near Hexham, England, suggests that "they appear to have been selected for the variety of their reverses." This, of course, was not so, but it proves that he encountered the same fact. In a lot of Constantines (306-337) taken at random, we have fingered a hundred in succession without finding a duplicate in the reverses. The obverses may all be alike, but the "tail side" of the coin presents the most amazing diversities.

Will some of our correspondents suggest an explanation of this? Can it be, as one writer has hinted, that only one coin was made from each die? Surely not. Frequently all the attributions upon the coin are the same, only differing in a mint mark, as a letter of the alphabet, for instance. One thing is suggested to us by this diversity, that is the immense quantity of coins that were struck, their large dispersion and the hope of yet recovering millions of them long unfound because unsought.

 ENGLISH NOTES.

 [W. THURSTON.]

Collectors of coins will not have forgotten the great find of old pieces of money made at Agincourt last November, when the foundation of a sanatorium were being laid. They were submitted to a committee of French experts, who have just issued their report. The coins, it seems, are of great antiquity, some of them dating back to the reign of the Emperor Galba (69 A. D.). Others were slightly more modern, and belong to the time of Posthumus who reigned over France from 258 to 273 A. D. It is thought that the people thus concealed their wealth from the hordes of rapacious Germans who were invading their country.—"Echo," London, March 23.

OOOOOOO

A little hoard of Roman coins has been safely banked for 1,600 years six

inches under the turf on Sully Moors, in a field near Lavernock (South Wales.)

Some navies, in the course of their work, came across a human skeleton. Three yards from it they unearthed a brass vase about 4½ inches high. The vase was full of gold, silver and bronze coins. Each man secured what he could lay hold of, the vase was shattered to pieces, and it looked as if the treasure would be lost forever to any public collection.

By good luck, however, the greater number of the coins were afterwards gathered together and sold to Mr. John Storrie, a local antiquary, who has given a full description of them in the "Western Mail."

There are three finger rings, four golden aureas, 278 silver coins, three bronze coins and a few fragments. An aureas of Diocletian, of about 300 A. D., is the latest coin. The denarii cover the reigns of the emperors from A. D. 211 to 206.—London Daily Mail.

OOOOOOO

SILVER PENNY OF EADMUND.

I have lately come into possession of a silver penny of the Saxon king of England, Eadmund, which has, I believe, an unpublished moneyer. The obverse has the inscription, "Eadmund Rex." In the center of the field is a very small cross. Reverse has the moneyer's name in two lines, thus:

E N L L B
+ + +
E R D H O

with small dots above and below the inscription. I cannot find such a moneyer in either Ruding or Hawkins. The next Saxon king, Eadred, had a moneyer, by name Englbred. My penny is a remarkably round, well-preserved coin, and it is a singular fact that the coins of this reign are in general better condition than most of the coins of later monarchs of the Norman line.

Hastings, England, April 13.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Jan. 18.—Mr. H. A. Grueber, Hon. Secretary, in the chair.—Mr. R. A. Hoblyn exhibited a series of groats, pennies, etc., of the Irish coinage of Edward IV, extending from 1461 to 1470; during which period there were six distinct issues.—Mr. W. C. Boyd showed some unpublished varieties of pennies of

Burgred, Eadgar and Harthacnut; Mr. T. Bliss, a crown in gold of Edward VI, having the mint mark a swan, the special mark of Sir Martin Bowes, and an angel of Charles I with the triangle mint mark but hitherto unpublished; Mr. L. A. Lawrence, some contemporary forgeries of Charles I, the Commonwealth and Charles II; and Mr. John Pinches a medal of the late Prof. Sylvester struck as a mathematical prize medal by the Royal Society—Mr. W. J. Andrew communicated the introductory part of a monograph on the coinage of Henry. After viewing generally the state of coinage at the period of the Norman Conquest and the proportionate value of commodities as represented by the Norman money and by money at the present time. The writer discussed the succession of the types of the coinage, the constitution of the mints, the manufacture of the dies and the status of the moneyers. As regards the constitution of the mints, Mr. Andrew was of the opinion that not only were there royal mints and mints of bishops, abbots, etc., but that the right of coinage was also granted to the greater ealderman, who, however, only exercised this privilege when residing in their lordships, within the limits of which the mints were situated. This would, in many instances, account for the long intervals which occurred between the issues of many of the lesser mints. In the case of the moneyers, Mr. Andrew held that at first they were the actual engravers of the dies for the coins, but that when, under the Norman kings, the control of the coinage was centralized, they became officers responsible only for the proper standard of the money but as regards its purity and weight.

Feb. 15.—N. O. Codrington in the chair.—Mr. L. M. Newlett and Mr. H. N. S. Lanyton were elected members.—Mr. W. J. Hocking exhibited a specimen of the Canada General Service medal, which had been awarded to those who took part in repelling the Fenian raids on the Canadian frontier in 1866 and 1870, or were engaged in the Red River expedition in 1870. It carries three separate bars, one for each of the above events.—Mr. R. A. Hoblyn exhibited some rare Irish coins of Henry VII, Henry VIII and Elizabeth.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence showed some groats of Edward III and IV, with unusual minor peculiarities and a London penny of the latter bearing the mint mark a muscle; and Capt. R. J. N. Douglas a rare penny of William I struck at Taunton.—Mr. W. J. Andrew continued his account of the coinage of Henry I, the first portion of which he had communicated to the Society at its previous meeting. Having analyzed the contents of the various kinds of coins of Henry I, which had occurred during the past hundred years, he proceeded to describe in detail the chronological sequences of the different types, each of which marked a distinct issue. The classification was based on the evidence afforded by the finds in question, on the changes in the forms of the letters in the legend from Roman to Lombardic, on the various spellings of the king's name, and on a mass of historical evidence gleaned chiefly from contemporary writers and chronicles. One of the results of Mr. Andrew's studies has been that he proposes considerable modifications in the succession of the types suggested by Hawkins, whose views have been hitherto adopted by English numismatists.

CURIOUS KINDS OF MONEY.

To those who are accustomed to dealing in hides and leather, and who know the intrinsic value of these articles, it is not surprising that the skins of animals have been quite generally resorted to among aboriginal tribes as a medium of exchange or circulating medium, but it will be of interest to business men generally to know some of the other strange and curious mediums of exchange that were in use in the earlier ages of the world, before and after metallic money was coined. It also may or may not agree with the ideas of all to know that the basis of all these various substitutes for money was an actual value in itself and not merely a representative. Today, singular as it may seem to us, there are a few savage, half-civilized and civilized nations who still make use of substitutes for coined money, where that universal medium is scarce. Salt is used in Abyssinia, and whales' teeth in the Feejee Islands. In China, where quantities of base metal subsidiary coin are used, pieces of silk also pass as currency. Pressed cakes of tea are used for the same purpose in Thibet. Stamped pieces of metal—generally copper or bronze—were used by the ancient Greeks and Lydians as far back as 800 years before the Christian era. The writer saw a copper coin about the size of our cent, which was found in the hands of a lady in Michigan, and was purchased for a silver dollar. It was coined in the reign of Xerxes, King of Persia, in the year 465 B. C. It was in a fair state of preservation and bore unmistakable evidence of being genuine. The coin was not made with a die, but was forged either with or without heating, and its periphery was very irregular. One hundred dollars has since been refused for this coin. It is believed that the earliest substitute for coin used by mankind was the skins of animals.

The early Romans used bits of brass clipped directly from the mass, without shape or polish. The Hebrews once used jewels as money. Before the introduction of coined money in Greece, spikes of iron were used. In parts of Africa iron spikes are still used, after the Spartan fashion. At one period in Scotland nails were used as subsidiary coin. Perhaps from this comes our term ten-penny nail—ten for a penny. The Aztec currency, however, was no "flat" money. It consisted of transparent quills filled with gold dust, being a visible value of the most precious metal. The earliest coin made in America was in 1612 by a Virginia company on the Bermuda Islands. It was called "hog money," having a rough picture of a hog on one side in memory of the abundance of those animals found in a wild state on first landing. Our early colonists were compelled, for want of coin, to use as legal tender, tobacco, skins, codfish, corn, beans and wampum or shell money.



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NEW MEMBERS.

No. 183, Theo Schilling; 184, Jno. W. Lindsay; 185, Walter E. Kies; 186, E. C. Eisengart; 187, A. Hepner; 188, J. B. Holmes; 189, J. D. Halsted.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received in due form. If no objections are received before June 1, they will be declared duly elected members. Joseph C. Mitchelson, 306 & 30 Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo.

Vouchers: Messrs. Heath and Ragan.

W. O. Buckland, 122 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y.

Vouchers: Drs. Wright and Heath.

Lee M. Mullen, 602 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Vouchers: Messrs. Lindsay and Rode.

G. S. Dickinson, 17 Cedar St., Worcester, Mass.

Rev. H. Montgomery, Fredericton, N. B., Canada.

Thos. McGinnis, Box 555, Belleville, Ontario.

Vouchers: Messrs. Heath and Ragan.

GEO. F. HEATH, Secretary.

EDITORIAL.

Editor, GEO. F. HEATH, M. D., Monroe, Mich.

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 { A. G. Heaton, care Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.
 { Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.
 { Geo. W. Rice, 181 Montcalm St., Detroit, Mich.
 { W. Thurston, 55 Elphinstone Road, Hastings, England.

THE people of Washington state want a mint established at Tacoma to coin the Alaskan gold. They will likely continue to want as the secretary of the treasury is not inclined to endorse the enterprise.

ON April 21 our brother Zimmerman leaves for an extensive trip through Europe and a visit to Morocco. He will visit the leading cities as far east as Vienna and north to Berlin, and will incidentally look over the most famous cabinets of coins and medals of the old world. Dr. Zimmerman was lately elected a member of the Numismatic Society of London.

"I AM very much pleased with your valued magazine and think every coin collector should be a subscriber." DR. J. A. WILLIAMS, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

MR. HEATON's trip into Old Mexico was suddenly terminated by his being called to the bedside of his father who died on the 20th of March in Philadelphia.

THE Chapman's have purchased the Borden collection.

A CORRESPONDENT who has been visiting California on business and who has kept his eyes open to the benefit of his cabinet, writes that he runs across very few collectors of coins in that state. "I am picking up some private gold pieces, more especially the half and quarter dollars, but find them hard to obtain. Am also obtaining the 1, 5 and 10 dollar gold pieces of the California mint. The \$50 gold slugs are held very high here and hard to obtain although many are in the hands of private parties, who, though not collectors, keep them as souvenirs."

BROTHER BROWN, of Spokane, certainly appreciates the finer combined

sensibilities of ye doctor, ye editor and ye numismatist. His Easter souvenir and greeting places him in a position to be oft remembered by us. Many, very many thanks.

FROSSARD's 165th sale occurred on April 27 in New York and consisted of 540 lots of United States, Canadian and foreign coins.

ON May 19 the Chapman Brothers will sell at auction in Philadelphia, the collections of Gorton, Kinney and Hall, 717 lots.

J. Q. A. FRITCHEY, late of St. Louis, Mo., an alumnus of the Michigan University, remembered that institution when he made his will. Mr. Fritchey was a numismatist and his collection was considered one of the finest in the state of Missouri. The collection contains 1089 specimens of gold, silver and paper money and its valuation as placed when shipped by the express company was \$700. It arrived at the university in an old wooden box sealed with several patches of sealing wax and until displayed in the coin room of the library will rest in the University's vault.

MR. HEATON has in preparation and will soon publish a pamphlet entitled "Hints on Mints," which will contain note of several discoveries and other matter supplementary to "Mint Marks," also additional papers of interest to collectors of all United States coinage.

THE Chicago collectors claim that they had a very nice visit lately from Treasurer Fisher. The doctor was after choice U. S. cents as usual and distributing money freely for fine specimens. Whether the Chicago collectors consider the doctor a soft mark or not is no matter, but they do admit that they can stand a lot more of his visits.

MR. HEATON received as high as \$2.09 in Mexico from the brokers for each U. S. dollar. We noted quite a variety of ornamental millings on the peso coins and that at some of the mints, any miner or owner of bullion could have the silver coined on depositing it at the mint. He also learned that the Mexican government was considering the abolishment of the two real silver piece thus retaining only the 5, 10 and 20 cent size silver and peso.

THERE has been a persistent rumor for some time that Steigerwalt was about to retire from the coin business, It is now reported that he will remain in the trade. When the Philippines become sure enough amigos, when the Indians all get truly good, when the duck refuses water and the Kentuckian takes to it, then will Steigerwalt abandon the buying and sale of coins.

WANTED, TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE!

This department is under the control of our subscribers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate fee of one cent a word will be charged, otherwise it will be gratis, and all are invited to make the best possible use of the department.

WANTED: Papal coins and medals. J. M. Potichke, 689 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE: Canadian coins and medals for others. Jos. Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.

TO EXCHANGE: U. S. Silver dollars, 1841-42-46-48-59-71-72, fine condition, for gold dollars of any date in very good, piece for piece. For a dime prior to 1876 will mail my coin guide, which gives buying and selling prices of coins. G. C. Arnold, 238 Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE: The large collection of the late F. C. Browne is offered at private sale. Wants and bids will receive prompt attention. Miss F. H. G. Browne, Box 50, Framingham, Mass.

WANTED: Bronze medal Montreal token, Leroux No. 860. P. O. Tremblay, 2673 Notre Dame, Montreal, Canada.

WANTED: To buy or exchange, Canadian coins, medals and tokens. F. J. Naftel, Bank of Montreal, New Westminster, B. C. Canada.

TO EXCHANGE: Odds and ends in small shells, minerals and curios for coins suitable to me. Good chance for beginners. Send for list. T. P. Pettigrew, Roanoke, Ills.

FOR SALE: Finland, Nos. 1 and 2, good 5c, 6c. Moldo Wallachia. No. 2, good, 20c. Poland, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 11, 12, 13, 17 and 18 at 13, 12, 15, 10, 08, 10, 10, 10, 10 cts., all good. Base 1835, 5 gross, 1831, 10 gross, both good at 8c each. Roumania, Nos. 3, 4 and 8, good, at 10c, 12c, 12c. Bulgaria, No. 7, good, 12c. Numbers according to this issue of the NUMISMATIST. C. O. Trowbridge, Framingham, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Lithuania, No. 1, fine, 35c, good, 20c. Finland, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, fine set at 50c. Poland, Nos. 2, 30c; 3, 30c; 4, 30c; 6, 30c; 7, 25c; 8, 25c; 9, 75c; 10, 40c; 12, 25c; 13, 25c; 15, 35c; 16, 40c; 17, 25c. All fine. W. T. Smith, Box 338, Sarnia, Ont.

WANTED: Quarte Dollar 1870 S mint; Dimes all dates previous to 1814; Dime 1870 CC mint; Half Dimes all dates previous to 1829; Half Dime 1871 S

mint. For Sale: Fine uncirculated Hawaii cents 1847 at 35c each. I. Excell, 4727 Champlain Ave., Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: A large number of duplicate copper coins—most varieties of English and Irish from George II to the present coinage, and comparatively common varieties of Italy, Belgium, Austria and the German States. Correspondence solicited. L. R. Fitzer, Belvidere, Ill.

WANTED: The Numismatist, Vols. I & II; Coin Collectors' Journal, Oct. and Dec., 1888; the American Journal of Numismatics, Nos. 130 to 144, inclusive, and Nos. 151 and 152; Numismatic Magazine (England) new series, Nos. 121, 122 and 144; Dr. Phil Jacob Hirsch's Catalogue No 1, Munich, Bavaria; G; Morchio & Co. lists and catalogues Nos. 1, 2 and 3; and Morchio & Majer's catalogue No. 20 (Venice, Italy). P. O. Tremblay, 2673 Notre Dame, Montreal, Canada.

FOR SALE: Complete files of the Numismatist for 1895, '96, '97 and '98 at reasonable price. R. B. Andrew, Listowell, Ontario.

WANTED: Vol. II of Numismatist. Will give good exchange in Roman coins or pay cash. W. G. Jerrems, Jr., 214 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED: 500 new subscribers to the Numismatist. From now to end of year to new subscribers, only FIFTY CENTS. Address, THE NUMISMATIST, Monroe, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE:—For uncirculated gold dollars, uncirculated silver O. and S. mints since 1892. All denominations. Will sell cheap for cash. Also a large number of mm silver previous to 1892 from good to uncirculated to exchange or sell at reasonable prices. Albert S. Elwell, 14 N. Laurel St., Bridgeton, N. J.

WANTED:—Old military and naval buttons. Cash paid. Address Col. Daniel Stevens, Bristol, R. I.

FOR SALE:—White metal medal of Brant and Brant's Monument, which is the only Indian monument in Canada. It stands in the park at Brantford, Ont. Col. Brant was an ally of the British in Revolutionary times. Clean, uncirculated and sent on receipt of price, 35c. C. Wesley Price, General Delivery, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED: A Scott's Coin Catalogue; state price and condition and address, J. A. Williams, 98 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

THE NUMISMATIST

May, 1900.

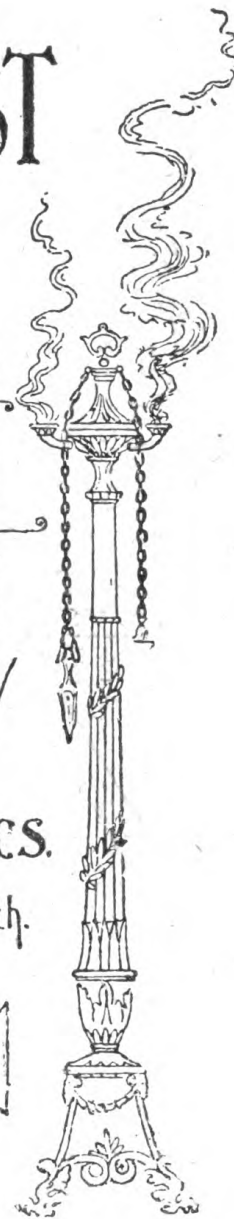
An Illustrated Monthly
devoted to the
Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

VOL. XIII



NO. 5.



The Numismatist.

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III. As it is valued, so it is preserved and bound (usually advertisements and all) and thus becomes not only of temporary but of permanent value as an advertising medium.

BACK VOLUMES can be furnished complete and sent post paid as follows: For 1892-93 at 75 cents each; for 1894-95-96-97-98 at \$1.00 each. The first three volumes are exhausted.

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The Numismatist.

VOL. XIII.

MONROE, MICH., MAY, 1900.

NO. 5.

THE COINS OF REPUBLICAN ROME.

GEO. F. HEATH.

GALLIA.

This plebian family struck three coins in bronze. No denari are extant.

GARGILIA.

A plebian family of Rome to which is ascribed by Count Borghesi a denarius and a semi-uncial brass. The denarius we have illustrated and described under the Carvilia gens, *vide* THE NUMISMATIST, Vol. IX, No. 66. Count Borghesi interprets the inscription as GAR OGVL(*nus*) VER(*gilius*) instead of CAR(*vilus*) OGVL(*nus*) VER(*gilius*). This version is accepted by some authorities. Gargilius was a monetal triumvir, and if this coin is due to his work, must be ascribed to about 81 B. C.

GELLIA.

It is uncertain whether this was a patrician or plebian family. Three varieties of denari are ascribed to it, two of which will receive our attention:

No: 215. Obv. The galeated head of Rome to right within a laurel wreath. The denarial mark at nape of neck.

Rev. An armed soldier with shield on left arm and his right embracing a captive female in a rapid quadriga to right. Beneath the horses: CN(*eius*) GEL(*lius*) and in exergue ROMA.

There is no certainty as to the meaning of this denarius. It may refer to the rape of Nerine by Mars or Jupiter attended by a female, but it is likely has some other significance. It is probable that the moneyer, C. Gellius, was a co-temporary of the Gracchi and the denarius must be an early one, 149 B. C.



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No. 216. Obv. The bare head of Antony to right. Behind, the *praefericulum*. M(arcus) ANT(onius) IMP(erator) AVG(ur) III(um) VIR R(ei) P(ublicae) C(onstituendae) C(neius) GELL(ius) Q(uaester) P(ropractore).

Rev. The bare head of Octavius to right. Behind, a *lituus*. CAESAR IMP(erator) PONT(ifax) III(um) VIR. R. P. C. as on obverse.

L. Gellius was provincial quaester under Mark Antony. He was also consul with M. Cocceius Nerva B. C. 36. He has been handed down as one of the most fickle of men, an ancient political mugwump, passing from one faction or party to another with the greatest upction. In his career he was an adherent of Brutus, Cassius, Antony and Augustus, as it best suited his purposes or ambition.

HERENNIA.

This was a plebian family of consular rank. Fifteen coins in the various metals have been ascribed to the gens mostly of slight die varieties and unimportant.

No. 217. The head of Pietas diademmed and adorned with earrings and necklace to right. Behind, PIETAS.

Rev. A naked youth, Amphinomus, carrying an elder on his shoulders hastening to right. M(arcus) HERENNI(us). In the field, Q.

The Herenni were a family of Catana in Sicily, and the story goes that two brothers of this family rescued their parents from one of the eruptions of Etna. How, and the manner done, is here shown. The denarius was struck by Marcus Herennius, who afterwards, or in B. C. 93, became consul. It is not rare.

HIRTIA.

This plebian family struck but one coin and that a gold aurius.

No. 218. The veiled head of Pietas to right. C(aius) CAESAR CO(n) S(ul) TER(tium).

Rev. The pontifical instruments of sacrifice, viz: *lituus* (augural crook), *urcerus* (pitcher) and *Scespita* (axe). A(ulus) HIRTIV(s) PR(aeter or praefectus).

Aulus Hir us was an intimate and faithful friend of Julius Caesar and it is said aided him in his commentaries by writing the last book on the Gallic War. He was slain in B. C. 43, together with his consular colleague, Vibius Pansa, at the battle of Mutina, where the forces of Caesar overcame those of Antony. The aurius was struck in B. C. 46-45 and is rare, selling for \$10.

HORATIA.

An ancient patrician family of Rome, to which only four coins are credited.

No. 218. Obv. The galeated head of Rome to right. Behind, the denarial mark, X. In front, COCLES.

Rev. The Dioscuri mounted and with extended lances charging to right. In exergue, ROMA.

All readers of history will remember how Horatius Cocles held the bridge, Pons Sublicus, against the forces of Porsenna, king of Etruria, and the successful combat of the three Horatii of Rome with the three Albans of the Curatii for the supremacy of Rome. The word Cocles signifies one eye and it is a matter of historical legend that the Horatius of the bridge had but one eye, the other having been sacrificed in the wars. Says Macauley in his "Lays of Ancient Rome:"

When young and old in circle
Around the fire brands close;
When the girls are weaving baskets
And the lads are shaping bows;
When the good man mends his armor
And trims his helmet's plume;
When the good wife's shuttle merrily
Goes flashing through the loom;
With weeping and with laughter
Still is the story told.
How Horatius kept the bridge
In the brave days of old.

No. 219. The same coin as restored by the Emperor Trajan, with the added inscription: IMP(erator) CAES(ar) TRAIAN(us) AVG(ustus) GER(manicus) DAC(ius) P(ater) P(atriciae) REST(ituit).

When the original coin was struck, or by which member of the family, we do not know and no doubt will forever remain unknown. The coins are of interest, as representing that family so celebrated in early Roman annals. The Emperor, Antoninus Pius, 138-161 A. D., had struck a medal representing Horatius in the act of swimming the Tiber, after holding the bridge until the Romans had sufficiently destroyed it to prevent the passing over of the Etrurians.

HOSIDIA.

A family of uncertain rank, with but one type of coin of two varieties.

No. 220. The head of Diana ornamented with a diadem, earrings and jewels to right. A bow and quiver over her shoulder. GETA III(um)VIR.

Rev. A wild boar transfixed by a hunting spear and engaged by a dog, running to right. In exergue, C(aius) HOSIDI(us) C(aii) F(ilius).

It is supposed that this denarius was struck by C. Hosidius in B. C. 20 to commemorate the magnificent hunts given to celebrate the birthday, in that year, of the Emperor Augustus.

The other, a serrated variety, struck supposedly in B. C. 43, has the inscription arranged differently; also a slight change in the portrait of Diana Venatrix.

HOSTILIA.

This was a patrician family of illustrious ancestry, boasting descent from Tullius Hostilius, the third king of Rome. Five varieties of its coins are noted.

No. 221. Obv. The head of Venus adorned to right.

Rev. A winged Victory walking to right with a trophy over left shoulder and caduceus in right hand. L(*ucias*) HOSTILIVS SASERNA.

The head of Venus refers to the supposed origin of Caesar, Victory to his successes and general prosperity and the trophy would indicate that peace followed his victory.

No. 222. Obv. The head of Pavor (Fear or Dread) personified in the face of a horror struck or frightened man, with long and scanty beard and hair standing on end, to right. Behind, a feather, leaf or buckler.

Rev. A rapid biga to right. The driver is hastening the horses, while in the chariot behind, with shield and spear in a defensive attitude, L(*ucius*) HOSTILIVS. Beneath the horses, SASERN(a).

No. 223. Obv. The head of Pallor (Paleness) to right. Behind, a lituus or military trumpet.

Rev. Diana standing with radiate crown and clad in Ephesian vestments, restrains with right hand a stag by the horns and left supports a standing hunting spear or venabulum. L(*ucius*) HOSTILIVS SASERNA.

It is an old Roman legend that while Tullius Hostilius was at war with the Veii, the treachery of the Albani threatened his defeat. In his dire distress he made a vow to consecrate temples to Pavor and Pallor—Fear and Paleness. The enemy were finally overcome, the temples erected and from this time Pavor and Pallor were honored as divinities by the Romans.

These denari, all of which are common, were struck between 50–46 B. C. by either the brother of P. Saserna, whose surname is unknown, or by L. Hostilius Saserna, the son of one of them, who in B. C. 46 fought with Caesar in Africa against Scipio and other generals of Pompey the Great.

ITIA.

One single coin, "faithful to its charge of fame," records that there was a gens Itia in Rome. In vain do we seek for information as to the family, the moneyer, Lucius Itius, or as to the time it was struck.

No. 224. Obv. The wing helmeted head of Pallas to right. The denarial mark at nape of the neck.

Rev. The Discuri mounted charging to right. Beneath the horses, L(*ucius*) ITI(us). In exergue, ROMA. A rare coin.

JULIA.

For the denari of this eminent patrician family, *vide* THE NUMISMATIST, Vol VIII, No. 7.

JUNIA.

This celebrated family of Rome was patrician under the kings, but its coins would indicate plebeian during the Republic. About seventy-five coins in various metals are ascribed to the family. A few of the more important denari will receive attention.

No. 225. Obv. The head of Liberty to right, LIBERTAS.

Rev. The consul, Lucius Brutus, marching between two lictors, carrying the fasces and preceded by an usher. In exergue, BRVTVS.

This is one of the earliest heads of Liberty found on coins and is interesting as illustrating the idea of Liberty by the female head about 2,000 years ago. One cannot help but be struck with the similarity of the features on this coin and that on our coins struck in this day. Our personifications of Liberty, like our wit, we bring down from ancient days, and improve on neither. The consuls-elect were said to proceed in state on the calends of January following their entrance into office. This was always a solemn occasion and was celebrated with great pomp and dignity with the customary retinue to the capitol where they offered their vows.

No. 226 Obv. The bare and bearded head of the consul, L. Junius Brutus, to right, BRVTVS.

Rev. The head of Servilius Ahala, bare and bearded, to right, AHALA.

L. Junius Brutus, the elder, was one of the first two consuls of Rome. Our moneyer, the assassin of Caesar, here takes occasion to refer to two of his most illustrious ancestors, L. Junius Brutus and C. Servilius Ahala, both well known in the annals of early Roman history. Cicero, no doubt, had this coin in mind when he asks, "*Brutus ego impellerem querem uterque L. Bruti imaginem quotidie videret alter etiam Ahala?*" (Should I incite the Bruti, both of whom daily gaze on the portrait of L. Brutus, and one of them on that of Ahala also?) The mother or the assassin of Caesar, M. Junius Brutus, was of the Servilia gens, and there is no doubt but that Brutus was adopted by his maternal uncle, Q. Servilius Caepio, taking the name Q. Caepio Brutus, as called by Cicero. His adoption into this family has been the cause of the often placement of this denarius in the Servilia gens.

No. 227. Obv. The wing helmeted head of Rome or Pallas to right. An asses head at nape of neck.

Rev. The Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux, mounted, with lances poised, charging to right. Beneath the horses, M(arcus) IVNI(us), and in exergue, ROMA.

This denarius was struck by Marcus Junius Brutus, who was provincial quaester in B. C. 159 and monetal triumvir at a still earlier date.

It is related that Tarquinius Superbus, an early king of Rome, who ruled his subjects none too wisely or too well, became distressed by horrible dreams, and to appease the gods for his misdoings and to ease his troubled conscience, sent his two sons, Titus and Aruns, to consult the oracle at Delphi. A cousin, L. Junius Brutus, accompanied them and assumed the character of an idiot to protect them along the journey. After consulting the oracle for the king, the sons did the same for themselves and were answered that he who should first kiss his mother on return should be king of Rome. The brothers agreed to salute the mother at the same time, so that they might rule in common. On landing in Italy, Brutus, as if by accident, fell, and unobserved kissed the earth, the mother of all, and a little later he threw off the mask of idocy and in a conspiracy which followed, the last of the kings of Rome was expelled.



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the republic established, and Brutus was at the head. This occurred in B. C. 509. It is thought the ass' head on the obverse may have reference to the assumed stupidity of this elder Brutus, at the same time, the now ignoble animal was in ancient days an emblem of valor. Remember that it was Jacob's emblem of Issachar and that Christ's last entry into Jerusalem was on this animal.

No. 228. Obv. The head of Liberty to right. **LEIBERTAS.**

Rev. The Lyre of Apollo and each side a branch of laurel and a plectrum, an instrument to strike the lyre, both adorned with ribbons. **CAEPIO BRVTVS PRO CO(n)S(ule).**

This denarius was struck in B. C. 43, after Brutus was adopted into his uncle's family, which was before 59 B. C., and has reference to the games of Apollo, the celebration of which in B. C. July, 44, he hoped to appease the people on account of the death of Caesar a few months previous. These games not having the desired effect, he found it more congenial to hie himself to Macedonia, over which Caesar had made him pro-consul.

No. 229. Obv. A female head with frontal diadem and necklace to right. Beneath, **SALVS.** All within a torquis.

Rev. Victory in a rapid biga to right. In her right hand she holds a whip and in left a palm branch and the reins. Beneath the horses, **ROMA**, and in exergue, **D(ecimus) SILANVS L(ucii) F(ilius).**

The great Roman jurist, T. Manlius Torquatus, gave his son to D. Junius Silanus for adoption into the Junii family. He was appointed praeter in B. C. 142 and sent to his province of Macedonia. After two years he was accused of extortion and tyranny and was tried before his own natural father and convicted. The son, on account of the disgrace, hung himself, and the parent refused to attend his obsequies. This denarius was struck by D. J. Silanus, a great-grandson of the suicide, in about B. C. 54. There are several varieties of this coin, all within a torquis, from which decoration the Manlii Torquati were first named.

No. 230. Obv. The bearded and laurelled mask of Silenos or Pan to right. Beneath, a plough. All within a torquis.

Rev. Victory in a rapid biga to right; in her right hand she holds a crown and in left a palm branch. Beneath the horses a military trumpet. In exergue, **D(ecimus) SILANVS L(ucii) F(ilius).**

This denarius was struck by the same moneyer as the last.

No. 231. Obv. The head of Rome to right. The letter **A** (or some other) at nape of neck.

Rev. Victory guiding a prancing biga to right, holds the reins in both hands. Above, the numeral **XIII** (or some other), and in exergue beneath, **D(ecimus) SILANVS L(ucii) F(ilius) ROMA.**

Struck in B. C. 89 by the moneyer, D. J. Silanus.

No. 232. Obv. The head of Rome to right. The denarial mark **X** at nape of neck.

Rev. The dioscuri mounted charging to right. Beneath the horses, C(aius) IVNI(us) C(aii) F(ilius), and in exergue, ROMA.

This denarius is supposed to have been struck by Caius Junius about B. C. 74.

No. 233. Obv. The aged, beardless and bare head of Aulus Postumius to right. A(ulus) POSTIMVS CO(n)S(ul).

Rev. ALBINVS BRVTI F(ilius) in two lines, surrounded by a garland of wheat ears.

This denarius was struck to honor the great hero who was victorious in the battle near Lake Regillus in B. C. 498. Decimus Junius Brutus was adopted by the consul, A. Postumius Albinus, into that family under the name of Albinus. He was an admiral of Julius Caesar and possessed the confidence of that great warrior; so much so that he was engaged by the assassins to decoy him to the Senate house on the Ides of March. He was later killed in his efforts to reach M. Junius Brutus in Macedonia.

MINT DROPS

Or Notes from the Latest Mint Report.

The coinage of gold in the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1899 was the greatest in our history, amounting to over one hundred and eight million dollars worth.

The demand for halves, quarters and dimes has been exceptionally heavy and beyond the present capacity of the mints to meet though they have been running much over time.

The Director of the U. S. mints desires legislation to permit the coining of five and one cent pieces at New Orleans and San Francisco to meet the great demand in the south and west and save the cost of shipment from Phila.

An appropriation is desired for still further increasing the projected much greater coining capacity of the new Phila mint; now far advanced in construction.

The late Carson mint has been, by act of Congress, reduced to an assay office, the location in that part of the country proving unprofitable for coining purposes.

The coining facilities of the New Orleans mint have been greatly improved and increased during the last fiscal year and it has struck over ten and a half

million silver dollars to about three and a half in Phila and four and a quarter in San Francisco.

Late coinage of quarter eagles is exceedingly limited, and only at Philadelphia.

The New Orleans mint coined no gold during fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

The Phila mint for the last fiscal year made a profit of \$1,204 on medals and proof coins.

In the last fiscal year melting room sweepings yielded to the San F. mint \$372 and to the New O. mint \$110.

The assay offices of the U. S. are located at New York, St. Louis, Denver, Carson, Helena, Boise, Charlotte, Deadwood and Seattle.

The production of gold in the world since the discovery of America in 1492 is estimated at nine and a half billion dollars, and of silver at about eleven billion. Gold production is increasing greatly each year with a prospect of continued gains for years to come in all the mines of the world.

Of a total coinage of over four hundred and eighty million silver dollars, but about sixty-three and a half million are considered to be in circulation, the rest being held in the treasury against silver certificates.

In the last fiscal year the total value of gold imported into the U. S. was about \$89,000,000, of silver \$31,000,000. The total export of gold was about \$37,500,000, and of silver about \$56,600,000.

1413 dies were used during the last fiscal year for all U. S. coinage.

A new mint is being built in Denver, a fact of much interest to mint mark collectors.

Of abolished coinage, the following values in dollars were turned in and melted during the last fiscal year: Three dollar pieces at Phila. \$171, at San F. \$24; one dollars at Phila. \$389, at San F. \$30; twenty cent pieces at Phila. \$493, at San F. \$24; half dimes at Phila. \$2,603.30, at San F. \$55.50; three cent pieces at Phila. \$204.25, at San F. \$5.61. Elsewhere no such details are reported.

The following figures show in round numbers successively the total coinage, the amount remelted and the amount outstanding up to July 1, 1899, of each coin of our abolished series in dollar valuation: Copper cents, \$1,563,000, \$379,000, \$1,184,000; half cents, \$40,000, none turned in; Bronze two cent pieces, \$912,000, \$337,000, \$575,000; nickel three cent pieces, \$906,000, \$274,000, \$632,000. It will be seen that a large majority of the coins no longer issued apparently exist in the keeping of the general public as souvenirs, or where they cannot be gotten rid of for purchase or exchanged at banks, or where the effort to turn them in is not worth the trouble in remote places from their small value and doubtless wide dissemination. Collectors and dealers have long since acquired nearly all pieces of desirable condition, for the greater part in general hands are much worn. But probably a very considerable portion has been privately melted for industrial use, or lost, or reduced to mere junk.

A. G. H.

GLEANINGS FROM THE "PILOT."

A FEW DEFINITIONS.

Angel.—An ancient English gold coin having the figure of an angel; worth about \$2 50.

Button—A round mass of metal remaining in the cupel after fusion. See Flan; Planchet.

Coiner—One who makes or stamps coin; a minter; a maker of money. See Moneyer; Minter.

Clipping; Clip—To clip in numismatics implies cutting off the edges of coins for dishonest purposes. A large proportion of old coins of gold and silver are clipped, and so are many of the copper.

Flan—The button or planchet; the piece of unstamped metal prepared for the die. From Latin *flō*, to cast metal, to coin money.

Florin—Originally a beautiful Florentine coin of silver, named from the (lily) flower it bore, struck in the twelfth century. Applied since to different coins of gold and silver in different countries, the silver varying in value from 23 to 54 cents. The British florin of the present day is a two-shilling piece, about 60 cents.



A FEW PUZZLES.

From the correspondence submitted to us we gather that the most puzzling marks upon coins are those in the exergue. Necessarily much abbreviated and having but connection with type or legend, it is no wonder that the average collector "gives them up" at first sight. We offer a few of our explanations, for which, by the way, we are chiefly indebted to the old authorities.

SMAH. Read that Signata Moneta Antiochiæ 8, or "Money struck at Antioch in the 8th department of the mint."

CICAAP. Colonia Julia Carthago Antiqua Augusta Pia, "the Julian colony of Carthage, surnamed the Ancient Augustus Pious." This is an awkward rendering, but avoids a long periphrasis.

A.N.F.F.O.P.P. signifies *Annum novum faustum felicem optimo principi pio*—"A happy and fortunate new year to our excellent benignant prince."

HOCS is Hostem occidit civem servavit—"He killed the enemy; he saved the citizen." This is seen on a coin of Lepidus. VICT P GAL AVG is for Victoria Parthica Gallieni Augusti—"The Parthican victory of Gallienus, the Augustus." VENER VICT is Veneri Victrici—"To Venus the conqueror."

THE WIDOW'S MITE (LEPTON).

Until 1869 the one specimen of the Lepton in the United States Mint at Philadelphia has been paraded through the press as a unique object, illustrating biblical history in a remarkable manner. Found at Jerusalem, visitors to the mint almost considered it one of the original coins referred to in the New Testament. When our printed sheet (headed "The Widow's Mite") was issued, we labored under the impression that all the ancient *lepta* found so numerous around Jerusalem were of equal interest, and that any two of them might have been used by "the certain poor widow" named in *Mark* xii, 42, as a donation to the Temple treasury. But this matter is now better understood. It is plain from reliable history that the Scribes were forbidden to receive any money in the payment of the Temple tax and for donations *except the Hebrew money*, made in their own mint and stamped with sacred emblems. Coins with portraits of kings and queens upon them were abhorrent to a Jew's religion; still more were coins with mythological symbols reeking with idolatry. The donor was required to turn them into Hebrew money before using them in payment, and for this purpose the *money changer*, named in *Mark* xi, 15, and elsewhere, was encouraged in his vocation as a necessary medium. The Hebrew Lepton is one of the most remarkable coins in the world, struck literally for God's use.

They differed considerably in size, some being fully twice as heavy as others, but their assured marks of distinction lie in their emblems and their shape—flat on one side, slightly convex on the other.



Too many of our numismatic writers are obnoxious to the criticism which Lord Bacon made upon those commentators who "blanch over the obscure places and discourse upon the plain."

We stand together at the tribunal of letters in a great and sacred charge. With the old Swede, we may, in relation to each other, write our names FERT, meaning *foedere et religione tenemus* ("We are bound to each other in faith and in worship.")

A pretty classification is given of those "scallawags" of history in these words: "The dark, unrelenting Tiberius, the furious Caligula, the feeble Claudius, the profligate and cruel Nero, the beastly Vitellius and the timid, infirm Domitian."

In all the hieroglyphical literature of Egypt there is no allusion to the striking of coins and no representations of coins. These treasures of popular customs and public ceremonies make no reference to coin-making or coin-use. This demonstrative that the Egyptians made no coins until the time of Alexander the Great. The same remark may be made upon Homer's poems. They give nowhere the least allusions to coins. Barter was the only system of traffic in use at the time Achilles was pouting with his myrmidons.

Every gentleman of leasure, every reading person and scholar, every teacher, may have and should have some ancient coins, however few. The scientific and historical collections of every college, library and public institution are incomplete without cabinets of ancient coins. In no branch of archaeology will so little money go so far to secure knowledge as in the purchase of ancient coins.



The secret of success in coin study is to go slowly over each specimen, examine it with reference to size, weight and material, view the portrait from different positions, study the armor and decorations, decipher, letter by letter, the inscriptions, supplying the abbreviations—in short, follow the order in which our descriptions are given. Attend to only one thing at a time. To dwell on each topic until a perfect mastery of that is secured is the sure way to make acquisitions profitable and subsequent progress easy, rapid and delightful. The student will not then feel that the region he has passed over swarms with enemies no less numerous and formidable than those he has yet to encounter. He will not have the difficulties magnified by being seen through the mists of imperfect, half-formed ideas, but will contemplate with pleasure all the ground he has trodden.



We understand by the words "treasure-trove," money or coin, gold, silver, plate or bullion, found hidden in the earth or other private place, the owner thereof being unknown.



These four curious operations are perpetuated upon coins, viz.: Naevius cutting the whetstone. 2 Aeneas bearing his aged father pick-a-back from burning Troy. 3 Vulcan fabricating the helmet. 4 Hercules exhibiting olive branches.



In no branch of knowledge does the adage better apply—*fæbricando fabri finis*—than in the study of coins; "by working we become workmen."



Cicero says (*Pro Archia Poeta*): All the arts which relate to refined studies have some common bond of union, and are conjoined, as if by some relationship among themselves. In my brief experience of numismatics I have been strongly reminded of this.



The early Roman pound weight and the coin styled the *As* were the same. And as the *As* was divided into 12 *uncie* (whence our term *ounces*), the ounce into 8 drams (*drachma*, a handful), the dram into three scruples (*scrupula*, little sharp or rough stones), the copper money was divided accordingly.

Joseph J. Mickley, of Philadelphia, Pa., born March 24, 1799, has been unanimously dubbed "the father of American numismatics."



We may imagine a farmer returning from town to his native hamlet, and bringing one of the coins just issued, on which he reads to his neighbors that best of news that "the three emperors, instead of going to war with each other and disturbing the peace of the whole world, had formed 'CONCORDIA AUGGG,' the concord of the 3 Augustuses."



It is but recently that the great American nation has put upon its coins even such an acknowledgement as "In God we trust!" But in the monetary legends of Rome this was one of the most frequent.



It was a natural desire to cultivate the favor of the soldiers, by whose courage alone the extensive borders of the empire were protected from the hordes of savages who were always vigilant to break their bounds. And we may conceive the pleasure felt when the troops received their pay they could read upon the money a legend so complimentary to their valor.



Someone, observant of coin portraits, describes that of Nero as a gross, coarse face, fierce and brutal; that of Domitian as fat chinned and bull necked; of Antoninus Pius, a gently aquiline nose and genial smile; that of Trajan, intellectual and bland; the heads of Hadrian and Aurelius, curly.



FORGERIES OF COINS.

While we insist that the amount of counterfeit (ancient) money in circulation has been grossly exaggerated by the fears of collectors, and that the danger of imposition in this matter is comparatively trifling, yet it cannot be denied that attempts have been made, with partial success, to palm off smart imitations of rare coinages upon purchasers. Until recently, it was even suspected that the silver and gold coins of Brutus, that are so much valued by their owners, were of this class, but the idea is now abandoned. Considering that every Roman Emperor upon his journey took in his train the whole machinery of a mint, which hammered out thousands of coins at every stopping place, and that the first act of a pretender to the throne was to strike countless heaps of silver, copper and gold coins for distribution, there is little need of afflicting one's self at the fear of being swindled in counterfeits.

GOVERNMENT PROFITS IN LOST AND DESTROYED NOTES.

[W. E. CURTIS IN CHICAGO RECORD]

Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, the treasurer of the United States, tells me since the present system of money was adopted in 1866 the United States has issued a grand total of \$8,152,621,108 in United State notes, treasury notes, gold, silver and currency certificates and other forms of paper currency, of which \$7,250,-683,489 has been presented for redemption, leaving outstanding \$901,937,619. How much of this money is actually in circulation, and what proportion of it has been permanently lost worn out or destroyed can only be conjectured. Various people have different opinions. Some of the veterans in the treasury believe that at least 1 per cent. or \$81,526,211, has been disposed of in that way to the profit of the government, while others think that the amount cannot be more than one tenth of 1 per cent. They reach their conclusions by computing a general average from meager facts that are actually known.

United States notes or greenbacks have been issued to the amount of \$2,-997,189,808 and \$2,650,508,792 have been presented for redemption, leaving \$346,681,016 outstanding. The latter sum is daily reported to be the amount of greenbacks in circulation, but, striking an average in the opinions of the treasury experts as to the amount lost and destroyed, the actual value of greenbacks outstanding is not more than \$332,000,000 and is growing smaller every year.

The government has always made money by the loss or destruction of bonds, notes and paper money which cannot be presented for redemption. Many drafts and warrants upon the treasury issued in payment of current expenses have never been presented. Some may be lost in the mails or mislaid by people who own them. Of course it is impossible to explain where they go to, but the records of the dead-letter office show that people are remarkably careless about such things. Several million dollars in money goes astray in the mails, and finally turns up at the dead-letter office every year, because of mistakes in addressing envelopes and other forms of carelessness on the part of the senders; whereas the natural loss and destruction of money from unavoidable causes is quite as great. The government lost fully a million dollars in the Chicago fire, but that could be replaced. The amount lost by citizens cannot be calculated. There must have been several millions of paper currency destroyed at that time in the cash drawers, clothing, vaults and tin boxes of people whose houses and stores were consumed.

It is estimated that the profits of the government in the destruction of paper money since 1866 have not been less than a million a year.

Of the loan of 1812, issued in payment of sundry vessels built for naval purposes and amounting to \$711,000, \$100 still remains outstanding; a \$500 bond of the loan of 1800 has never been presented; \$4,600 in bonds of the \$16,000,000 loan of 1813; \$43,160 of the treasury notes of 1814, and \$41,030 of the treasury notes of 1815 have never been redeemed. Of the notes of 1846, \$82,526 are still outstanding; of the \$5,000,000 bonds issued to satisfy claims growing out of the annexation of Texas, \$21,000 remain unsettled, unredeemed.

Of the United States bonds issued during the civil war, \$1,208,000 have never turned up; of the bonds issued in aid of the Union Pacific railroad, \$13,000 have never been offered for redemption; \$31,000 of the Central Pacific bonds and \$6,000 of the Kansas Pacific bonds, making a total gain of \$1,258,000 to the government in the loss or destruction of bonds since 1861. Occasionally some of the old bonds come in, having been discovered in a garret or hidden in a crevice in the wall, in an old trunk or teapot. Last year \$410 in bonds were presented for redemption, upon which the interest ceased nineteen years ago.

Probably the greatest profit ever enjoyed by the government as a result of the destruction of money was in connection with the fractional currency or shinplasters issued during the civil war. The total amount issued was \$368,724,079, of which \$6,880,558 has never been presented for redemption. A large amount has been preserved as curios by collectors and occasionally even now it is offered for redemption. This was especially the case during the recent hard times. People who had the old "shinplasters" of war times in their cabinets and scrap books got hard up and sent them in for redemption.

In 1861 \$60,000,000 of what are called "demand notes" were issued by the government to pay the expenses of the war. Of this amount, \$53,847 has never been offered for redemption. The same year, \$266,595,440 in compound interest notes were issued, of which \$168,110 are still outstanding; \$59,055 of the one and two year notes and \$132,850 of the famous seven-thirty notes are still outstanding. But almost every year small amounts of all these old issues turn up for redemption. Only a few weeks ago a man brought in one of the \$100 seven-thirty notes, and last year \$710 were presented at the sub-treasury in New York of the compound interest notes, upon which interest ceased more than a quarter of a century ago. As a rule, the paper money and the bonds that remain outstanding are of small denomination, which shows that people are more careless in handling small than large sums of money.

COINS STRUCK ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

The fact that the Boers are making use of the gold mines in their territory and striking off coins of their own is only really the following of a very ancient precedent in times of war, and one that has been adopted even here in our own land on many occasions.

To the ardent numismaticist and collectors no coins present greater features of interest than those which rank as "seige money," and which were in very rough and ready fashion issued by the Cavaliers—to go no farther back—at Newark, Oxford, and Pontefract respectively. The charm about these coins is that they are of all sorts of shapes—square, triangular, octagonal, what you please almost. Loyal private subjects and public bodies brought all their available silver plate, and out of this, flattened into sheets, small peices were cut in any shape fancied for the moment.

Although the coins even now in many cases bear the engraved ornamentation that was put upon the original silver plate, there have been added with a roughly made die the words "One Shilling" and so on. and the Oxford coins have an equestrian portrait of Charles I., with a view of the University city showing under the body of the horse. The Pontefract shillings have a crude representation of a castle upon them, for all the world like the "Pomfret cakes," so familiar to children and people with bad coids.

Genuine and most interesting battlefield money is that, also called "gun money," which James II, on his flight to Ireland, struck off to commemorate each month of his sojourn there. No matter what the ostensible value of the coins—they ranged from 5s to 6d—they were made of the metal from melted canons, but each piece was coined of the same size as its silver original, and the copper five-shilling-pieces are unique. These coins are splendid and bold specimens of coinage, and, considering they were struck off in rude camps in many cases, they are marvels. Vast numbers of these copper pieces were passed at the face value, and they are of vast worth now.

Napoleon the Great has been spoken of as the very monarch of bad money makers, and he certainly deserves the title, for not only did he debase the coinage of every land he conquered, but he struck base coins on his own private account in his own camps, and simply flooded Spain and certain other countries with these "snide" pieces. Portugal on one occasion scored of him temporarily by willingly agreeing to submit to a certain indemnity, and then literally paying the great man back in his own coin—base coin, which was most indignantly refused by its originator.

Twice at least did the duke of Wellington turn coiner whilst in Peninsula. He, in his own camps, began, in defence, to make pieces of the same fac

values and degrees intrinsic baseness as the French were fabricating and freely passing, and these were specially paid to the baser sort of Spaniards who, at the very time we were helping them, were in secret league with the French.

But really genuine and very handsome gold pieces, that are to this day hoarded in Spain Portugal, were struck off in our various camps toward the end of the war, and the gold that was melted from these was mostly taken from the spoils of French Camps, the French having robbed churches, and private houses, and nunneries, and monasteries not long before. Old families in the Pyrenees are still found occasionally to have hoards of these camp coins of gold that Wellington struck off, and the designs and dies for which were made by men on his own staff.

There was an infinite amount of seige and battlefield money 'making during the American Civil War between North and South, and one of the most ordinary camp accompaniments of the latter was an engraving press from which 'Confederate States' bank notes—that are still in evidence at Bow Street and other police courts periodically, as still presenting a medium of exchange between the very ignorant and the swindlers—were struck off all day long when no fighting was going on: Of actual coining too, there was a considerable amount, "Richmond dollars" being very handsome coins and of great use in paying block and runners and others who would not take paper money.

But the South, when favouring metal money at all, generally preferred to strike off coins that were an exact imitation of those of the enemy, and hundreds of thousands of these were struck off in the best of lead alloy by at least one of the generals in the field when money became scarce. It is related that a few days afterwards his forces fell short of bullets and shrapnels, so that a vast number of the coins were melted back again. Mr. Jefferson Davis once related to the late Charles Makay that General Lee issued a camp notice asking for the services of any men with "mint" experience who might be there, and that the best men who presented themselves were Londoners, who had left their own country in consequence of their skill in making money at their "own private mint."

COLLOQUIAL NAMES OF COINS.

Referring to the word "picayune," it may not be uninteresting to give a sketch of subsidiary coinage and currency as used in the past, and the various names under which it was known.

In Ohio in 1844 and previously there was a good deal of foreign coin in circulation, mostly Spanish, with some of the old state coinage of different states occasionally making its appearance. One of the most plentiful of these foreign coins was a piece which passed for 6½c. In Ohio this was known as a *tipenny bit*, a contraction, probably, of five-penny bit. The half-dimes of American coinage were also becoming frequent at that time, and as a distinction between the half-dime and the *tipenny bit*, the former was contracted to the word "*tip*." The dime went under its lawful name, while the old Spanish double of the *tipenny bit* was known as the "*bit*," and the Spanish and Mexican quarter-dollars were nearly always referred to as "*two-bits*." The latter term, I think, still obtains in reference to quarter-dollar American pieces in some sections. There was also a New York State "*two-bit*" coin, as well as a "*bit*" of the same coinage, which was sometimes called the "*York shilling*." The Pine Tree State shilling, coming from Maine, was sometimes seen but not much used. Its value was supposed to be 16½ cents. The old-fashioned big copper cent of American coinage was plentiful, while occasionally an English half-penny of copper was found floating around, generally passing on the same basis as the American copper cent. Queen Victoria's head was shown on the English halfpennies.

Later, when as a boy, I removed with my mother to Illinois, I met my first stumbling block in money names. There the *tipenny bit* was the *picayune*, while the *tip* had its proper name of a half-dime; or 5 cents. But the larger coins retained their old names, as did the copper cents. As near as I can learn, the term *picayune* originated with the French, who had settled St. Louis and had settlements at points all the way from New Orleans to St. Louis and the farther northwest, and their names for money predominated in that region.

Still later, when I had strayed away to New York state, I again encountered new names for money. There everything was based on the "*shilling*," which represented 12 cents. A quarter of a dollar was always "*two shillings*" and all sums under \$100 were calculated on the same basis. When I asked the price of board, I was told it ranged from 16 to 30 shillings a week. The price of a suit of clothes was generally stated in shillings. That was all right for the natives, but I confess I had frequently to brush up my arithmetic to get at what 33 shillings, 22 shillings, 17 shillings or some other higher number amounted to. It was all clear enough when it was 2, 4, or six shillings, but when it got above the dollar, it required some "*ciphering*" on the part of the stranger to get correct results.

The 3-cent piece, originally coined in silver, came into general circulation in the north about 1850, and was later made in nickel, being coined in that metal about the same time as the present nickel 5-cent piece.

Some time before the old-fashioned copper cent was replaced at the mint with the present small copper cents and two-cent pieces. Later the first nickels were made, but almost went out of circulation during the war, and were succeeded by the fractional currency of that day, issued in 5, 10, 25 and

50 cent bills. These were never very popular with the masses, and were looked upon by the government as a temporary expedient. The most popular designation for them was "shinplaster," though in Memphis and some other parts of the country they were referred to as "chicken feed."—Galveston News.

MANY MILLIONS MISSING.

Gold That Has Disappeared from Circulation in Twenty Years.

Since the resumption of specie payment in 1879, a vast sum of gold has disappeared from circulation. This sum is estimated by treasury department officials in round numbers at \$300,000,000. No trace of it appears in the regular statements of the treasury department or in the national bank returns. It has been apparently swallowed up.

The treasury has now determined to locate this big fortune, if possible, and steps have been taken to learn where it has gone. The director of the mint has started the search after the \$300,000,000, and he is to enlist in this work the aid of all the wholesale manufacturers of jewelry and people in all classes of manufacture and trade in which the consumption of gold enters.

The treasury officials believe that a large amount of money is taken out of the circulation each year by the manufacturers of jewelry, by dentists, makers of gold leaf and other commodities composed of gold. In their opinion a good part of the missing \$300,000,000 is made up in this way. The department has always made an estimate of this amount in striking its balances at the end of each year, but this has been so unsatisfactory that Director Roberts has now determined to get nearer the exact sum withdrawn through these agencies. In speaking of his undertaking, he said the other day:

"In estimating the amount of gold used by manufacturers of jewelry, dentists and others each year we have been compelled in the past to depend upon the reports of the mints and refiners. For the past ten years we have placed this estimate at \$1,500,000, this being based on the bullion supplied to jewelers in bars by the mints and assay offices and the private refiners of the country. This is undoubtedly about correct, so far as the gold bars is concerned, but it does not touch the question of the amount of gold coin that is melted by manufacturers and others every year.

There is something like \$300,000,000 in gold which is missing from the amount put into circulation by the government in the past twenty years. Our reports furnish very reliable data as to where the major part of our money is, but none of the records locate the \$300,000,000. The regular financial statements of the treasury and of the national banks show just how much money is held on a certain day, with the exception, of course, of what is actually in active circulation on the day the account is made up. We have an account, also, of all gold shipments that go abroad, through the regular channels.

"The only other way we can explain the absence of the \$300,000,000 in gold is that it is lost, hoarded away somewhere or has been melted down for use in the industrial art. Of course, we must allow something for the holdings of private banks and loan and trust companies, and for some losses through tourists carrying it out of the country. But, even making allowances for all this, it would still leave a tremendous sum unaccounted for.

"I believe that our yearly estimates for the amount of gold consumed by manufacturers and others are entirely too small. In order to determine this more accurately I have had 20,000 circulars prepared, which I intend to send to all wholesale and retail manufacturers of jewelry, manufacturers of plated ware, to members of the dental trade, the gold leaf supply houses, and, in fact, to all classes of dealers and manufacturers who use gold and silver in their work. This circular will ask that we be supplied with a statement of the value of gold and silver used by each firm during the year. We will ask for the face value of all United States coins used and the commercial value of United States Mint or assay Office bars, private refiners' bars, foreign coin, old plate, jewelry, native grains, nuggets and wire or rolled plate, that they have used.

"Blank forms will be distributed with the circular of inquiry, showing just how returns may be made. Of course, all information reported to us in this way will be treated as confidential, and we make use of only the aggregate.

"I wish to say something for the benefit of those who may hesitate to answer these inquiries, for fear they have unwittingly violated the statutes against the mutilation of coin. It is proper to say that this statute is directed against fraudulent, tampering with coins by which the weight is reduced. It has never been construed to apply to the melting or total destruction of coin, whereby it passed utterly from circulation."—Brooklyn Eagle.

EDITORIAL.

Editor, GEO. F. HEATH, M. D., Monroe, Mich.

Associates { John A. Brudin, 427 W. 56th St., New York City.
 { A. G. Heaton, care Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.
 { Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.
 { Geo. W. Rice, 181 Montcalm St., Detroit, Mich.
 { W. Thurston, 55 Elphinstone Road, Hastings, England.

"I WANT to compliment you on the splendid appearance of your monthly and the good work it is doing."—JOHN F. JONES, Jamestown, N. Y.

F. J. NAFTEL, New Westminster, British Columbia, says that "the Exchange department is worth more than the price of subscription to the NUMISMATIST." This department is free to all our subscribers.

DID you ever try to pick out U. S. mint marked dollars by examining the edge? Did you know that the dollars from the Philadelphia mint are broader than those from New Orleans and San Francisco? They are, as can readily be determined by driving two pins and a board so a mint marked dollar will pass easily between them, at the same time touching both; now try to pass a Philadelphia dollar between the pins and it will be found appreciably larger. Take a stack of dollars and note that some have an edge with rounded corners, the milling being plain in center of edge but not reaching to the corners; these are all Philadelphia coinage. The others, from branch mints, were struck with a slightly smaller collar, with the result that the milling shows across the whole edge, the corners being sharp. The distinction to the eye is destroyed, of course, on coins that have seen any considerable circulation.

I FIND much to interest me in the NUMISMATIST. It fills a long felt want in my case.

H. G. BROWN, Spokane, Wash.

ERWIN G. WARD, Springfield, Mass., writes us: "I should like very much to see a series of articles on the War Tokens and Store Cards of the Civil

War period published in the NUMISMATIST, similar to that in the Coin Collectors' Journal of some twenty odd years ago." In that bright eternal "sometime," where so much is promised and so little fulfilled, we may attempt it. Our plans for this year render it out of the question, now.

It is a matter of surprise with many as to what has become of all the gold dollars that up to about ten years since were issued so plentifully at our mints and even Secretary Gage has expressed wonderment at their scarcity, few turning up for redemption or recoinage in his department. The *Boston Herald* lately gave a pointer that in the solution of the question may be well worth considering. It relates that the administrator of the estate of a gentleman who recently died in that city found two safes in the late residence of the deceased. One was worthless, and the other in good condition. In the latter there was found 170 gold dollars, while in the old and worthless safe in the dining room, where the family silver was kept, there were 530 gold dollars.

We have been asked to give a list of the dealers in Coins, Medals, Paper Money, etc. As far as our knowledge extends we are glad to do so. If we have omitted any of the American dealers we would be glad to be informed.

S. H. and H. Chapman, 1348 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Thos. L. Elder, 343 Princeton Place, E. E. Pittsburg, Pa.

W. F. Greany, 838 Guerrere St., San Francisco, Cal.

Lyman H. Low, 4th. Ave. and 22 St., New York, N. Y.

A. E. Marks, Portland, Maine.

Herbert E. Morey, 31 Exchange St., Boston, Mass.

N. Y. Coin & Stamp Co., 851-53 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

St. Louis Coin & Stamp Co., 209 N 8 St., St. Louis, Mo.

J. W. Scott & Co., 36 John St., New York, N. Y.

Charles Steigerwalt, 130 E King St., Lancaster, Pa.

Stevens & Co., 69 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Wm. Von Bergen, 89 Court St., Boston, Mass.

Coin Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.

R. L. Deitrick, Lorraine, Va. (paper money.)

Luther B. Tuthill, So. Creek, N. C. (paper money.)

All these dealers issue auction catalogues, price lists, circulars, etc., and the enclosure of a stamp to each or all of them with your request would bring you a fund of information.

TIME was when THE NUMISMAIST felt called upon to criticise the actions of certain managers of auction sales, and it has never hesitated to do its duty in this direction to our science and the humblest devotee that worships

at its shrine. That our actions have been productive of good results we are assured from the fact that very few complaints have come to us of late years. In justice to these who cater to this most important feature of our collecting we are glad to say this: No cataloguer or dealer can afford to be dishonest with his patrons, no more than the purchaser can afford to be otherwise than honorable with those who aid him in his numismatic aspirations. The buyer at auction, in a great majority of cases, must depend entirely upon the descriptions of the pieces and conditions as given by the cataloguer in placing his bids, and when he pays one a commission to look after his interests at such sale, he has a right to expect that his interests will not be betrayed. While the agent or dealer must ever have the interests of the seller in view, it should never be at the expense of the absent purchaser. We hold that the buyer should always have the first consideration. He should hold and expect that the compiler of the catalogues and his agent should be above petty deceptions in description or attribution, and above the suspicion of substitution, and any manifest infringements in these matters he has a right to expect will be corrected. A collector has a right to demand this, and we repeat it, no cataloguer or agent who expects to continue in business can afford to deny this right.

WE have many young collectors among our readers. Many who have just entered upon the collecting and study of coins. They are the class from which numismatists are made and are the hope of our science. They want to buy coins at right prices. We want to encourage such, to stimulate their ambitions and put them in touch with dealers or others who will cater to their wants. The stamp dealers are wise enough to note this element of growth and the stamp papers are full of special offers, and the ranks of philately, as a consequence, is continuously receiving new adherents. In this matter we have been negligent. We want to prove to the dealers that it will pay them to place such advertisements before the coin collecting public, and in the interest of our science are willing to stand such added expense as may be necessary, and therefore earnestly invite any dealer (or collector, for that matter,) who can make special offers to this class, to take advantage of our pages for this purpose, at no expense to them. Remember, special offers in coins or coin packets as you can supply, at lowest prices only, are wanted. This offer will hold good until October first.

COIN ZERBE, of Tyrone, Pa., is about to issue a new edition of his "Nut Shell Facts on Coins, Stamps and Paper Money." This edition will be of about 150 pages, and if we may judge of the past editions of this work, will be a valuable compend of information in the line of which it treats. The price (25 cents) is nothing in comparison to the value of the book to coin or stamp collectors.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

March 15.—Dr. O. Codrington in the chair. Mr. F. W. Lincoln, jr., the Rev. R. Scott Mylne and the Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman were elected members.—Mr. F. A. Walters exhibited some groats and a half-groat of Henry IV in illustration of Mr. L. Lawrence's paper on the coinage of that king.—Mr. W. J. Hocking exhibited specimens of the new medals awarded for the Uganda and Soudan campaigns and a specimen of the Kruger sovereign of 1896, and Mr. W. C. Boyd a native imitation of a Ceylon one twenty-fourth rupee with blundered lettering.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence communicated a paper on the coinage of Henry IV. He described several new types of the groat which had been unearthed of late years and which made it necessary to re-arrange the series of coins of Henry IV, and to transfer to his reign some pieces which had been attributed hitherto to his son, Henry V. As many of these coins bear the portrait of Richard II, and are of light weight, it is evident that the date hitherto assigned to the introduction of the light silver standard, viz., the thirteenth year of Henry IV, must be manifestly wrong, and that this occurrence must have happened at no very distant period after his accession. By this new classification; the last issue of Henry IV and the first of Henry V were practically identical, but the latter's coinage could be distinguished in being of coarser workmanship.

WANTED, TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE!

This department is under the control of our subscribers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate fee of one cent a word will be charged, otherwise it will be gratis, and all are invited to make the best possible use of the department.

TO EXCHANGE: Medals and foreign coins for a good camera. Thos. L. Elder, 343 Princeton Place, E. E. Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED: Standard silver dollar of 1773, San Francisco mint; good prem-

ium will be paid. Address A. G. Heaton, care Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

TO EXCHANGE: Corved Chinese jades. Roman, Greek and old German coins for authentic Indian relics in flint, stone, shell and bone. Dr. W. O. Emery, Crawfordsville, Ind.

WANTED: What have you in complete volumes to sell? Write, stating price. A, care THE NUMISMATIST, Monroe, Mich.

WANTED: U. S. Dollars, silver, 1838, 1851. H. G. Brown, Spokane, Wash.

TO EXCHANGE: Hundreds of coin sale catalogues for coins, medals or tokens. Jos. Hooper, Port Hope, Ont.

WANTED: Fine ancient Greek and Roman copper coins. Dr. M. Burke, 147 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

WANTED: U. S. copper cents, dates 1800, 1891 (1—000) 1824—5—6, strictly fine and of good color. Back numbers of THE NUMISMATIST and fine cents in exchange. Address Charles E. Carman, Acra, N. Y.

WANTED: U. S. Half dollars in good condition of 1881, '82, '83, and '84. Also some of the dollars wanted. Chas. F. Vogel, 3441 Wisconsin Ave, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED: Prices on Canadian coins with the view of adding to my collection. Rev. H. Montgomery, Boz 377, Frederickton, N. B., Canada.

WANTED: To buy a good specimen of California \$50.00 slug. E. H. Pierce, 633 17th St., Denver, Colo.

WANTED: U. S. gold in uncirculated condition up to 1856, and since that year in proof. All denominations. Geo. D. Woodside, 16 So. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Old U. S. gold and silver coins. W. G. Wright, 445 F St., San Bernardino, Cal.

WANTED: To buy U. S. Coins prior to 1800. David R. Lewis, Gibson City, Illinois.

WANTED: To buy Canadian coins and medals such as I have not got in my collection. Blair T. LeBlanc, Moncton, N. B., Canada.

WANTED: To buy Greek or Roman coins in silver or bronze. A few duplicates to exchange. W. G. Jerrems jr., 214 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: Uncirculated Columbian half-dollar, 1892, for offer of fractional currency. Henry Shafer, 263 Canal St., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED: U. S. half-cents as follows: 1795, 1796, 1831, 1836, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 2845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1852. Address C. H. Conover, 32 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: Priced catalogues of recent auction sales for some others, or for scarce dimes or cents not in my collection. G. A. Larned, Webster, Mass.

FOR SALE: Pre-historic wampum from graves, mounds and cliff dwellings. Dr. W. O. Emery, Crawfordsville, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE: Rare stamps for coins and stamps not in my collection. J. A. Heckelman, Cullom, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: Minerals from a large collection for coins of any kind. Can give almost any mineral you want. Let me hear from you. W. Alden Parry, 140 Upland Road, North Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED: Private issues of gold, Mormon \$10, 1849; Clark Gruber & Co., 1860, \$20; and any of the issues of J. J. Conway & Co., Dubosq & Co., Pacific Co., Shultz & Co. DeWitt S. Smith, Lee, Mass.

WANTED: 1804 cent, fine, and 1793, 1795, 1802, 1811 half cents in fine condition. A. G. Cook, Waterloo, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE OR SELL: All kinds of foreign silver and coins. German copper coins a specialty. C. O. Trowbridge, Framingham, Mass.

FOR SALE: Old and rare Canadian coins. Apply to Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada.

WANTED: U. S. 1838 \$1; 1875 \$3. Will pay well for them. To exchange: 1794, 95, 98, and 1800 dollars and 1858 \$1, uncirculated, and many other coins and stamps. J. B. Holmes, 501 E. Grove St., Bloomington, Ill.

FOR SALE: House plants, seeds, bulbs. For coins, stamps, Indian relics, shells. Send for 48 page illustrated catalogue. Walter S. Hall, Florist, Osage, Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE: Bretons Nos. 520, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 717, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 867, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 95, 96, 97, 900, 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 52, 53, 55, 57, 58, 59 and 60, for Nos. 509, 23, 24, 25, 30, 34, 45, 58, 59, 60, 52, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 721, 22, 28, 29, 861, 62, 98, 914, 16, 24, 54, 56, 70, 74, 77, 85, 89, 98, 99,

1000, 1, and 8. Particularly would like 924 "Anse Canot." Ewen S. McLeod, Wheatley River, P. E. Island, Canada.

SPECIAL offer of U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, Jackson cents and medals. Enclose stamp. W. P. Arnold, Peacedale, R. I.

FOR SALE: My U. S. coins. Send me your list of wants and I will give my prices. Jacob Weigel, 266 Burnet St., New Brunswick, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE: House plants, seeds and bulbs for coins, stamps, Indian relics and seeds. Walter S. Hall, Florist, Osage, Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE: American coins and tokens, including a fine C. C. dollar, 1873, for Canadian coins, tokens and medals. R. L. Reid, New Westminster, B. C., Canada.

FOR SALE: Easter Jerusalem illustrated post cards (16), 40c; Prince or Wales Anniversary tumblers, Ivory porcelain Diamond Jubilee (enamel), \$1; Russia Coronation, 1896, rare, \$2; Smallest paper in the world, 20c. Address R. James, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, Canada.

TO EXCHANGE: I have some rare old books, including "Letters of Junius," which I will exchange for gold dollars or early silver pieces. Joel H. Du Bose, Huguenot, Ga.

WANTED: U. S. copper cents by the 1,000 at ten per cent premium. Also foreign coppers in quantity. Gold dollars at \$1.40 each. Silver 3-cent pieces at 4 cents each. Half-cents at 5 cents each. The Stamp & Coin Exchange, 13 Am St., New York City.

TO EXCHANGE: Frossard's priced catalogues 160, 162, 164, 165, 166 to exchange for others. Want Nos. 4, 7, 8, priced; will give 3, 5, 6, priced. A. P. Wylie, Prairie Center, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: Priced auction coin sale catalogues of Chapman, Frossard, Scott, etc., for others. Hundreds of different confederate bills in letter series to exchange or trade. A. P. Wylie, Prairie Centre, Ills.

WANTED TO BUY: U. S. gold dollars in fine or uncirculated condition from 1862 to 1888, inclusive; also silver dollar 1863 and South American gold and silver coins not in my collection. Have a number of coins to exchange. Theo. Shilling, 87 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.



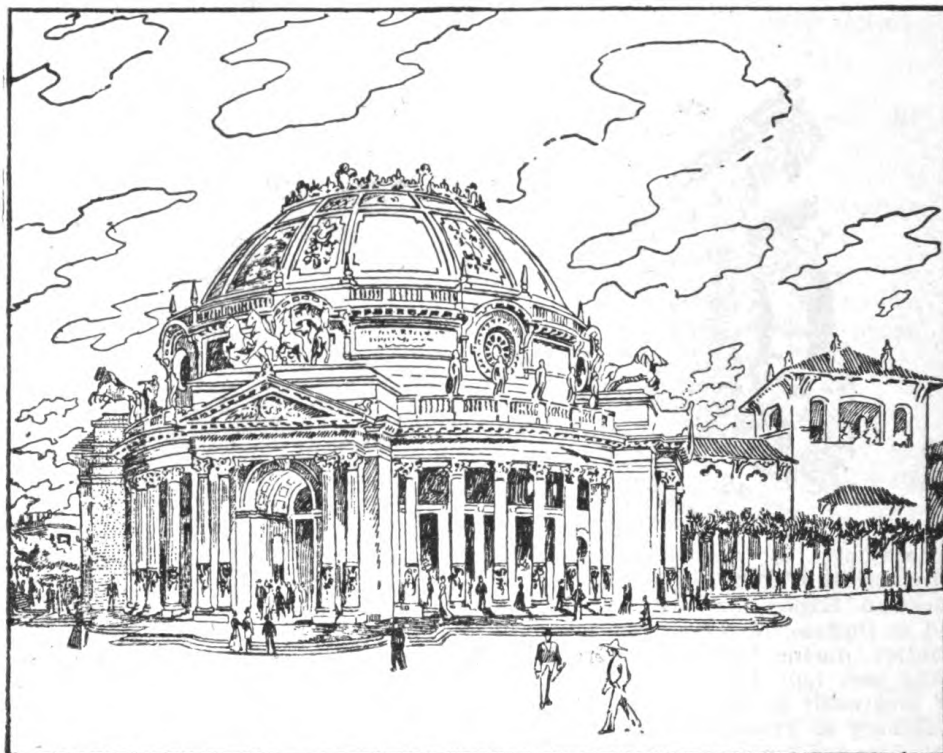
The Court of the Machinery & Transportation Building of the Pan-American Exposition, which will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., on the Niagara Frontier, during the summer months of the year 1901, presents an interesting treatment of cloister work. The Machinery & Transportation Building itself forms a hollow square, with this Court in its center. It is 200 feet long and 100 feet wide, the east and west ends opening respectively to the great entrances from the Grand Canal and the Court of the Fountains, while the great exhibiting rooms of the Mall side of the building, and the two exhibition rooms and great entrance court from the Court of the Fountains side of the building, lie on either side. Along each side of this Court, and extending the entire length, are roof-covered arcades under which the visitor may find rest on the comfortable benches.

The pool itself is 175 feet long and 27 feet wide. It is placed in the center of the Court. The bank is sodded and planted on all sides, forming a pleasing frame or border effect; the water is low so as to receive the reflection of the growth around the pool.

The fountain is an important feature, placed in the center of the pool, and giving life to the scene and freshness to the atmosphere. Throughout the Court are pleasant walks and paths, bordered with low-growing shrubbery and plants, and at intervals at axis-points with the arcades, rare plants are placed in great vases, making a truly architectural landscape effect. The entire scheme gives the effect of an admirable enclosure of a mission cloister, and is planned as one of the many little oases for the refreshment of the weary sightseer.

This Building and Court have been designed by Green & Wicks of Buffalo.

ETHNOLOGY BUILDING, PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.



Copyright, 1900, by the Pan-American Exposition Co.

One of the handsome structures at the great Pan-American Exposition, which is to be held in Buffalo from May 1 to Nov. 1, 1901, will be the Ethnology building. It will contain an exhibit of unusual interest to all Americans. Ethnology is the science which treats of the division of mankind into races, their origin, distribution and relations and the peculiarities which characterize them. At Buffalo the Ethnology building will be a veritable mine of information concerning the countries of North and South America. This will be peculiarly appropriate for the reason that the Exposition is a Pan-American, or All-American, event, and everything of interest concerning the various nations inhabiting the new world discovered by Columbus will be represented by an interesting exhibit in Buffalo when the Exposition's gates open on May 1, 1901. Strange to relate, the most interesting exhibits concerning several countries in South America are already in this country. Peru, for example, will send many interesting exhibits to the Pan-American Exposition and will use her influence to have exhibited in her section the remarkable collection of Peruvian antiquities now owned by various American museums.

F. W. WILLIS & SON, PRINTERS, WATERLOO, IND.

THE NUMISMATIST

June, 1900.

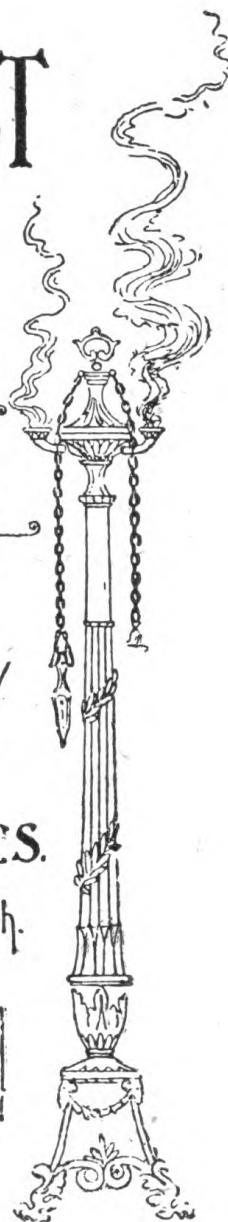
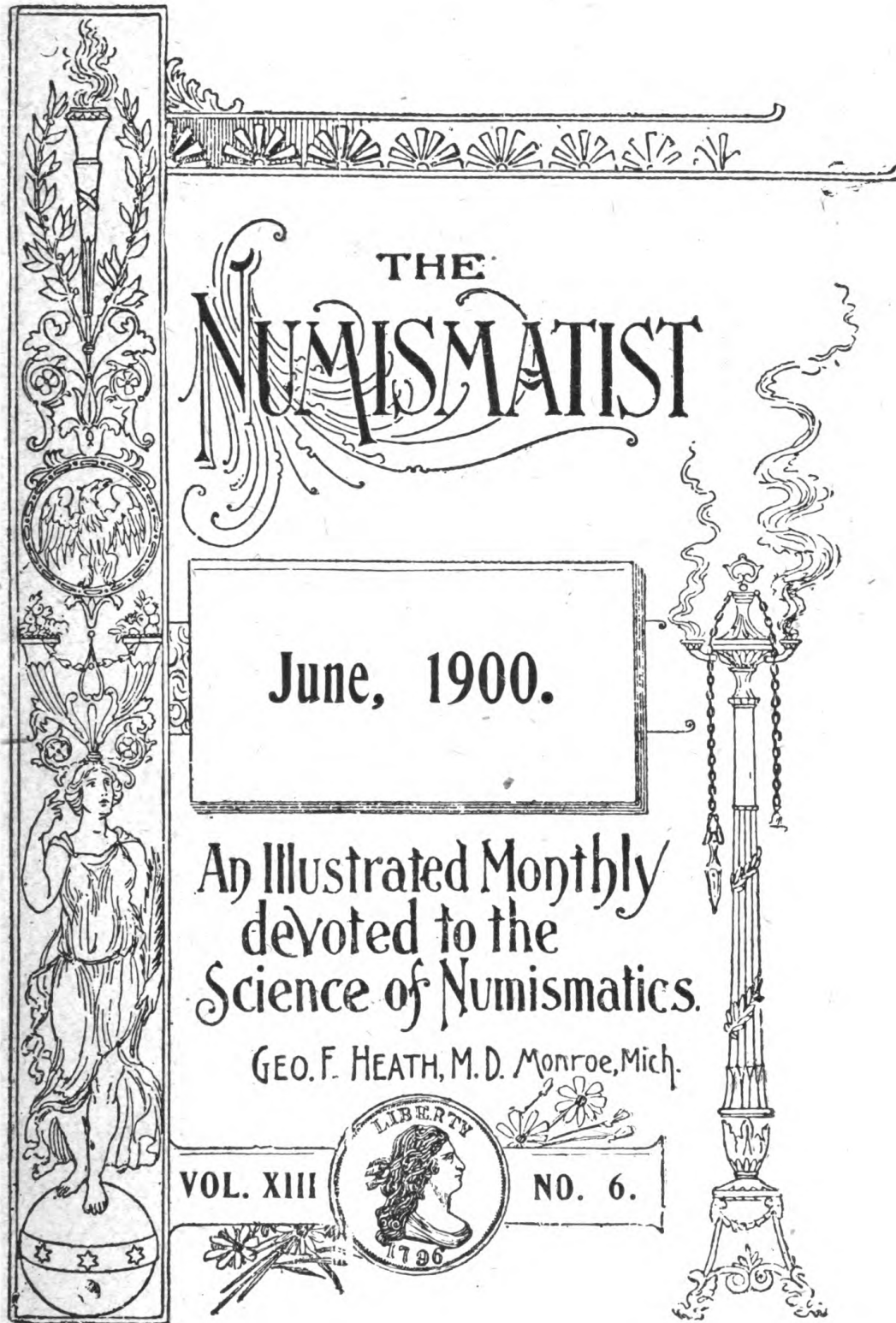
An Illustrated Monthly
devoted to the
Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

VOL. XIII



NO. 6.



The Numismatist.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR COIN COLLECTORS.
AND OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF

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ADVERTISING RATES—Very reasonable, made known on application. Its claims for patronage are based upon:

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II. It circulates with a class who have "money to burn," and is on file in some of our largest libraries and reading-rooms in the world.

III. As it is valued, so it is preserved and bound (usually advertisements and all,) and thus becomes not only of temporary but of permanent value as an advertising medium.

BACK VOLUMES can be furnished complete and sent post paid as follows: For 1892-93 at 75 cents each; for 1894-95-96-97-98 at \$1.00 each. The first three volumes are exhausted.

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The Numismatist.

VOL. XIII.

MONROE, MICH., MAY, 1900.

NO. 5.

AMERICAN STORE OR BUSINESS CARDS.

[B. P. WRIGHT.]

Through the kindness of dealers and collectors the writer has been able to add quite a number of American store or business cards to his collection since the publication of the series of articles that have appeared in **THE NUMISMATIST** during the years '98 and '99. These additions will now appear in the form of a supplementary list. Trusting that the listing of new specimens will prove of interest to card collectors the editor wishes to thank all who have so kindly assisted in the work of bringing the list before the readers of **THE NUMISMATIST**.

Supplementary lists of American store or business cards.

A

- 1301 "Abbott's Saloon | Good For | 5 | cents | at Bar." Rev blank G 15
1302 "A. D. S." Rev. "Good For | 5c | At the Bar." Letters counters sunk
oval B 12 x 21
1303 "5 A. J. G."
Rev S. J. Sayer | Maker | —36— | W Fourth St. | Cincinnati O. B 16 x 18
This card is clover-leaf in shape.
1304 Bust facing the right. Inscription.
"Herr Alexander"
Rev Legend—"Presented | to | Herr Alexander | as a testimony | of esteem
From | His Friends | in | New York | 1847." B 18
1305 "F Alfier | * | Clinton Ind."
Rev A cow. A1 16
*1306 Ornament in center. Inscription, "Allen Bros. | Hyrum, Utah."
Rev "Good For | \$2.00 | in | Merchandise | at Retail." A1 20
1307 "James A. Allen's—Stencil Works— | 244 Arch St | Philada."

Rev "Brass, Steel &—Rubber Stamp | Metal | * | Badges | & | Checks."

B 16

1308 Two heavy lines enclosing "*ALUMINUM*" Above this is the legend in five oblique lines, "Malleable | Ductile | Tasteless | Sonorous | Untarnishable | Strong." Below the word aluminum is the legend "Cubic Foot of Gold 1204 lbs | Aluminum 179 | This is the lightest | metal the world | has produced | Ruble, Chicago."

Rev Cut of the California Midwinter Fair grounds. Inscription, "Midwinter | Fair." In exergue on a scroll, "1894."

Al 28

1309 "Alta | Salt Lake | Club."

Rev The figure "10" surrounded by a circle of stars.

Al 16

1310 "Emil Ambos | Opera | Billiard | Room | Columbus, Ohio."

Rev In the center "10", below, "cents." Eleven stars, together with the word "cents" form a circle.

B 16

1311 "American | 32 | Hotel."

Rev Bank. (Holed.)

B 22

1312 "American Steel & Wire Co. | Chicago."

Rev Cut of wire fence. Inscription, "American | Field Fencing."

Al 20

1313 "Anderson's Saloon | Good For | 12½ | cents | at Bar."

Rev Blank.

B 15

1314 A keystone of an arch within a circle inscribed with the letters "H. T. W. S. S. K. S." Inscription, "Apollo Chapter No. 48 R. A. M.—A. D. 1816 Troy N. Y. A. I. 2346."

Rev A wreath. Inscription, "One Penny." Just beneath which is a square and compass enclosing the letter "G." Beneath the square and compass is a spike and mallet crossed. Rare.

C 21

Note.—This a Masonic "Mark Penny." See Nos. 158 and 1297 for others.

1315 "Arlington—Saloon | Good For | 15½ | cents | at Bar."

Rev Blank. Letters counter sunk.

G 15

1316 "Armstrong & Ryder | 50 | 40 Monroe St."

Rev Sign Painters | & Glass | Stainers." Letters countersunk.

B 19

✓ 1317 "Good For | 10c. | in Trade. | Art Saloon | 1356 | Market St., S. F."

Rev A statue. Inscription, "Souvenir Jap Statue." Rare.

C 21

1318 "Arthur's Saloon | * | San Antonio | Texas."

Rev "I. O. U. | —5— | cents | in trade."

B 15

1319 "10—Atkinson."

Rev Blank. Letters countersunk.

B 19

B

*1320 "J. C. Baily | 1109 | Spring Garden St."

Rev "Boots, Shoes & Trunks | at | Very | Low | Prices." Rare.

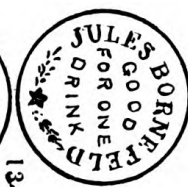
B 17

Note.—This card is often confounded with the war card of the same name which follows.

1321 "*J. C. Baily*City Hotel." In the center a wreath enclosing "Jersey | City."



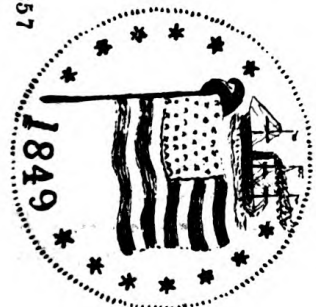
1337



1342



1357



1323



1324



1331



1303




1308



1320



- Rev "Thos. Bennett, 213 Fulton St." In the center a wreath enclosing N. J." C 16
- 1322 "Bailey, Ward & Co. Importers— | No. 41 Marden Lane | (New—York.)"
- Rev "Jewelery, Perfumery, Engraving, Stationery, etc. | French | and English | Fancy articles." Extremely rare. W M 16
- Note.—This card brought \$3.25 at the Betts sale.
- *1323 "Baker, Wright & Howard*" In the center a circle enclosing "87."
- Rev "Ladies Saloon—81 Court St." T 17
- Rev Circle and "87" as on the obverse.
- *1324 "Balch & Forbes | on suit | of Cloths." Al 14x14
- Rev "Good For | 25 | in merchandise." Square.
- 1325 "C W. Bangs | 6th Me. | Battery | * | "
- Rev "Good For | 10 | cents | Koehler." Rare. B 13
- Note.—Not found in the Levick collection.
- 1326 "Barnett's | Malleable | and Gray Iron | Foundry's | & | Machine Works | Newark, N. J."
- Rev "Newark Manuf'r's Depot | Hardware | & | Machinery | 50 & 52 | McWhorter St. | Newark, N. J." V. rare. cast iron 22
- 1327 "Beitman Bros. |  | Ogden, Utah." Al 16
- Rev Good For | One | 12½c. | Cigar."
- 1328 "Best Manufacturing Company." Al 15
- Rev "66 Lombard B'L'D'G | Indianapolis | Ind."
- 1329 Keystone of an arch inscribed "H. T. W. S. S. T. K. S." Legend, "Binghamton | Chapter—No. 130 R. A. M.—1852."
- Rev In the center a wreath enclosing the words "One | Penny." Inscripti-
tion outside the wreath, "United States of America." In exergue "1-100." C 18
- Note—Another Masonic "Mark Penny."
- 1330 "Boorhem & Byers." N 15
- Rev Monogram formed by two "Bs."
- *1331 In the center "1 D" surrounded by a wreath.—Inscription, "B BOR-
RAS Y HERMANOS."
- Rev In the center "1881" surrounded by a wreath. Inscription, "Hacienda Sta. Catalina." In exergue, "P. R." Rare. W M 15
- Note.—This is a card of Porto Rico, our new colonial possessions.
- 1332 In center three Magician's Cones. Inscription, "Bosco Prestidigitator."
- Rev Wreath in center. Inscription, "Experiences—Californiennes." B 15
- 1333 "S. N. & H. C. Botsford—* Manufacturers | of | all kinds | of Medical | Electrical | Apparatus | Bristol | Conn."
- Rev An eagle. Legend, "United States of America." Scarce. B 18
- 1334 "Good For | 5c. | B. & D. | in Trade." B 16
- Rev Same as No. 45.
- 1335 "C. H. Beers | Revolvers | Cutlery & Notions | 550 | Broadway | Cincinnati, Ohio." B 16
- Rev Blank.

Note.—This is not a war card, although there are several varieties of war cards bearing the name of Beers, but this is a letter issue.

i336 "Pink Bennett—Union City, Tenn." In the center a circle enclosing a star.

Rev Blank. Letters countersunk.

B 15

*1337 "Bernard & Friedman | Titan | Calif | Boston."

Rev In center a shield divided by a bar on the upper side are three horse-shoes and below the bar are three nails. Inscription, "Bernard & Friedman—Boston." This card is shaped to represent a horseshoe, is holed at the toe.

Rare.

C 14x16

1338 "Bismark | *** | Saloon."

Rev "Good For | 5c | in Trade.

Al 16

1339 "Black Elephant | Good For | 5 | cents | at bar."

Rev Blank.

N 16

1340 A Horse. Inscription. "Ed Blanchard—Bar check."

Rev A dog Inscription "Monmouth Ills—1865."

B 14

1341 "At Washington Garden and Hall | By | Frank | Boehm | & Co."

Rev "Good For | 5 | Cents."

L 12

*1342 "Jules Bornefeld | Good | For One | Drink."

Rev A horse—above which is "Parole." Inscription, "Palace Saloon—Austin, Tex." rare.

B 14

1343 A Bulls head—Inscription "Brothers."

Rev Good For | One | Drink.

Al 22

1344 "M. L. Bradford & Co | Cutlery | and | Hardware.

Rev A beaded oval enclosing "413." Inscription, "142 Wash. St. | Boston, Mass."

T 17

1345 "Good For | 12½c | At Bar | C. B. Brewster's."

Rev "12½."

1346 "M. P. Brick | 57 | Clinton | Street | Binghamton, N. Y."

Rev Large figure "5" within a circle of Stars.

Al 16

1347 "Frank Brown | Good For | 5 lbs | Ice | San Antonio.

Rev Blank Letters Counter-sunk."

B 16

1348 "A Brunner | Bakery | Selma, Ala."

Rev "Good For | 1 | Loaf | of | Bread.

Square B 16x16

1349 "Martin Buehler, William Buehler, Edward Smith, Buehler, Buehlers & Smith | 192 | Market | Street, Philada."

Rev "Importers and Dealers—in foreign and domestic | Hardware | Cutlery | and Heavy—Goods." rare.

C 19

3350 Good For | B | R. L. | 5 | in Trade.

Rev Blank.

B 14

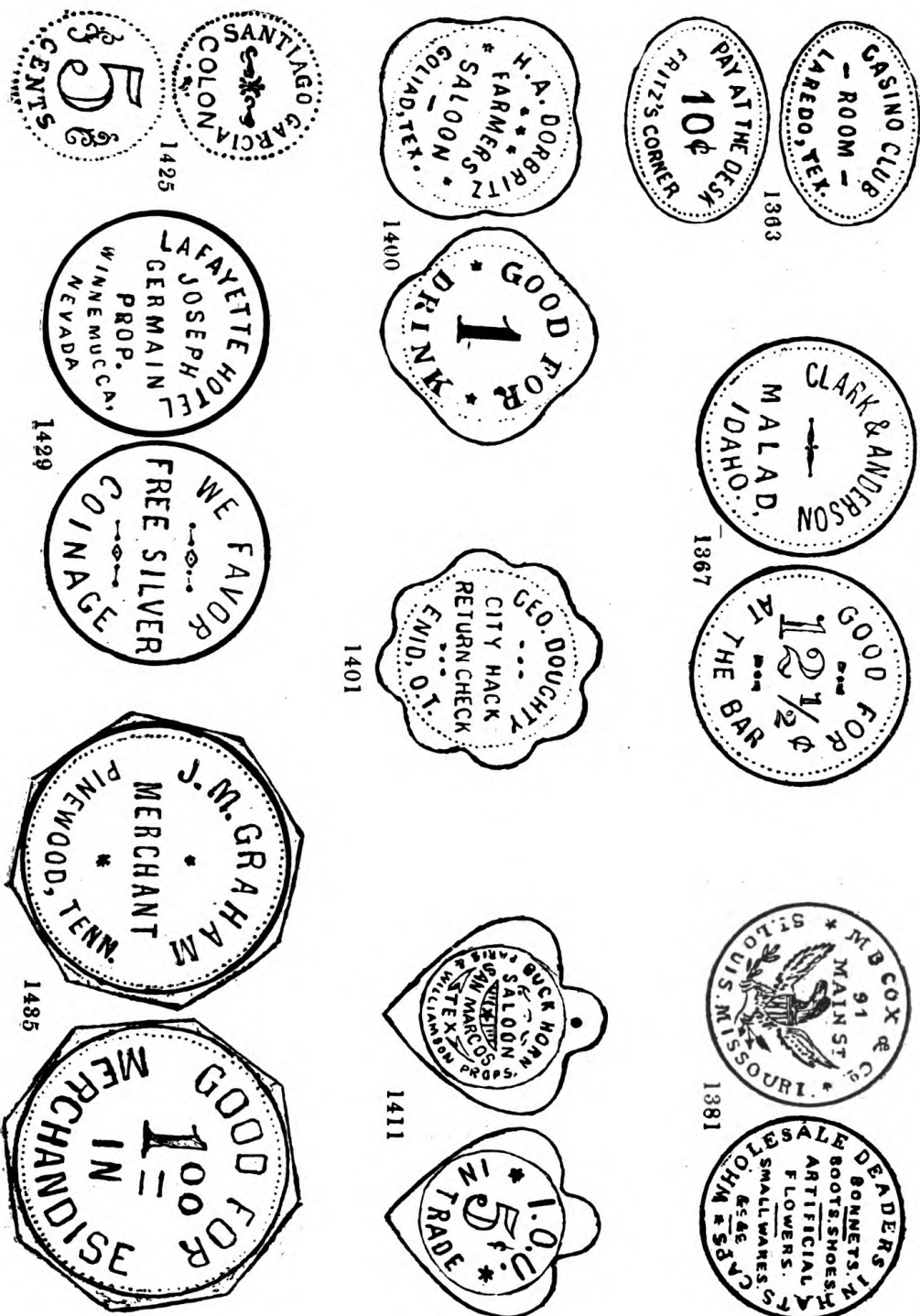
1351 A Man on horse-back. Inscription—"Buffalo Bill."

Rev Scroll work enclosing a circle of stars and two lines—In the center is the American Eagle with motto above inscribed "E plurebus unum." Extremely rare.

Square W M 20x20

1352 "Bull Bros | * | Saloon | * | San Antonio, Tex.

- Rev Good For | 2½ | at the Bar." N 16
 1353 "Charles & Harry | Bull | San Antonio, Tex."
 Rev "Good For | *One* | Drink." Gr 20
 1354 "Wm Burwell & Bro | Carriage Mounters | and | Coach Goods Gen-
 erally | Phila., Pa."
 Rev Liberty head—One of the Cent. series. WM 15
 1355 Cut of clock and key racks—The clock inscribed "Bundy" above the
 clock legend "Ring In" below "Ring Out." Upon a raised bevelled rim on
 the left are the letters "N. A. L. C." and the right "Binghamton, N. Y."
 Rev Blank save the makers stamp—"C. G. Braxmar | 10 Maiden Lane—
 New York." Rare. Oval fire gilt. C 24x32
- C
- 1356 "J. Calender & Co | 13 & 15 W. State | Columbus, O."
 Rev "J. C. & Co | 2½ | 13 & 15 State St. B 16
 *1357 An eagle—Above "California" below "Token."
 Rev. The U. S. Flag above a Steamship in exergue "1849." Six Stars on
 each side. Extremely rare. B 24
 Note—Not strictly a Card but Frossard listed it in his 104th sale where it
 sold for \$210. See No. 564, page 34.
 1358 "Aug. Cameron | Capitol | Saloon | Good For | 5 Cents | Drink | Fred-
 ericksburg, Texas."
 Rev Cut of State Capitol. Rare. Gr 19
 1359 "J. W. Carpenter | — | Kamas, Utah."
 Rev Good For | 25c | in | Merchandise | At Retail." A115
 1360 "John Carron | A | Treble | Plate | Phila."
 Rev. Blank. C 12
 1361 In the center a Cartouch Inscribed "Carter" rays above and below.
 Rev "Peoples Theater | 10 | Cents. Octagonal. A1 16
 1362 "Cash Boy | Saloon | West Side."
 Rev An Elks head. A1 16
 *1363 "Casino Club | —Room— | Laredo, Tex."
 Rev "Pay at the Desk | 10c | Fritz's Corner." Rare; oval. N 12x17
 1364 "Cedar Sheep Association | Cedar | Utah."
 Rev "Good For | 10c | In | Merchandise | At Retail." Octagonal. B 16
 1365 In center a beaded circle. Inscription, "* F. J. Chase & Co. *—
 Boston."
 Rev Circle as before. Inscription, "New England—Dining Saloon." T 17
 1366 "G. D. Claridge & Co | Dealers in | Dairy | Products | Baltimore."
 Rev Liberty head. In exergue 1875.
 *1367 Ornament in Center. Inscription, "Clark & Anderson | Malad |
 Idaho."
 Rev "Good For | — | 12½c | —At The Bar." A1 18
 1368 "Clark Bros. & Co. | — | Pleasant Grove | Utah."
 Rev Good For | 25c | In | Merchandise | At Retail." A1 18
 1369 "J. Clinkenbeard | — | Pocatello | Idaho."
 Rev Good For | 5c | In Trade." A1 12



- 1370 Clow & Telford | Dealers | In | General | Merchandise | Alma, Ill."
Rev "Good For | \$1.00 | In Merchandise." A1 22
- 1371 Cut of Building "National Peace Jubilee | Let Us Have | Peace |
Coliseum | Boston, June 17, '69.
Rev An Eagle. Inscription, 'United States—The Birth-place of Free-
dom.'" B 18
- 1372 "Comers—Commercial | College | Boston." In Center "1" Inscrip-
tion, College | Bank. W M 12
- 1373 "Commercial | 5c | House."
Rev Blank.
- Note—The Commercial House is a hotel of Binghamton, N. Y.
- 1375 A bicycle bell in center. Inscription, "Corbin Bells—The Best."
Rev. Blank. B 15
- 1376 "Good For | 5c | in Trade | at | Conks."
Rev Blank.
- 1377 In the center a society emblem. Inscription, "Woodmen Saloon—J.
Conrad."
Rev A wreath enclosing "Half | Dime" outside the legend "Good For." L 10
- 1378 In the center "Chicago" with ornamental scroll work above and be-
low. Inscription, "Consolidated Steel & Wire Co."
Rev Section of Wire Fence. Inscription above, "Consolidated" below
"Field Fencing." A1 20
- 1379 Face of a watch Inscribed "Cornell Watch Co. | San Francisco."
Rev "Tenth Industrial Fair—of the Mechanics' Institute | San Francisco
| 1875." Extremely rare. T 19
- 1380 "Wm Covert | News | Exchange | Theater, Opera & Minsterl Tickets |
Estab. 1860 | Continental Hotel | Pila | U. S."
Rev Liberty Bell. One of the Cent. Series. W M 15
- *1381 An eagle. Inscription, "M. B. Cox | 91 | Main St. | St. Louis, Mis-
souri."
Rev "Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Caps | Bonnets | Boots, Shoes | Artificial
| Flowers | Small Wares | &c., &c." Rare. B 17
- 1382 "Lee D. Craig—No. 316 Moutgomery St., S. F." In the center A seal
above which is the legend, "Commissioner of Deeds," and below "Notary
Public."
Rev A wreath enclosing the Lord's Prayer. A1 18
- 1383 Cut of building. Inscription, "Crescent City Athletic Club—Am-
phitheater."
Rev Two Men Fighting—Legend, "Hall vs. Fitzsimmons | \$40,000 | March
8th, 1883."
1384 Small cut of machinery. Inscription, "Crocker Brothers & Co. | manu-
facturers | of | Sheating Bolt | Braziers Roller | & Roofing | Copper | Taun-
ton, Mass."
Rev "Zinc & Copper Nails—of every Description | also | Sheet Lead | &
Sheet Zinc | Manufactured | By | Crocker Brothers | & Co. | Taunton,
Mass." C 18

- 1385 "Crystal Saloon | San Antonio, Tex."
 Rev "12½." Scolloped edges. Gr 18
 1386 "Cycle Material and Sundries—1897—10 W. Water St | Chicago."
 Rev Blank. Scalloped edges. B 16

D

- 1387 "Dakins | Business | Institute | Herald B'l'd'n'g | Syracuse, N. Y."
 Rev Bust of Dewey. Inscription, "Admiral George Dewey." C 21
 1388 "Darbey's | Cigar Store | 454 Main St."
 Rev "Good For | 5c | in Trade." B 14
 1389 "Davis & Deem | General | Merchandise | Chula | Mo ;"
 Rev "Good For | 10 | In | Merchandise." Octagonal. A1 16
 *1390 "✱ Delvalle & Co. | Vc | Mexic | St. Thomas ✱"
 Rev Same as obverse. Rare. N 15

Note—This card is of special interest from the fact that our government is now negotiating with Denmark for the purchase of this island. St. Thomas Island is 38 miles East of Porto Rico, has an area of 23 square miles with a population of 14,000.

- 1391 "Leopold | DeMeyer's | Concert."
 Rev Bust to Left Enclosed by a wreath.
 1392 "Denhalter & Metcalf | Bottling | Co. | Salt Lake City | Utah."
 Rev "Good For | 25 | Cents | In Trade." A1 16
 1393 "C. A. Dewey." Rev Good For | 5c | In Trade. Letters counter-sunk. B 15
 1394 "5 | D & D." Rev Blank. B 16
 1395 "Denver Normal and Preparatory School | Fred Dick, M. A. | Principal | 1895."
 Rev A female seated holding a book in her left hand. The right hand and arm resting on a globe. Inscribed, "Knowledge." At her feet is a harp and books. In the exergue the word "Culture." On the right is the word "Ins. | T | R. U | C | T | I | O | N." in eightlines. On the left IN | ALL | BR | A N C | H E | S in six lines—A branch of a flowering shrub on either side—All enclosed by an ornamental circle; rare. A1 22

1396 A Watch, Inscription, "Dickson, White & Co. | 129 Market Street | Philadelphia."


Rev Importers | of | Watches | Jewelry | Plated Ware | Fancy Goods | &c | John Dickson | Wm. H. White, Jno. M. Harper." Rare. C 19

1397 Lewis Dietzel's | ✱ | Bakery | ✱ | 22 Alamo St."

Rev "Good For | 5 | Cts | Bread."

1398 "Dodd & Wolfe | 25 | Drayage | Memphis."



Rev Blank.

1399 "Nevada House |  | William | Donaldson | Propr., Wadsworth; Nevada."

Rev "Good For | One | 12½c | Drink or Cigar." Octagonal. A 16

*1400 "H. A. Dorbritz | ✱✱✱ | Farmers' Saloon | Goliad, Tex."

Rev "Good For | 1 | Drink." | Scalloped edges. Gr 16

- *1401 "Geo. Doughty |  | City Hack | Return Check |  | Enid, O. T." Al 18
 Rev Same as obverse. Scalloped edge.
 1412 "Draper Co.—O. P. | * | Draper | Utah." Al 16
 Rev Good For | 50c | In | Merchandise | at Retail."
 1404 "J. W. Durbin | *** | Pearsall, Tex." N 12
 Rev Large figure "5"

E

1405 Cut of the battle of the Alamo. Inscription above, "Elite Saloon;" below, "Fall of the | Alamo | 1836."

Rev Cut of monument erected in honor of the 172 "Heroes of the Alamo." At the base of the monument is "Gov. Tower | San Antonio, Tex." Above the cut, inscription, "Good For One Drink." Rare. Gr 20

Note.—This is a very interesting historical card, not generally known to collectors. Santa Anna reached San Antonio, Feb. 14, 1836, with 4000 men. He waited eight days for Tolso to join him with 2000 more, hence Santa Anna must have considered it necessary to have a force of 6000 men to capture an old church when held by 172 Texans. Santa Anna sent officers with a white flag demanding surrender. Travis replied with a shot from his cannon. The Mexican then assaulted in four columns. They were permitted to come close to the walls then every time a Texan's rifle cracked a Mexican's life went out. One Mexican report states that they had 2000 men killed in the "Battle of the Alamo." See note under No. 12, Vol. XI, No. 1.

1406 A star in center. Inscription, "C. Eckhardt & Sons | Yorktown, Tex."

L Rev "Good For | 10 | cents | in Trade." N 16

1407 A ship supporting a tablet inscribed, "World's Columbian Exposition | In Commemoration of the | Four hundredth Anniversary | of the Landing of Columbus | MDCCLXCII—MDCCCLXIII | To C. Emmerich & Co." Above the tablet is a globe and figures emblematic of Fame and Justice. Lighted torches at either end of the tablet.

Rev Landing of Columbus. Inscription, "Christopher | Columbus | Oct. XII | MCCCCXCII." C 24

Note.—Fame is blowing a trumpet and Justice holds a tablet and scales.

1408 "Empire | Laundry | 74 | Binghamton, N. Y."

Rev Blank. Rare, octagonal, letters countersunk. B 18

1409 "Escalante | Co-Op | Escalante | Utah."

Rev Good For | 25c | In | Merchandise." Al 16

1410 "A. B. Ewing | Dealer in | Staple and Fancy | Groceries | Mankato, Minn."

Rev "Good For | 25 | in | Merchandise." Al 18

F

*1411 "Buck Horn | Saloon | * | San Marcos | Tex. | Farris & Williamson, Props."

AMERICAN STORE OR BUSINESS CARDS.

155

- Rev I. O. U. | *5c* | in Trade. Heart shape. N 16x18
 1412 "A. A. Fifild | Co. B | 15th R. E. G | N. H. V. | Woodstock."
 Rev An eagle. Inscription, "War of 1861—United States—" C 18
 1413 "Fillmore Cash Store | Fillmore | Utah."
 Rev "Good For | 10c | In | Merchandise | At Retail." A1 16
 1414 "Fred Fletcher | The | Imperial | S. W. Cor. Elm & Akard | Dallas,
 Tex."
 Rev "12½." Octagonal. A1 17
 1415 Flynn's—Saloon | Good For | 5c | At Bar.
 Rev Blank. B 16
 1416 A Fort Inscription, "Fort Clark | Officers | * | Club."
 Rev Same as the obverse. B 16
 1417 Post Canteen—Fort Douglas* | Good For | 5 | In Trade.
 Rev Blank.
 1418 An eagle. Inscription, "Fountain Blacking Brush & French Bueing
 | Above the eagle is the Legend "United States."
 Rev. Eagle and Legend as on obverse. Inscription, "There is no difficulty
 to him that willetth."
 1419 "Good For | 5c | F. Fowler | in Trade."
 Rev Same as No. 45. B 16
 1420 Ornament in center. F[airmont] P[ark] C[asino].
 Rev Large Star in center enclosing an ornament "T. O. K E N" all sur-
 rounded by a circle of dots. Rare. Scalloped edges T 18
 1421 "Free | & Easy | 1 | Drink."
 Rev Blank.
 1422 "Good For One Drink | or | Cigar | at | J. L. Furtner's."
 Rev "Maverick Hotel | * | Bar | San Antonio | Tex." N 20
- G**
- 1423 "Gage | & | Moran | Nephi, Utah."
 Rev "Good For | One | Drink | or | Cigar." B 16
 1424 "W. H. Gage | Good For | 12½c | Drink or Cigar, Mercur, Utah."
 Rev Building. Inscription, Salt Lake City & County Building. A1 16
 *1425 An ornament in the center. Inscription, "Santiago Garcia—Colon."
 In exergue thrée Stars.
 Rev Large figure "5" in center with ornaments on each side. In exergue
 "Cents." N 13
 Note—This card, although not issued in the United States, is interesting
 from the fact that Colon (formerly Aspinwall) is an American settlement and
 the Panama Canal Company has recently been "Americanized" by being in-
 corporated under the law of New Jersey—hence we may expect that within a
 very short time our government will possess territory on the Isthmus of
 Panama.
 1426 An eagle. Inscription, Gentleman's Furnishing Store.
 Rev A wreath enclosing "Not | One | Cent." Inscription outside wreath
 "But Just as Good." C 18
 1427 Two Busts facing right. Inscription, Gen'l and Mrs. Tom Thumb
 Souvenir 1861.

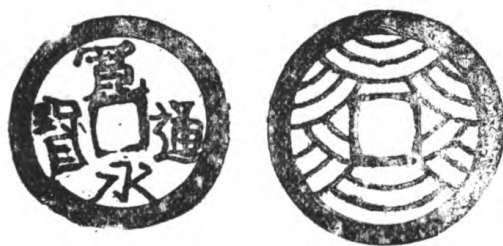
- Rev "P. T. Barnum's | Greatest Show | on | Earth | United with | The
| Great London Circus." B 18
- 1428 "C. Gerhardt | Good For | 10c | Drink." B 16
- Rev Blank. Octagonal. B 16
- *1429 "Lafayette Hotel | Joseph | Germain | Prop. | Winnemucca | Nevada"
Rev "We Favor | ~~Free~~ | Free Silver | ~~Coinage~~ | Coinage." A1 19
- 1430 A demijohn in center. Inscription, "Gold Seal—Rye | Trade Mark."
Rev "Gold Seal | Rye | Whiskey | ~~Purity~~ | Purity Guaranteed. Rare. B 24
- 1431 "J. A. Goodale & Bro. | Good For | $\frac{1}{4}$ | Smile | Seymour, Ind."
Rev Blank. B 14
- 1432 A barrel with the head inscribed, "Echo." Inscription, "S. Grabfelder
& Co. | Distillers | Louisville, Ky."
Rev "Echo Springs | Woodford County | Rose Valley | Kentucky Belle |
Kentucky Whiskies." A1 22
- 1433 Monogram in center formed by the letters "G. and F." Inscription,
Grady & Freeny—Hartshorn, I. T."
Rev "Good For | Fifty | Cents | In Merchandise." Octagonal. A1 19
- 1434 Grady & Corcorn | Good For | 5c | at Bar.
Rev Blank.
- *1435 "J. M. Graham | Merchant | Pinewood, Tenn."
Rev "Good For | 1.00 | in | Merchandise." Octagonal. A1 22
- 1436 "T. Gras | Good For | 5 | Cents | at bar | Saloon."
Rev Blank. B 16
- 1437 "Good For | 5c | William | Guenthers | in | *Trade*—"
Rev Same as No. 45. B 16
- 1438 "Good For | 5c | S. Guggenheim | at the bar."
Rev Same as No. 45. B 16
- 1439 "Gustin and Blake | Tin | Copper & | Sheet Iron | Workers | Chelsea,
Vt."
Rev A rude coffee-pot. Inscription, "Stores | Tin—Ware." Extremely
rare. C 16
- Note—This card is seldom found in "fine" or even "good" condition. Sold
at the Levick Sale for \$2.60. See No. 2199, page 102.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

JAPANESE MONEY MATTERS.

[PH. HEINSBERGER.]

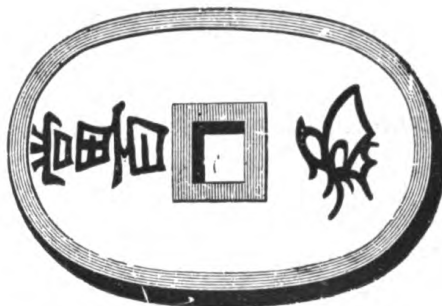
"The land of the rising sun," Japan, over which the Mikado rules, has become, owing to her victory over China, the leading independent country in Asia, and is regarded as the most civilized of that continent. For upwards of thirty years this people have imitated the manners and customs of America and Europe.



Japan Brass Cash.—Kwan-ei-tsuho. A. D. 1768—.

The largest mint is in the city of Osaka and is fitted out in the most improved style. All the employes are now Japanese and all the machinery is manufactured in Japan. This includes the machines for stamping and milling of the coins, the delicate balances for weighing the gold and silver and all other necessary apparatus for the work. The copper and most of the silver used is of Japanese origin. In case the silver runs short the United States "Trade Dollar," of which they have a large quantity in stock are re-coined into yens and its multiples.

The Japanese currency has had a somewhat eventful career. Before Commodore Perry, with powder and cannon opened the ports of Japan to foreign commerce, their currency consisted of copper, bronze, silver and gold coins. The Damios (independent princes) had their own money minted and some of them issued a paper money called "Kinrats," or money cards. These money cards were of thick cardboard and circulated in each Prince's dominion freely, though sometimes at a discount, owing to the difficulty of redemption, or on account of the wasteful and luxurious manner in which the princes often lived. The metal coins were circular, oblong and oval; most of them had a square hole in the center for stringing, a convenience in carrying. The gold coins were known as "kobans," and the silver the general name of "Boos."



Japan Bronze. Tempo or 100 Mon, 1835.

There were minted $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ boos. The unit of the silver coin was boo and it was called "Ichi-boo," (one boo.) The name "ichi" means one, and the first foreigners coming to the open ports to do business believed it was part of the name of the coins and so called it one "ichiboo," two "ichiboo" and so on. When Japan was united under one ruler, the Mikado, this old currency was called in for redemption and re-coinage. Since 1865 Japan has used the decimal system of money. The present coins are round and the general appearance, apart from the words and figures of denomination and value, show a great similarity.



Japan Silver, 20 Sen, 1869-72

1 Boo, 1818-64.

The present money unit is called the "yen." In gold this is worth 95 cents, and in silver a little over forty cents. The denominations struck in gold and silver are as follows:

Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 yen.

Silver: 5, 10, 20, 50 sen and 1 yen.

Besides these they issue

Copper: 1 rin; $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 sen.

Nickel: 5 sen.

10 rin=1 sen; 100 sen=1 yen. The rin corresponds to our mill, the sen to our cent, and the yen to our dollar.

The paper yen like silver yen, is worth, in American currency about forty-five cents. The coins of Japan are stamped with the device of the "coiled dragon" and "rising sun" as shown in the illustrations herewith. The coins

never bear the portrait or the Mikado, and Japanese prejudice would forbid such an innovation as the portrait of the ruler appearing on their coinage. The paper currency of Japan follows closely the same denomination issued in this country during and after the civil war, not omitting the celebrated greenback.



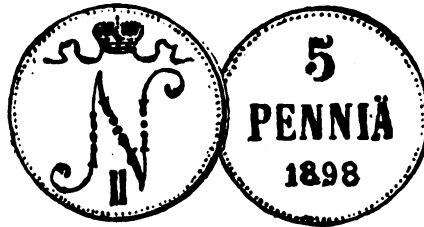
Japan Silver Yen. 1869-72.

Japan Silver Yen. 1876-89.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MY DEAR EDITOR:—

Believing that it is every members duty to assist you with information for **THE NUMISMATIST**, I take the liberty of sending a rubbing of Finland's last copper coinage, Nicholas II (1895-'98). I have the 1 penni of 1895 and 5 pennia 1898, and I presume there is a 10 pennia—though I have not seen a specimen as yet. Since 1898 no coins have been issued for Finland and that coinage has ceased—the Finns being now required to use Russian coins.



On page 99, cut No. 10 in April number of your magazine, what you there call a 3 gros of Poland, is really the III gros 1794 of Galicia and Lodomeria, (Austrian Poland,) See No. 3, page 129 of Scott's Copper Coin Catalogue.

JOHN F. JONES.

Jamestown, N. Y., June 7th.

OBITUARY DR. EDWARD MARIS.

Dr. Edward Maris, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and a well known numismatist and collector of autograph letters, died early yesterday morning at his residence, 1106 Pine street, after a short illness. He leaves a widow, one son, Alfred E. Maris; a daughter, Mrs. George Y. Wood, and four grandchildren.

Dr. Maris was born near Chester, March 15, 1832, and was a son of Jesse J. Maris, for many years President of the Delaware County Bank. After graduating from Jefferson Medical College in 1856, Dr. Maris became identified with the Philadelphia Dispensary, and was for sixteen years resident physician there. About twenty years ago he retired, to take up the private practice of his profession.

As a collector of coins, Dr. Maris was particularly assiduous and active, and he had a very comprehensive collection of the early issues of this country. His collection of colonial issues of New Jersey cents was particularly complete, and he wrote and published a book on these coin issues. A few years ago he disposed of some of his collection, devoting himself latterly to the collection of historical coins and early American currency. His collection of coins illustrating Bible history was comprehensive. The most interesting of any of the relics collected by Dr. Maris is, undoubtedly, what is said to be the original charter granted by William Penn to the Commonwealth of Penn-

sylvania. Dr. Maris bought the document at a sale in London, but the price he paid for the parchment was never mentioned by him.

Dr. Maris was a member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society. He was an overseer of the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, and for many years was a manager or the Treasurer of the Friends Select School. He was active in philanthropic and temperance work as conducted by the Friends, and was active as a member of the Friends' Indian Committee, having in charge the reservation in New York State.—Philadelphia Ledger, June 14th.

Dr. Maris was a worthy member of the Society of Friends and wore the broad brimmed hat and quiet attire of the Quakers throughout his life. He also adhered in conversation and correspondence to the "thee" and "thou" of his sect. A prominent Roman nose and the generally strong features of his shaven face showed the firmness of his devotion to principle during his long career, but a genial kindly expression and manner equally manifested his goodness of heart. He lived simply in a commodious home in the old residence portion of Philadelphia and pursued his profession quite actively, but his numismatic tastes kept him ever on the watch about town for coins of interest and, acquiring many, he in a quiet way dealt largely in them. Latterly his interest centered upon the collection of all South American coinage. He was the original classifier of the 1794 cent varieties and during many past years was recognized as a leading spirit in all branches of numismatic science authority of great knowledge and a man of most conscientious honesty.

A. G. H.

Rare Wampum Belts.

Chicago possesses eleven wampum belts of extraordinary rarity and value. They are the last perfect specimens of the North American Indian war and peace belts in existence, and may become a part of the collection of Indian relics now in the Field Columbian Museum. The eleven belts are the property of Thomas R. Roddy, otherwise known as White Buffalo, chief of the Winnebago Indians. Mr. Roddy has lived with the Indians his entire life. He has given their habits, the utensils of their daily life and their symbolism faithful study. His belts he values at \$25,000; Three ordinary belts of the John Boyd Thatcher collection sold for \$5,000 a few days ago. The Smithsonian Institution, with all its research from the government, has not yet been able to secure a wampum of the complete character of that held by Mr. Roddy. Catalogued, the eleven belts in his possession are: No. 1, Six Nations' peace belt; No. 2, Six Nations' peace belt, representing two roads; No. 3, Old French Fort belt, of New York, 300 years old; No. 4, Five Nations' war belt; No. 5, Black Hawk belt; No. 6, First William Penn belt, 218 years old; No. 7, Gov. Denny belt of 1758; No. 8, Red Jacket belt of 1825; No. 9, Capt. Brant belt of 1750; No. 10, French peace belt, 200 years old; No. 11, French mission belt.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.



President, Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.
 Vice President, Jno. A. Heckelman, Cullom, Ill.
 Secretary, Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.
 Treasurer, Dr. A. L. Fisher, Elkhart, Ind.
 Librarian, Fred B. Stebbins, Adrian, Mich.

NEW MEMBERS.

- 190 Joseph C. Mitchelson.
- 191 W. O. Buckland.
- 192 Lee M. Mullen.
- 193 G. S. Dickinson.
- 194 Rev. Henry Montgomery.
- 195 Thos. McGinness.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received in due form. If no objections are received before July 25, they will be declared duly elected members.

C. S. Chapin, Grand Hotel, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Vouchers: Messrs. Green and Heath.

Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.

Vouchers: Messrs. Heath and Low.

CORRECTED AND NEW ADDRESSES.

- 17 S. H. Chapman, 1348 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 18 Henry Chapman, " " " " "
- 189 J. D. Halsted, 1118 Maryland Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.
- 193 G. S. Dickinson, 7 Cedar St., Worcester, Mass.

Numismatic matters are rather quiet in the Secretary's office at present. Many inquiries are being received, but the application blanks come in very slow. We confidently expect a larger list to report next month. A little effort properly directed by each member would enable us to double our membership inside of this year. Will you help in the good work. The secretary is always glad to send application blanks and sample copies of **THE NUMISMATIST** on request.

GEO. F. HEATH, Secy.

MONROE, MICH., June 20.

WANTED, TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE!

This department is under the control of our subscribers to use as they may think best. Under the **FOR SALE** head a moderate fee of one cent a word will be charged. otherwise it will be gratis. and all are invited to make the best possible use of the department.

WANTED: Standard silver dollar of 1873, S. mint; P. mint silver dollars, 1838, 1839, 1851, 1852; and California private mint gold dollars, octagon or round. A. G. Heaton, care Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

To EXCHANGE: Carved Chinese jades. Roman, Greek and old German coins for authentic Indian relics in flint, stone, shell and bone. Dr. W. O. Emery, Crawfordsville, Ind.

WANTED: U. S. Dollars, silver, 1838, 1851. H. G. Brown, Spokane, Wash.

To EXCHANGE: Hundreds of coin sale catalogues for coins, medals or tokens. Jos. Hooper, Port Hope, Ont.

WANTED: Fine ancient Greek and Roman copper coins. Dr. M. Burke, 147 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

WANTED: U. S. Half dollars in good condition of 1881, '82, '83, and '84. Also some of the dollars wanted. Chas. F. Vogel, 3441 Wisconsin Ave, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED: Prices on Canadian coins with the view of adding to my collection. Rev. H. Montgomery, Boz 377, Frederickton, N. B., Canada.

WANTED: To buy a good specimen of California \$50.00 slug. E. H. Pierce, 633 17th St., Denver, Colo.

WANTED—Old U. S. gold and silver coins. W. G. Wright, 445 F St., San Bernardino, Cal.

WANTED: To buy U. S. Coins prior to 1800. David R. Lewis, Gibson City, Illinois.

WANTED: To buy Canadian coins and medals such as I have not got in my collection. Blair T. LeBlanc, Moncton, N. B., Canada.

WANTED: To buy Greek or Roman coins in silver or bronze. A few duplicates to exchange. W. G. Jerrems jr., 214 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: Priced catalogues of recent auction sales for some others, or for scarce dimes or cents not in my collection. G. A. Larned, Webster, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE: Rare stamps for coins and stamps not in my collection. J. A. Heckelmañ, Cullom, Ill.

WANTED: Private issues of gold, Mormon \$10, 1849; Clark Gruber & Co., 1860, \$20; and any of the issues of J. J. Conway & Co., Dubosq & Co., Pacific Co., Shultz & Co. DeWitt S. Smith, Lee, Mass.

WANTED: 1804 cent, fine, and 1793, 1795, 1802, 1811 half cents in fine condition. A. G. Cook, Waterloo, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE OR SELL: All kinds of foreign silver and coins. German copper coins a specialty. C. O. Trowbridge, Framingham, Mass.

FOR SALE: Old and rare Canadian coins. Apply to Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada.

WANTED: U. S. 1838 \$1; 1875 \$3. Will pay well for them. To exchange: 1794, 95, 98, and 1800 dollars and 1858 \$1, uncirculated, and many other coins and stamps. J. B. Holmes, 501 E. Grove St., Bloomington, Ill.

FOR SALE: My U. S. coins. Send me your list of wants and I will give my prices. Jacob Weigel, 266 Burnet St., New Brunswick, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE: American coins and tokens, including a fine C. C. dollar, 1873, for Canadian coins, tokens and medals. R. L. Reid, New Westminster, B. C., Canada.

WANTED: Papal coins and medals. J. M. Potichke, 689 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE: Canadian coins and medals for others. Jos. Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.

WANTED: Bronze medal Montreal token, Leroux No. 860. P. O. Tremblay, 2673 Notre Dame, Montreal, Canada.

FOR SALE: Complete files of the Numismatist for 1895, '96, '97 and '98 at reasonable price. R. B. Andrews, Listowell, Ontario.

WANTED: To buy or exchange, Canadian coins, medals and tokens. F. J. Naftel, Bank of Montreal, New Westminster, B. C. Canada.

TO EXCHANGE: I have some rare old books, including "Letters of Junius," which I will exchange for gold dollars or early silver pieces. Joel H. Du Bose, Huguenot, Ga.

TO EXCHANGE: Odds and ends in small shells, minerals and curios for coins suitable to me. Good chance for beginners. Send for list. T. P. Pettigrew, Roanoke, Ills.

FOR SALE: The large collection of the late F. C. Browne is offered at private sale. Wants and bids will receive prompt attention. Miss F. H. G. Browne, Box 50, Framington, Mass.

WANTED: U. S. copper cents by the 1,000 at ten per cent premium. Also foreign coppers in quantity. Gold dollars at \$1.40 each. Silver 3-cent pieces at 4 cents each. Half-cents at 5 cents each. The Stamp & Coin Exchange, 13 Ann St., New York City.

TO EXCHANGE: Frossard's priced catalogues 160, 162, 164, 165, 166 to exchange for others. Want Nos. 4, 7, 8, priced; will give 3, 5, 6, priced. A. P. Wylie, Prairie Center, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: Priced auction coin sale catalogues of Chapman, Frossard, Scott, etc., for others. Hundreds of different confederate bills in letter series to exchange or trade. A. P. Wylie, Prairie Centre, Ills.

WANTED TO BUY: U. S. gold dollars in fine or uncirculated condition from 1862 to 1888, inclusive; also silver dollar 1863 and South American gold and silver coins not in my collection. Have a number of coins to exchange. Theo. Shilling, 87 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED. The Numismatist, Vols. I & II; Coin Collectors' Journal, Oct. and Dec. 1888, the American Journal of Numismatics, Nos. 130 to 144, inclusive, and Nos. 151 and 152; Numismatic Magazine (England) new series, Nos. 121, 122 and 144; Dr. Phil Jacob Hirsch's Catalogue No. 1, Munich, Bavaria; G. Morchio & Co. lists and catalogues Nos. 1, 2 and 3; and Morchio & Majer's catalogue No. 20 (Venice, Italy). P. O. Tremblay, 2673 Notre Dame, Montreal, Canada.

WANTED: Old military and naval buttons. Cash paid. Address Col. Daniel Stevens, Bristol, R. I.

WANTED: A Scott's Coin Catalogue; state price and condition and address, J. A. Williams, 98 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WANTED: Vol. II of Numismatist. Will give good exchange in Roman coins or pay cash. W. G. Jerrenis, Jr., 214 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED: Quarter Dollar 1870 S mint; Dimes all dates previous to 1814; Dime 1870 CC mint; Half Dimes all dates previous to 1829; Half Dime 1871 S mint. For Sale; Fine uncirculated Hawaii cents 1847 at 35c each. I. Excell, 4727 Champlain Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE: Lithunia, No. 1, fine, 35c, good, 20c. Finland, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, fine set at 50c. Poland, Nos. 2, 30c; 3, 30c; 4, 30c; 6, 30c; 7, 25c; 8, 25c; 9, 75c; 10, 40c; 12, 25c; 13, 25c; 15, 35c; 16, 40c; 17, 25c. All fine. W. T. Smith, Box 338, Sarnia, Ont. See April NUMISMATIST.

TO EXCHANGE: U. S. Silver dollars, 1841-42-46-48-59 71-72, fine condition, for gold dollars of any date in very good, piece for piece. For a dime prior to 1876 will mail my coin guide, which gives buying and selling prices of coins. G. C. Arnold, 238 Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.

TO EXCHANGE: A large number of duplicate copper coins—most varieties of English and Irish from George II to the present coinage, and comparatively common varieties of Italy, Belgium, Austria and the German States. Correspondence solicited. L. R. Fitzer, Belvidere, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: For uncirculated gold dollars, uncirculated silver O. and S. mints since 1892. All denominations. Will sell cheap for cash. Also a large number of mm silver previous to 1892 from good to uncirculated to exchange or sell at reasonable prices. Albert S. Elwell, 14 N. Laurel St., Bridgeton, N. J.

FOR SALE: White metal medal of Brant and Brant's Monument, which is the only Indian monument in Canada. It stands in the park at Brantford, Ont. Col. Brant was an ally of the British in Revolutionary times. Clean, uncirculated and sent on receipt of price, 35c. C. Wesley Price, General Delivery, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE: Finland, Nos. 1 and 2, good 5c, 6c. Moldo Wallachia. No. 2, good, 20c. Poland, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 11, 13, 12, 17 and 18 at 13, 12, 15, 10, 08, 10, 10, 10 cts., all good. Base 1835, 5 gross, 1831, 10 gross, both good at 8c each. Roumania, Nos. 3, 4 and 8, good, at 10c, 12c, 12c. Bulgaria, No. 7, good, 12c. Numbers according to April issue of the NUMISMATIST. C. O. Trowbridge, Framington, Mass.

EDITORIAL.

Editor, GEO. F. HEATH, M. D., Monroe, Mich.

Associates { John A. Brudin, 427 W. 56th St., New York City.
 A. G. Heaton, care Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.
 Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.
 Geo. W. Rice, 181 Montcalm St., Detroit, Mich.
 W. Thurston, 55 Elphinstone Road, Hastings, England.

S. H. & H. CHAPMAN have purchased the collection of U. S. Gold of Geo. D. Wodside, of Philadelphia—Charles Morris, of Chicago, has lately returned from an extended visit in California—On June 8th S. H. Chapman returned from a five months absence in Europe—The advance of the hot season reminds us that it is near time for Ex-President Heaton to hie himself to his summer home amid the mountains and caverns of Luray, Va.—The old veteran in coins and stamps, Wm. P. Brown, of New York, has moved his rooms to the Park Row Building, 13 Ann St. When business is not rushing he varies the monotony in going up the 33 stories of the building and “looking down” on the common rabble beneath. The building is a city by itself, some 3500 people finding homes or employment within—H. G. Brown, of Spokane wanted an 1852 silver dollar and he said so in *THE NUMISMATIST*. He got one—J. C. Mitchelson, of Kansas City, but who has business interests in San Francisco, and has been spending much time there, writes that he has discovered an 1894 S. dime. The mint authorities there inform him that while twenty-four were originally struck, only fourteen went into circulation, the remaining ten being restruck. None remain in the mint—Mrs. P. R. King, of Chicago, has sold her fine collection of U. S. coins to the Chapmans—Charles Steigerwalt has recently bought the collection of the late Mr. Hays, the most valuable part of which was his series of many varieties of the 1794 cent which he had long made a subject of study, and which is well known by the late Ed. Frossard’s illustrated monograph upon them. The collection was also rich in the New Jersey and Connecticut series. But Dr. Hall, of Boston, has the finest collection of these latter in existence, probably as fine a collection of the 1794 varieties and very probably the finest collection of the U. S. cents known. His Washingtonia and his Lincoln and other medals are exceptionally fine also—The New York Coin Co., have a fine general stock—Mr. Parmelee, the Boston veteran, is still interested in varieties and lately sold a pair of splendid 1796 and 1797 half dollars for nearly \$400—Probably the two most noted collections in Rhode Island are these owned by Mr. Ralph D. Baker and W. S. Sisson, both of Newport—Lyman H. Low will hold an auction sale on the 23d inst.

In connection with the Paris Exposition a Numismatic congress will be held in Paris on the 14th, 15th and 16th of this month. Our invitation to participate from M. Blanchet came in due time.

WE are pleased that so many of our readers are taking advantage of our want and exchange column. In the absence of an exchange department in our association, much benefit can be derived by anyone having coins to exchange or who wishes to buy or sell. This department is gratis to all our readers. We have been asked as to the general reliability of those who use the department. Of course we cannot know all but we use extra care in the matter, and so far have not heard of a single instance where our trust has been misplaced. At the same time our advice would be to go slow, believing it the safest way in the end, and any instance reported to us where one has taken advantage of these columns or our courtesy, if verified, we shall not hesitate to do our duty. Some complaints have come in that no replies are offered to their communications, others that they receive so many letters that they cannot find time to answer them promptly. We would, therefore, be obliged if, when a card has served its purpose, we be notified so that it may be dropped.

"I would not be without THE NUMISMATIST for double its cost." Lee M. Mullen, Williamsburg, Penn.

Mons. J. Florange, 21 Quai Melaquais, Paris, sends us a catalogue of the collection of G. A. Schoen, Lamblin de Mulhouse. His collection consisting entirely of French money comprises 2738 lots and includes coins struck in Gaul during Roman occupation down to the present time. Date of sale June 11, 12, 13 and 14. 89 pp. plates 14.

IN our lists of dealers in Coins, Medals, Paper Money, etc., published in last issue, we inadvertently omitted some very familiar names in the coin world, and we gladly add them to the list. Are there others in America?

The Arnold Numismatic Co., Station A, Providence, R. I.

Wm. P. Brown, 13 Ann St., New York, N. Y.

S. H. and H. Chapman, 1343 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

B. H. Collins, 17th, above H. N. W. Washington, D. C.

Thos. L. Elder, 343 Princeton Place, Pittsburg, Pa.

Ed. Frossard, 111 East 14th St., New York City, N. Y.

W. F. Greany, 838 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

John W. Haseltine, 29, S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lyman H. Low, 4th. Ave. and 22 St., New York, N. Y.

A. E. Marks, Portland, Maine.

Herbert E. Morey, 31 Exchange St., Boston, Mass.

N. Y. Coin & Stamp Co., 851-53 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Pierree & Zahn, 633, 17th St., Denver, Colo.
 St. Louis Coin & Stamp Co., 209 N 8 St., St. Louis, Mo.
 J. W. Scott & Co., 36 John St., New York, N. Y.
 Charles Steigerwalt, 130 King St., Lancaster, Pa.
 Stevens & Co., 69 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
 Wm. Von Bergen, 89 Court St., Boston, Mass.
 Coin Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.

R. L. Deitrick, Lorraine, Va. (paper money.)
 Luther B. Tuthill, So. Creek, N. C. (paper money.)

All these dealers issue auction catalogues, price lists, circulars etc., and the enclosure of a stamp to each or all of them with your request would bring you a fund of information.

"Enclosed please find money order for \$2.00, \$1.00 for the 1899 Nos. and \$1.00 for which I wish you would send me the Nos. for 1898 of *THE NUMISMATIST*. It is the most interesting reading to me of anything I ever read. Truly hope you can keep the good work going." J. C. Mitchelson, San Francisco, Cal.

Quite a number of subscriptions expire with this issue. Many of them are trial subscribers. We trust our efforts to entertain and instruct have not been in vain, and confidentially expect a large renewal. Fifty cents will carry you to 1901 and enable you to complete the volume of about three hundred pages, and when bound prove a valuable addition to your library.

Our July issue, which will be sent out early in the month, will be unusually attractive. Its table of contents will include:

The Coinage of Korea, by Jno. A. Brudin. (plate illustration).

A Cheat on the Coins of the First French Revolution, by William Thurston. (illustrated).

Gleanings from the "Pilot," Robt. Morris.

A few Copper Coins from Mardin, Fred W. Stone. (illustrated)

Hooper's Restrikes, Joseph Hooper.

THE HALF-CENT.

A report has gained currency of late that the treasury department is contemplating the renewed issue of the half-cent piece, discontinued as part of the metal money output about fifty years ago. This project is in response to a demand by both the offerers and the purchasers of the "bargain" which

form so large a part of the retail trade in large cities at present.

In many European countries these small fractional coins are in wide circulation among the lower classes, some of them very artistic in design. Among these of current use are the bagattino, Venetian, worth one-eighth of a cent of our money; the Italian centesimo, worth one-fifth of a cent; the kopek, Russian, worth one-third of a cent; the Russian copek, worth two-thirds of a cent; the poluska, also Russian, worth one-sixth of a cent; the maravedi and cuarto, Spanish, worth, respectively, two-fifths and three-fourths of a cent; the ore, Danish, worth one-quarter of a cent; the Moorish flos, worth one-sixth of a cent; the heller and the kreutzer of Austria, worth one-quarter and one-half a cent, and a large number of tiny Persian coins of varying denominations. There might be difficulties in the way of re-establishing the American half-cent as a practical coin which are not presented in the currency systems of the older countries.

The present penny is considered by many as small as a coin should be, and a coin half as large would be of inconvenient size. The manufacture of the penny of a different metal than bronze and the half-cent of a baser metal, with a slight difference in their sizes, might suffice if the colors of the two were sufficiently distinct to prevent confusion. There need be no argument against the introduction of this small bit of money on the ground that it would encumber the pockets, for it would probably never find its way into the pockets that would not welcome it as an evidence of economy.—Washington Star (Ind.)

DIES DESTROYED AT THE MINT.

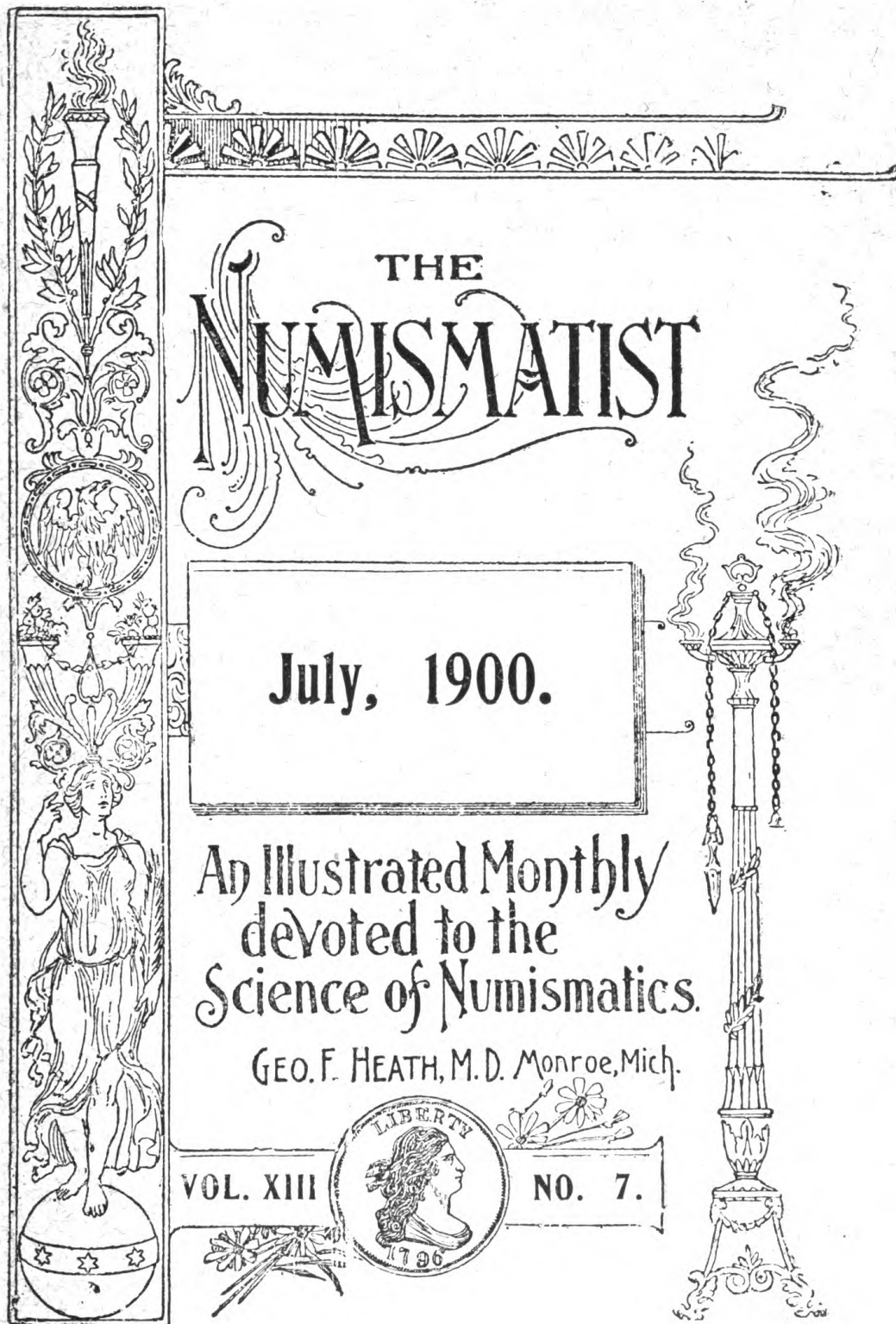
One thousand and seventy dies, bearing the date 1899 and used last year to coin hundreds of millions in all denominations of money, were destroyed at the Philadelphia mint January 2, in the presence of Supt. Boyer, the assayer and chief coiner. The dies destroyed were for coining double eagles, eagles, half eagles, quarter eagles, silver dollars, half dollars, quarters, dimes, nickels and pennies. They were first thrown into a furnace twenty-five at a time and on reaching a white heat were drawn out, one at a time, and hammered into a mass of misshapen metal. Many of the reverse sides of the dies were kept for future use. The only obverse die used at the Philadelphia mint in 1899, and retained, was the one used for striking off Lafayette dollar, which is dated 1900. Every die used by the United States mints is engraved and then destroyed in this city, an account being kept of each die. The United States makes the finest coins in the world, ranking above England and Russia in the order named.—Philadelphia Record.



DIRECTOR GENERAL W. I. BUCHANAN,
THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, 1901.



P. W. WILLIS & SON, PRINTERS, WATERLOO, IND.



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II. It circulates with a class who have "money to burn," and is on file in some of our largest libraries and reading-rooms in the world.

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BACK VOLUMES can be furnished complete and sent post paid as follows: For 1892-93 at 75 cents each; for 1894-95-96-97-98 at \$1.00 each. The first three volumes are exhausted.

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The Numismatist.

VOL. XIII.

MONROE, MICH., JULY, 1900.

NO. 7.

THE COINS OF KOREA.

[J. A. BRUDIN.]

The European name of this kingdom is derived from the Japanese Korai. Other names given the country are: the "Hermit kingdom", the "Pigmy State" and the "Land of the Umbrella-like hats." The Chinese call it Kaoli and Tung Kwo (Eastern Kingdom). The native name is CHO SEN, Chinese Tchao sien, which means "Morning Calm."

In remote time, according to Chinese records, it existed north of Sungari River, a small kingdom Tao li or Korai, from which come the founder of FUYU (1123 B. C. -613 A. D.) another kingdom situated to the south of the same river, and the Fuyu race is claimed to be the ancestors of the modern Koreans.

In the south of the Fuyu was the kingdom of Kao Ku li or KOKURAI (107 B. C.--924 A. D.), and again south of the Kokurai was the old kingdom of Chosen which, it is said, was founded by a Chinese nobleman, Ki Tsze, of the last emperor of the Dynasty Shang 1122 B. C. This old Chosen comprised the modern Chinese province of Liao Tong and the modern provinces Ping an and Whang hai, or the land from the Liao River to Ta Tong River, and extended north to about the 42d parallel of latitude.

In the year 107 B. C., the old Chosen was incorporated with the Chinese Empire and Korea from this time comprised the southern part of the peninsula, and was divided in San Han or three provinces or kingdoms, viz: Ma(horse) Han Ben Han and Shin Han (Chinese, Han). Wars altered the

sizes of this territory until it extended to the Yalu river. The old names passed away and the San Han were called by the Japanese Korai, Shinra and Hiaksai, and by the Chinese Kao li, Sin lo and Pe tsi respectively.

The three kingdoms lasted up to 934 A. D. when Korai, or United Korai, with its capital Sunto, now Kai Seng, rose and had in turn to give way for New Chosen or Modern Korea in the year 1392 A. D.

Korea is a reflex of China and consists of eight provinces with over ten million inhabitants. The capital city is Seoul, Chinese, King, as in Pe king the northern capital; Japanese Kio, as in To kio. Seoul has a population of over 200,000 souls.

The old coins of Korea are very few and are after the style of the Chinese, round with a square hole in the center. The legends on the obverse consists of four characters as exhibited on the plate.

No. 1. Korean, Hai tu thu po, (Chinese, Hai tung tung pao.) in Seal characters which mean, "Current money (of the kingdom), East of the sea.

No. 2. The same legend in the ordinary manner of writing.

No. 3. Korean, Sam Han tung pao in Seal characters meaning "Current money of three kingdoms" (107 B. C.—934 A. D.)

No. 4. The same legend as No. 3. in ordinary writing.

No. 5. Korean, Tong Kuk thu po, (Chinese, Tung Kuo tung pao.) Current money of the Eastern Kingdom."

In the Chinese numismatic work the Ku tsiuen hwoi, it is said that during the Chinese nien hao or period Tsung ning, 1102—1107 A. D., the coins inscribed with Hai tung, San Han and Tung Kuo (Nos. 1—5) were first cast. This must be an error as Sam Han, after 934 A. D., was extinct.

No. 6. Korean, Ku ka thu po, (Chinese, Hung hwa tung pao), "Current money (of the period) Ko ka." Coin of Korai 934—1392.

No. 7. Korean, Chosen thu po, (Chinese, Tchao sien tung pao.) After 1392 A. D., current money of Korea."

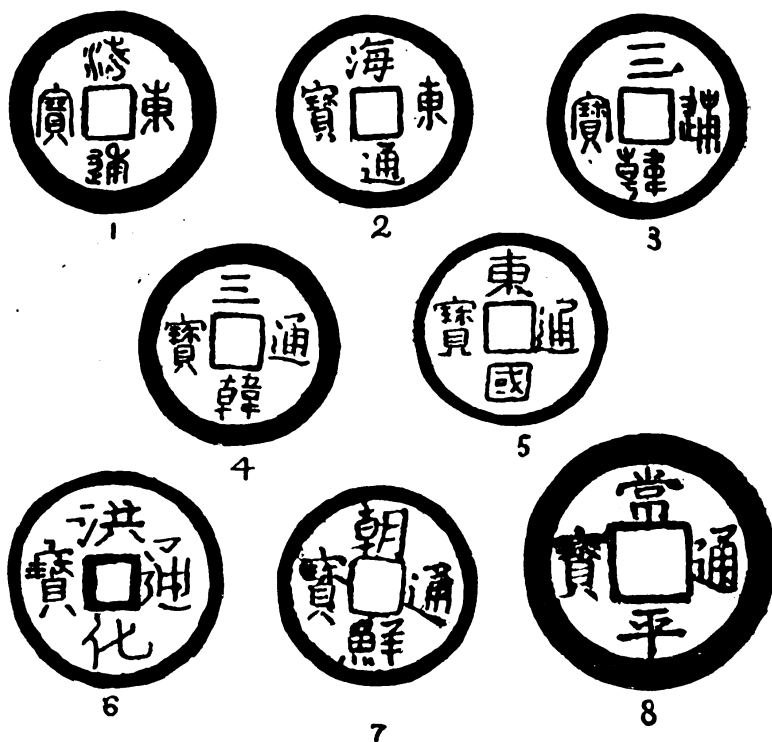
The above coins have blank reverses.

No. 8. Korean, Sia fieng thu po, (Chinese, Tchang ping tung pao.) "Current money of (the period) Eternal peace."

The coins bearing this legend are of different sizes and are inscribed variously on the reverse with mint names, numerals, etc. They also bear on the reverse the Tsien tze wen series, Tsien tze wen or thousand characters (book) was compiled between 526—546 A. D. and contains only 1000 different words.

No. 9 on plate shows sixteen of the first characters of this book beginning with, Heaven and Earth.

New York City, March, 1900.



長宿列張	日月盈昃	宇宙洪荒	天地元黃
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The Coins of Korea. Brudin.

A CHAT ON THE COINS OF THE FIRST FRENCH REVOLUTION.

BY WILLIAM THURSTON.

On looking over the French coins in my cabinet, it struck me how deeply interesting were the copper coins issued by the French Revolutionists from the destruction of the Bastille, to the mounting of the throne by Napoleon I in 1804. They are real History in themselves—history concrete. The first copper coins issued by Louis 16th were Liards, Sous, and Half Sous; and these were on the exact model of his grandfather's, showing the paucity of invention, and the conservative and indifferent temper of his whole life, which was soon to sustain such a rough assault by the Revolutionists. It is singular that copper coins bearing the date of 1793 have the effigy of Louis 16th on them, although he was executed on the 21st of January of that year. Very likely the whole organization of the mint was upset at the time.

The Bastille having been battered down in 1789, and the people having asserted their right and claim to share in the government, issued a new coinage which showed their power and progressive ideas.

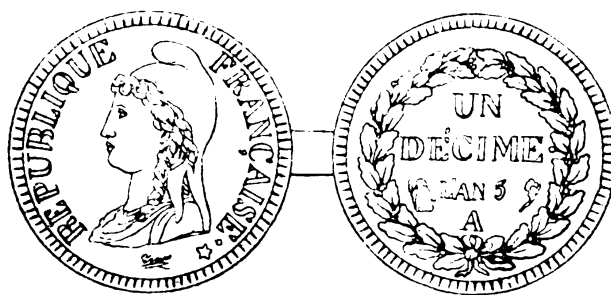


Patronizing their king, they allowed his bust to appear on the obverse of the new coins as the King "Roi des Francois," and dated them 1791; but the image of Louis 16th, with his aristocratic Roman nose, and his self-satisfied smirk of countenance, does not wear the air of one who had lost his crown and was so soon to lose his head. On the reverse of these coins ran the legend, "La Nation la loi, le Roi." The upright fasces showing that the union of the people was strength, was surmounted by the Cap of Liberty; and the under legend ran "L'A.N. 3 de la liberte." The obverse of the coin was strictly monarchical, and the reverse republican.

The new republic, like all reigning powers, must have a coinage of its own.

And observe its audacity!—the common Christian date was not good enough—time did not commence till the French Republic was born—till Liberty shone on France in 1789. Thence forward the coins were dated Lan 3, 4, 5 and so on.

On the death of the king a new coinage was designed entirely after the heart of the most rabid republican. Instead of the head of the king's bust on the ob. of the $\frac{1}{2}$, one and two sous, appears the legend, "Liberte Equalite"—a pair of scales with a "liberty" cap perched on the mid-balance, and a wreath entwined for ornament. Below is the date, or a mint mark of the various towns they were struck at. The Reverse had a tablet, over which was placed the "eye" of providence, and the legend, "Les Hommes sont egaux devant la loi." (The People are equal to the King.) A bunch of grapes and a wisp of corn were meant to illustrate the fruits of the labor of the People.



But having got rid of their king, human nature demanded some form of humanity, either real or ideal, to worship, therefore an allegorical figure of "Liberty" was devised wearing the Phrygian cap of Liberty, and named "Republique Francaise." This coinage was first issued in 1795, and afterwards pieces of 5 centimes, and two Decimes were issued.

It is remarkable that no French copper coins having the bust of Napoleon 1st during his reign from 1804 to 1815 are known, but I have a large "N." crowned, on obverse having a wreath entirely round the coin and on reverse 10 Cents, a Cock and letter A with the legend "Napoleon Empereur." The A of course is the M M for Paris—the place of coinage. I may state also that I have a "3 Centesimi Regno D' Italia" with a spiked crown which bears a very youthful bust of Napoleon 1st. The legend on the obverse is "Napoleone Imperatore" E. Re. 1811. I have also in silver a 5 Soldi of "Regno D' Italia" with the same legend as the 3 Centesimi, but dated 1813. The face is older than the 1813 coin, and begins to assume that look of authority, which it afterwards bore so conspicuously.

I have two or three remarkable silver coins of this period that is a '1 Franc' of 1808, another of "An 13" (1803) and two Franc of 1813. These coins are very interesting, inasmuch as they bear on the obverse "Napoleon Empereur"

with his bust, and on the reverse "Republic Francaise"—"1 Franc" within a wreath of oak, and "An 13"—a cock and "A" in other words the obverse belongs to the Empire, and the reverse to the French Republic. The fact is that it was a period of transition, for the next year (1804) he was declared king. But what is more puzzling still I have a demi-franc of 1806 with "Republique Francaise" on Rev. and Ob. 'Napoleon Empereur' with his bust. Was the republic faction still so strong in the land, that he was obliged to keep it quiet by partially recognizing the pit from whence he was digged?

In 1810 however the franc bore on the reverse the legend "Empire Francais," and so also the demi-franc in 1812 and doubtless the other silver coins for the remainder of his reign.

It is interesting to note how the expression of Napoleon's face changes from the young days of the Republic when his countenance is like that of a pleasant and intelligent young student to later years when the expression gradually hardens on the coins till it assumes the heavy stern look of the master of millions of men.

Hastings, England, 1900.

GLEANINGS FROM THE "PILOT."

GLOSSARY OF NUMISMATIC TERMS.

Comprising expressions most frequently used in the Description of Coins:

Acerra.—A sacrificed instrument: a little coffer of incense.

Adspersorium.—A sacrificial instrument: a vessel for holy water, with which the priests sprinkled the assistants.

Æ.—Abbreviation of *Æs.* (Bronze.)

Anchor.—As a mint-mark on the coins of Alexander it is the sign of Ancyra. On the coins of Herod, it probably refers to the maritime city of Cæsarea, which he built at the place formerly called Strato's Tower.

Apex.—A cap with strings, and terminating with a tuft: badge of the pontificate.

AR.—Abbreviations of *Argentum.* (Silver.)

AV.—Abbreviation of *Aurum.* (Gold.)

Augusta.—A term applied to the wife, sister and daughter of an Emperor. (See *Augustus.*)

Augustus.—A title of the Emperor.

Billon.—A compound of cheap metals with silver or tin.

Bronze—First, Second, Third.—Ancient copper or bronze coins are divided, for convenience, into three classes, viz.: First, Second and Third Bronzes. A "First Bronze" (the *sestertius*.) is about the size of an English penny, and weighs from 478 to 383 grains. (This class ceases with Gallienus, A. D. 260.) A "Second Bronze" (the *dupondius*.) is about half the size of the "First," and weighs 208 grains. A "Third Bronze," (the reduced *as*.) is from the size of the American dime to a size one half larger. (See *Size*.) Pure copper was not used by the ancients so much as *Bronze*, or copper united with zinc. This made a hard and durable metal, sufficiently hard, indeed, that working-tools (chisels, saws, axes, etc.) and weapons of war were forged from it.

Caduceus.—A white wand or rod, generally having wings; symbol of peace and concord.

Cæsar.—Originally denoted only the adopted son of Julius Cæsar; afterward the Emperors named their successors *Cæsars*; and, from the time of Nero, the Emperors themselves bore that title.

Canopus.—Very common on the coins of Egypt in the singular shape of a human head placed upon a kind of pitcher.

Carpentum.—The divine chariot which carried the image of a deity in sacred processions; a badge of consecration of an Empress.

Cloaked.—Wearing the *paludamentum*, or General's military cloak. It was of a scarlet color.

Coin.—From Lat. *Cuneus* wedge. A piece of metal on which certain characters are stamped, making it legally current as money. The first coins were struck about B. C. 850. Herodotus tells us that the Lydians first coined *gold*.

Consecration Coins.—Coins struck in honor of a person after death, a sort of medallion gravestone. They form a numerous class in the Roman series, a large proportion of the Emperors, etc., being thus honored.

Cornucopie.—The "Horn of Plenty;" a symbol of abundance. A very frequent coin emblem.

Cupid.—Sometimes appears on Syrian coins.

Denarius.—This word, rendered in the Scriptures "penny," was the name given to the principal Roman silver coin from its being at first equivalent to ten *asses*, but on the reduction of the weight of the *as* it was made equal to sixteen *asses*, and though the soldier nominally received a *denarius* per diem, he was only paid *ten asses*.

Diadem.—The *diadem* or *vitta* was a ribbon worn around the head and tied in a floating knot behind, anciently the simple, but superlative badge of a king. In the family of Constantine it is ornamented on either edge with a row of pearls.

Ensign.—On a Roman *reverse*, standing alone and without any persons, it shows a colony to have been drawn from one legion; when many ensigns or banners appear in the like circumstances, they show the colony to have been drawn from as many legions as there are ensigns.

Epigraph.—Same as inscription.

Exergue.—The small space beneath the line on the *reverse* of a coin. It frequently contains the abbreviated name of the city where the coin was struck.

Felix.—This title, signifying fortunate, happy, as well as the appellation Pius, was first given to Antonius Pius, but afterward assumed by nearly every Roman Emperor.

Field.—The spaces on a coin between the figure and the rim. It often contains the mint marks.

Gradient.—The word means stepping in a stately, royal manner.

Hasta Pura.—A spear-shaft without the point or dart. Very common on Roman coins, and nearly always held in the left hand.

Inscription.—The words on the *obverse* of a coin; counterpart of *legend*.

Laureated.—Wearing a laurel crown.

Legend.—The words on the *reverse* of a coin, exclusive of those in *field* and *exergue*; the counterpart of *inscription*.

Lituus.—A curved staff used by the augurs in quartering the heavens.

Mint.—From Lat. *moneta*, the mint, coined money from *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined.

Modius.—A measure of capacity among the ancients, only used for measuring dry things, particularly corn; hence usually translated "corn-measure." It is very frequently seen, on the *reverses* of Roman coins, surmounting the head of a *Genius*. It symbolizes the generosity of the prince in whose honor the coin was struck.

Moneyer.—A mint-master, or Triumvir Monetalis. The office of mint-master was held by three individuals at one time; hence the title of Triumvir Monetalis. After the reign of Augustus all mention on coins of the name and title of the masters of the mint entirely disappears, although the office of **TRIVIR MONETALIS** was still continued.

Obverse.—The *front* or face-side of a coin, the side you naturally first *turn* to when you wish to examine it; in common parlance, the *Head* of the coin.

Paludamentum.—The military cloak of the Roman General was called *paludamentum*. The Roman Emperors, or Generals, (for they were all military commanders,) are very frequently seen on their coins wearing this cloak.

Parazonium.—A baton of command, not a pointed dagger as some have supposed. This is evident from a *reverse* of Galba, **HONOS ET VIRTUS**, and other circumstances: it is always held as a baton, not placed by the side or held by the handle as a dagger. Why few Roman Emperors or soldiers appear on their coins with a sword cannot be explained by antiquaries.

Patera.—One of the sacrificial instruments: a dish for the fat and other portions sacred to the gods. Very often seen in the right hand of a *Genius*.

Patinated.—A coin is *patinated* when colored by age: this *patina* is often extremely rich in color, according to the constituent parts of the metal. Gold alone refuses rust, coins of gold be found generally in the same stage of brightness as when they left the hammer.

Pious.—As a translation of the Latin Pius it is not to be taken in a religious sense. The meaning more nearly is "dutifully affectionate." The word is

first seen on the coins of Antonius Pius. (See *Felix*.)

Potin.—Pinchbeck, an alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold.

Radiated.—Wearing a radiated crown.

Reverse.—The rear or back side of a coin; in common parlance it is the *Tail*.

S. C.—Initials of *Senatus Consulto*, "by the decree of the Senate," and are commonly seen on the older bronze money of Rome: after the republic they were never on gold or silver coins. Augustus depriving the Senate of the right of stamping coins in these metals.

Scespita.—An instrument of sacrifice; an oblong hatchet or large knife for killing the victim.

Simpullum (or Sympulum).—A sacrificial instrument: the vessel for pouring wine on the sacrifice.

Sistrum.—An emblem of Egypt, it being an instrument like an elongated horseshoe, made of brass, fixed on a handle, with loose bars across from side to side, which made a jingling noise when it was shaken, and some specimens seem to be made with the horseshoe-like part hollow to increase the sound. It was carried by the priests of Isis and used by them in their religious ceremonies.

Victoriola.—A small image personifying victory: usually holding a wreath or branch.

Victory.—A life-size female figure: the personification of victory.



One of my neighbors, a clergyman, expressed the opinion that the *tribute money* named in the memorable interview between the Saviour and the scribes was money of *Julius Cæsar*, and of *copper*. What say you?

It was certainly not of copper. The collector required silver coins. These may have been coins of Julius Cæsar, but unlikely, for two reasons:

1. Julius Cæsar only struck coinage having his name upon it for two or three years; therefore the quantity was comparatively small.
2. Julius Cæsar had been dead 75 years, and the larger part of his coin had gone out of circulation.

The tribute money may have been of Augustus Cæsar, whose long reign of 45 years flooded the world with his coinage, but was most probably of Tiberius Cæsar, the then Emperor, for 19 years.



A MARVELOUS LOVE.—Garampius, describing a certain numismatist of the last century, says, "he was taken by a marvelous love of these things" (*mirifico harum rerum amore captus*.) Thousands and thousands of our thoughtful students—teachers, professors, the learned in law and medicine, the clergy.—thousands and thousands, we say, have this desire, but until very recently there has been no opportunity to procure the coins and comprehend the types and inscriptions.

Ambition sighed: she found it vain to trust
 The faithless column and the crumbling bust.
 Huge moles, whose shadows stretched from shore to shore,
 Their ruins perished and their place no more.
 Convinced, she now contracts her vast design
 And all her triumphs shrink into a *coin*.
 A narrow orb each crowded conquest keeps;
 Beneath her palm here sad Judea weeps!
 Now scantier limits the proud arch confine,
 And scarce are seen the prostrate Nile and Rhine.
 A small Euphrates through the piece is rolled,
 And little eagles wave their wings in gold. --*Pope*.



What instances of adulterations of coins are on record?

A very large number. In the good old times of royal rule, as the term is, it was common for despots to cheat people in this way. For instance, Henry VII of England, 1485-1509, caused much light money to be made; to refuse the money of this swindle was made punishment with *imprisonment* or *death*.

Henry VIII of England, 1509-1549, caused a more infamous degree of debasement than his predecessor.



To estimate the immense number of Roman coins, in all metals, yet concealed in the earth in the provinces, whose swarming millions for a thousand years had no other representatives of trade and commerce except Roman coins let the computation be made in this manner: Take the statistics of the United States mint, from its inauguration about 1793, and reckon the number of coins struck during 80 years. Next reflect how much poorer were the people in the days of Rome and what vast numbers of small copper coins they required for their daily business, and consider the very great number of mints that supplied this demand. The result of the computation will almost stagger the imagination.



Till, in his "Essay on the Roman Denarius," says of the word "Billon," that in coinage it signifies a composition consisting either of precious and base metals, or of gold or silver alloyed with copper, in the mixture of which copper predominates. The word comes to us from the French. Billon-money was formerly styled "black money." The cheaper Turkish coinage, of which we handled many pounds weight when in the East in 1868, is strictly billon-money, having scarcely one fourth silver. It had a bad smell and a worse than coppery taste. It soiled our pockets and their contents. But that government is now calling in its billon-money and substituting a pure and elegant coinage. Webster gives this definition of the word billon, "an alloy of gold and silver with a large proportion of copper," but this is not the numismatic meaning of the word.

A FEW COPPER COINS OF MARDIN.

FRED W. STONE

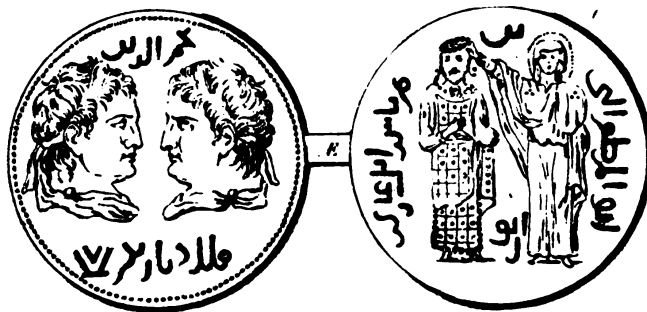
For some years I have had a few coins of Turkestan obtained for me by a missionary formerly stationed at Mosul. They were accompanied by no particular description or information and I have been unable to thus far obtain the desired knowledge concerning them, so in my extremity I come to **THE NUMISMATIST** with the hopes that you or some of your readers may be able to aid me, for I take it, that the province of your magazine is to aid as well as instruct the collectors. I would be particularly happy to know if I have attributed them correctly. If all are from Mardin, and to have a translation of the inscriptions, I submit rubbings of the copper coins if you can use or aid you in helping me.

Mardin is a city of about 25,000 people situated in the vilayet of Diarbekir, Turkey in Asia, a little over sixty miles southeast of its capital city Diarbekir. The city lies on the southern border of a range of mountains and well placed for defence, in fact was formerly considered impregnable. It resisted for a long time the Mongolian conquerer Hulagu, and the armies of Timur. The city castle was for years the residence of semi-independent princes.

The Copper Coins.*Najm-ed-din. A. H. 547-552.*

1 Obv. A three-fourth bust facing surrounded by an inscription.

Rev. A crowned head facing. Inscription surrounding within a dotted circle, also each side of the head. Size. 20.



No. 2.

2 Obv. Two busts in profile face each other. Inscription above and beneath.

Rev. Two figures standing to front facing, one crowning the other. Inscription above and below. Size. 22.

Kitb-ed-din. H — Ghazi-bin-Albi. A. H. 572-580.

3 Obv. The head of the ruler diademmed to right within a dotted square. Inscription surrounding within a circle.

Rev. A five line inscription. Size. 19.



No. 4.

4 Obv. Two busts facing. Inscription above.

Rev. A six line inscription across the coin, also at right and left. Size 20.

Hosam-ed-deen. Yooluk-Arslan. A. H. 580-597.



No. 5.

5 Obv. A group of four figures, the middle lower one seated and bending forward, the others standing.

Rev. Inscription in three lines within a circle, also surrounding the entire marginal border. Size 19.

I have one similar to above, a slight different arrangement of the group and the inscription on the reverse has five lines within the circle.

6 Obv. The Sultan cutting off the head of Karaka after his victory over the Turks in A. D. 1187.

Rev. A three line inscription within an inner circle. Size 21



No. 7.

7 Obv. Two busts, one in profile laureated to right, the other diademmed and facing. Inscription above.

Rev. An inscription in four lines, and fragments to right and left.

HOOPER'S RESTRIKES.

[JOS. HOOPER.]

There are two distinct varieties of "the Dominion of Canada" cents for 1891, showing large and small letters in date.



In the 1896 issue two varieties also occur showing wide and narrow spaces between 9 and 6, thus 1896 189-6.



"Sir," said the beggar, as he sidled up to the benevolent-looking old gentleman, "I do not ask for alms. I am an unfortunate numismatist, and I lack an American dime. Any date after 1842 will do, sir. Thank you, sir; thank you."



TOTAL BRITISH COINAGE.—The total amount of money coined by all the

Queen's predecessors on the throne was £205,000,000 sterling. During the present reign the Mint has turned out £450,000,000 sterling, including £158,000,000 in India—a record for all time.



An officer's silver medal, with bars recording services at Alighur, Delhi and Laswaree, recently brought £72 (\$350.64)



Joseph Jenkes, of Hounslow, county Middlesex England, settled at Lynn, Mass., in 1643, where he died in 1683, aged 81 years. A man of great genius. He made the dies for coining the first money; also built the first fire engine in America. This son Joseph was governor's assistant of Rhode Island in 1681, and built a large iron foundry near Providence. His grandson, Joseph, was governor of Rhode Island, 1727—1732.



Probably the greatest profit ever enjoyed by the U. S. Government as a result of the destruction of money was in connection with the fractional currency or shinplasters issued during the Civil War. The total amount issued was \$68,724,079, of which \$6,880,558 has never been presented for redemption. A large amount has been preserved as curios by collectors and occasionally even now it is offered for redemption. This was especially the case during the recent hard times. People who had the old "shinplasters" of war times in their cabinets and scrap books got hard up and sent them in for redemption.



While ploughing in a field on his farm near Lafayette, in South Christian, Ky., Thomas Johnson, a prominent planter, ploughed up an old stone pitcher containing \$3,700 in gold, mostly old English coins. A buggy house covered the spot where the money was found, and it is supposed the pitcher of gold was hidden there over one hundred years ago.



A remarkable discovery of coins has been made at Hoghton, midway between Blackburn and Preston, at a farmhouse belonging to Thomas Crook, near Hoghton Tower, the seat of Sir James De Hoghton, and the scene of one of the Cromwellian advances. The coins, which number fifty-five, are of silver, varying in value, and dated near the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century. They were discovered under the thatch of a roof, where it is conjectured they were placed for safety from plunder by Cromwell's troops. They are in a remarkably good state of preservation, and were in a curious bag of wash leather.

A close and true description of lots offered by mail and other auctions, as a guide to bidders at a distance should always be given, whilst a personal examination of lots especially in mass (which is advantageous) can only be obtained by dealers and others on the spot, the distant bidder is at a disadvantage; an over-drawn description of one or more pieces as a sample of lot offered tend to mislead, here is an illustration lately from my own experience, in mail auction some 57 pieces at 7c in one lot, 10 of these were the common everyday currency of the country (Canada) I paid 70cts for what I could only use as 10 cents. The bill was paid but the effect remains. Am I not reflecting other experiences?

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

April 26.—Sir John Evans, K. C. B., president, in the chair.—The president exhibited a badge in silver of Charles I. having on the obverse the king's bust, three quarter face and the legend "Carolus Primus," and on the reverse the royal arms engraved between C. R.; and Mr. A. E. Copp a similar badge by Rawlins but bearing on the reverse a portrait of Henrietta Maria.—Mr. R. A. Hoblyn showed some copper seige money of Kilkenny struck in 1642.—Mr. Thomas Bliss, some shillings of Charles I of Tower mint and of Bristol, Exeter, Worcester and York of various types.—Mr. L. Ferrer, an unpublished one and one half thaler of Wismar having a shield of arms on the obverse and a figure of St. Lawrence represented in three quarter length on the reverse;—and Mr. W. Webster a rare noble of Edward countersunk with the arms of Dantzic.—Mr. H. A. Grueber read a paper on a recent find of gold and silver Roman coins and gold rings at Sully, near Cardiff. The hoard consisted of seven gold coins of Diocletian and Maximian Hercules, and of 316 silver pieces ranging in date from A. D. 180 to A. D. 267 (Marcus Aurelius to Postumus) with the exception of a denarius of Carausius. The most interesting amongst the gold coins was a double aureus of Diocletian issued in A. D. 303 on the occasion of the triumph held at Rome, which celebrated the brilliant achievements that had happened during his reign. It has on the reverse Victory offering a globe to the emperor, who is shown in his favorite personification of Jupiter. The only piece of special interest amongst the silver coins was the denarius of Carausius commemorating his arrival in Britain in A. D. 286, and with the remarkable legend "Expectate veni," showing a female figure holding a standard and greeting the emperor. This coin Mr. Grueber attributed to Rutupiae (Richborough), at which Carausius made his landing. The rings were of the usual form of Roman rings of the end of the

third century, having the hoops angular in shape, and having bezels with engraved or unengraved stones, or of the same material as the rest of the ring.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.



President, Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.
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 Treasurer, Dr. A. L. Fisher, Elkhart, Ind.
 Librarian, Fred B. Stebbins, Adrian, Mich.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received in due form. If no objections are received before August 1 they will be declared duly elected members.

Monroe J. Friedman, 12 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Charles J. Stewart, California, Pa.

Joel H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.

O. B. Bestor, North Attleboro, Mass.

F. H. Croxall, East Liverpool, O.

Lewis P. White, New Whatcom, Wash.

Vouchers: Messrs. Heath and Ragan.

Geo. C. Nightingale, 54 West Main St., Providence, R. I.

Vouchers: Messrs. Gibbs and Arnald.

Monroe, Mich., June 30.

GEO. F. HEATH, Sec.

NUMISMATIC NOTES.

BY PH. HEINESBERGER.

Crete will shortly have its own coinage. There will be gold, silver, bronze and nickel coins, bearing the head of the Governor, Prince George of Greece.

Paris Show's Bronze Medal.—This description of the bronze medal which the French authorities will give to exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition of 1900 was made public by Captian Mattox of the United States Bureau of Publicity.

The medal is of bronze, two and one-sixteenth inches in diameter, and is the work of George Lemaire. It consists of a female figure, modeled in relief holding in her right hand a branch, while with her left hand she sustains an airy bit of drapery. The wording is simply "L'Exposition de Paris," and the sun, with conventionalized rays at her left, has the figures "1900" imprinted across it. The figure is seated on the capital of a column. At her feet are a scroll, a palatte and a lyre, typifying the fine arts.

On the reverse, secured by a banderole, is a sheaf, presumably of corn, typifying agriculture. Below, at the centre, is an airship, at its right, a telegraph pole and at the left a battleship, bristling with fighting tops, conning towers, and turrets. There are also a camera, a telephone, a globe, books and an alembic.

The King of Italy has appointed the Italian Ambassador, Baron Fava, a Senator of the kingdom and member of the upper branch of the Italian Parliament. The Ambassador has received from King Humbert, as a personal evidence of the appointment, a heavy gold medal, the face showing a bas-relief of the King, while the reverse bears the inscription: "Fava, Serereio; Senato del Regno."

Woman's Bank Stock—The amount of national bank stock held by woman in America is estimated at \$130,000,000, and the amount of private and State bank stock at \$137,000,000.

Bank of England Notes in Ireland.—The most trustful people in the world in money matters are the Irish. A stranger can go into any shop and

get a check cashed without the least difficulty, though the proprietor never saw him before and never heard of the drawer. Bank-notes are very largely used, as almost every bank in the country issues notes worth £1, £2, £3, £5 and upwards, and they are all looked upon as being quite as good as gold. But if any reader is going across the Irish Channel for Christmas he had better not take any Bank of England notes with him. If he does he will find that even in large towns they are looked upon with suspicions, while in remote places people won't take them at all. It is said that this suspicion of English notes is hereditary. From the time of James II. up to seventy-five years ago the law was such with regard to money that if an Irishman wanted to pay £100 in England he had to remit £118 6s 8d, while if he were being paid a debt by an Englishman he received only £85. Naturally he thought rather badly of English money, and in the 190 years during which this state of things continued the Irish people became so deeply convinced that John Bull was cheating them that they still regard the Bank of England as a corporation of robbers.—Answers.

On the authority of "South Africa" the medal for the present campaign will be the most expensive and the most ornate issued by the War Office in recent years. The medal proper is to be a five-pointed star with a gold centre surrounded by a ring of bronze, on which the words "South Africa" appear in raised letters. In the centre of all is a miniature of the Queen. The medal is the same size as the Khedival Star of 1881. The ribbon is of four colors, a stripe of khaki in the centre, two of white and one each of red and blue. There will probably be a bar granted for each important engagement. Both ribbon and star are exceedingly attractive in appearance, and will, doubtless, be worn with much pride by the happy recipients when the war is over. Even up to the present, the important engagements have been sufficiently numerous to provide bars to satisfy Tommy's most ardent desire for martial decorations. To name only some of them, there are Magersfontein, Colenso, Belmont, Graspan and Paardeberg, not to mention others equally important which the future may be storing for us.

One point in this connection is worth noting: "The War office, it is said, will see to it that there will be no delay in the issue of these medals. Hitherto there have been certain waits, necessary or unnecessary, as the veteran who fought against the Fenians back in the sixties and received their recognition only last year can testify. The South African medal will be ready for presentation immediately peace is proclaimed—no matter how soon that may be.



WANTED, TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE!

This department is under the control of our subscribers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate fee of one cent a word will be charged, otherwise it will be gratis, and all are invited to make the best possible use of the department.

WANTED: Standard silver dollar of 1873, S. mint; P. mint silver dollars, 1838, 1839, 1851, 1852; and California private mint gold dollars, octagon or round. A. G. Heaton, care Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

TO EXCHANGE: Carved Chinese jades. Roman, Greek and old German coins for authentic Indian relics in flint, stone, shell and bone. Dr. W. O. Emery, Crawfordsville, Ind.

WANTED: U. S. Dollars, silver, 1838, 1851. H. G. Brown, Spokane, Wash.

TO EXCHANGE: Hundreds of coin sale catalogues for coins, medals or tokens. Jos. Hooper, Port Hope, Ont.

WANTED: Fine ancient Greek and Roman copper coins. Dr. M. Burke, 147 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

WANTED: U. S. Half dollars in good condition of 1881, '82, '83, and '84. Also some of the dollars wanted. Chas. F. Vogel, 3441 Wisconsin Ave, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED: Prices on Canadian coins with the view of adding to my collection. Rev. H. Montgomery, Box 377, Fredericton, N. B., Canada.

WANTED: To buy a good specimen of California \$50.00 slug. E. H. Pierce, 633 17th St., Denver, Colo.

WANTED—Old U. S. gold and silver coins. W. G. Wright, 445 F St., San Bernardino, Cal.

WANTED: To buy U. S. Coins prior to 1800. David R. Lewis, Gibson City, Illinois.

TO EXCHANGE: Rare stamps for coins and stamps not in my collection. J. A. Heckelman, Cullom, Ill.

WANTED: Private issues of gold, Mormon \$10, 1849; Clark Gruber & Co., 1860, \$20; and any of the issues of J. J. Conway & Co., Dubosq & Co., Pacific Co., Shultz & Co. DeWitt S. Smith, Lee, Mass.

WANTED: To buy Canadian coins and medals such as I have not got in my collection. Blair T. LeBlanc, Moncton, N. B., Canada.

WANTED: To buy Greek or Roman coins in silver or bronze. A few duplicates to exchange. W. G. Jerrems jr., 214 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: Priced catalogues of recent auction sales for some others, or for scarce dimes or cents not in my collection. G. A. Larned, Webster, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE OR SELL: All kinds of foreign silver and coins. German copper coins a specialty. C. O. Trowbridge, Framingham, Mass.

FOR SALE: Old and rare Canadian coins. Apply to Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada.

WANTED: U. S. 1838 \$1; 1875 \$3. Will pay well for them. To exchange: 1794, 95, 98, and 1800 dollars and 1858 \$1, uncirculated, and many other coins and stamps. J. B. Holmes, 501 E. Grove St., Bloomington, Ill.

FOR SALE: My U. S. coins. Send me your list of wants and I will give my prices. Jacob Weigel, 266 Burnet St., New Brunswick, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE: American coins and tokens, including a fine C. C. dollar, 1873, for Canadian coins, tokens and medals. R. L. Reid, New Westminster, B. C., Canada.

WANTED: Papal coins and medals. J. M. Potichke, 689 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE: Canadian coins and medals for others. Jos. Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.

WANTED: Bronze medal Montreal token, Leroux No. 860. P. O. Tremblay, 2673 Notre Dame, Montreal, Canada.

WANTED: To buy or exchange, Canadian coins, medals and tokens. F. J. Naftel, Bank of Montreal, New Westminster, B. C. Canada.

TO EXCHANGE: I have some rare old books, including "Letters of Junius," which I will exchange for gold dollars or early silver pieces. Joel H. Du Bose, Huguenot, Ga.

TO EXCHANGE: Odds and ends in small shells, minerals and curios for coins suitable to me. Good chance for beginners. Send for list. T. P. Pettigrew, Roanoke, Ills.

FOR SALE: The large collection of the late F. C. Browne is offered at private sale. Wants and bids will receive prompt attention. Miss F. H. G. Browne, Box 50, Framington, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE: Priced auction coin sale catalogues of Chapman, Frossard, Scott, etc., for others. Hundreds of different confederate bills in letter series to exchange or trade. A. P. Wylie, Prairie Centre, Ills.

WANTED: U. S. copper cents by the 1,000 at ten per cent premium. Also foreign coppers in quantity. Gold dollars at \$1.40 each. Silver 3-cent pieces at 4 cents each. Half-cents at 5 cents each. The Stamp & Coin Exchange, 13 Ann St., New York City.

WANTED TO BUY: U. S. gold dollars in fine or uncirculated condition from 1862 to 1888, inclusive; also silver dollar 1863 and South American gold and silver coins not in my collection. Have a number of coins to exchange. Theo. Schilling, 87 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED. The Numismatist, Vols. I & II; Coin Collectors' Journal, Oct. and Dec. 1888, the American Journal of Numismatics, Nos. 130 to 144, inclusive, and Nos. 151 and 152; Numismatic Magazine (England) new series, Nos. 121, 122 and 144; Dr. Phil Jacob Hirsch's Catalogue No. 1, Munich, Bavaria; G. Morehio & Co. lists and catalogues Nos. 1, 2 and 3; and Morehio & Majer's catalogue No. 20 (Venice, Italy). P. O. Tremblay, 2673 Notre Dame, Montreal, Canada.

WANTED: A Scott's Coin Catalogue; state price and condition and address, J. A. Williams, 98 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WANTED: Vol. II of Numismatist. Will give good exchange in Roman coins or pay cash. W. G. Jerrens, Jr., 214 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED: Quarter Dollar 1870 S mint; Dimes all dates previous to 1814; Dime 1870 CC mint; Half Dimes all dates previous to 1829; Half Dime 1871 S mint. For Sale; Fine uncirculated Hawaii cents 1847 at 35c each. I. Excell, 4727 Champlain Ave., Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: U. S. Silver dollars, 1841-42-46-48-59 71-72, fine condition, for gold dollars of any date in very good, piece for piece. For a dime prior to 1876 will mail my coin guide, which gives buying and selling prices of coins. G. C. Arnold, 238 Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.

TO EXCHANGE: A large number of duplicate copper coins—most varieties of English and Irish from George II to the present coinage, and comparatively common varieties of Italy, Belgium, Austria and the German States. Correspondence solicited. L. R. Fitzer, Belvidere, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: For uncirculated gold dollars, uncirculated silver O. and S. mints since 1892. All denominations. Will sell cheap for cash. Also a large number of mm silver previous to 1892 from good to uncirculated to exchange or sell at reasonable prices. Albert S. Elwell, 14 N. Laurel St., Bridgeton, N. J.

FOR SALE: White metal medal of Brant and Brant's Monument, which is the only Indian monument in Canada. It stands in the park at Brantford, Ont. Col. Brant was an ally of the British in Revolutionary times. Clean, uncirculated and sent on receipt of price, 35c. C. Wesley Price, General Delivery, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED: All kinds of coins, especially the cheaper class U. S. and foreign. Dealers please send price lists. Geo. A. Strauss, West Alexander, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE: U. S. small proof sets, 1879, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 and uncirculated half quarters and dimes of 1882 for other U. S. coins not in my collection. Also two 1882 proof trade dollars for others. W. E. Surface, 1325 Main St., Decatur, Ill.

WANTED: To catalogue for auction sales, large or small collections of U. S. and foreign coins and medals. Ed Frossard, 111 East 14th St., New York, N. Y.

WANTED: 5, 10 and 50c script, perforated edges, good. 5, 10, 25 and 50c with red back, good. Also California gold dollar, octagon, half dollar, round, and both round and octagon quarters. C. J. Misner, Canfield, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE: Uncirculated Lafayette dollars and 1292 uncir. Columbian half dollars for gold or silver coins not in my collection F. H. Croxall, East Liverpool, O.

WANTED: Back volumes of Am. Jour. of Numismatics. What have you for sale? Give lowest price. THE NUMISMATIST, Monroe, Mich.

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Cent, 1802, fine.....	1.00
Cent, 1796, liberty cap, good.....	1.00
Dimes, 1859, 63, 64, 80, 81, (5) all proofs.....	2.25
Dime, 1845, O mint, good.....	.25
Dime, 1879, very fine.....	.50
Half Cent, 1828, 12 stars, very good.....	.75
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WANTED: Three dollar gold piece in good condition, any date. A. B. Bragdon Jr., Monroe, Mich.

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A gentleman was riding on one of the coaches in the Trossachs of Scotland, when the driver said to him: “I’ve had a coin guv to me to-day 200 years old. Did you ever see a coin 200 years old?”

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“Ah,” said the driver, “have ye?” And he spoke no more during the rest of the journey.

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“Yes.”

“And you said to me that you had one 2000 years old.”

“Yes, so I have.”

“Now, you be tellin’ an untruth”

“What do you mean by that?”

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THE compositor yells "copy" when there is no "copy," says "THE NUMISMATIST must be gotten out on time though the heavens fall, copy or no copy." It is too hot to think and editorial wisdom cometh not always at the bidding. In our dilemma we bethought ourselves of a new "poetical machine" left at our office and "guaranteed to work on all occasions without slipping a cog." As the directions are simply to "turn the crank and it will do the rest," we shall in the emergency, give it a trial.

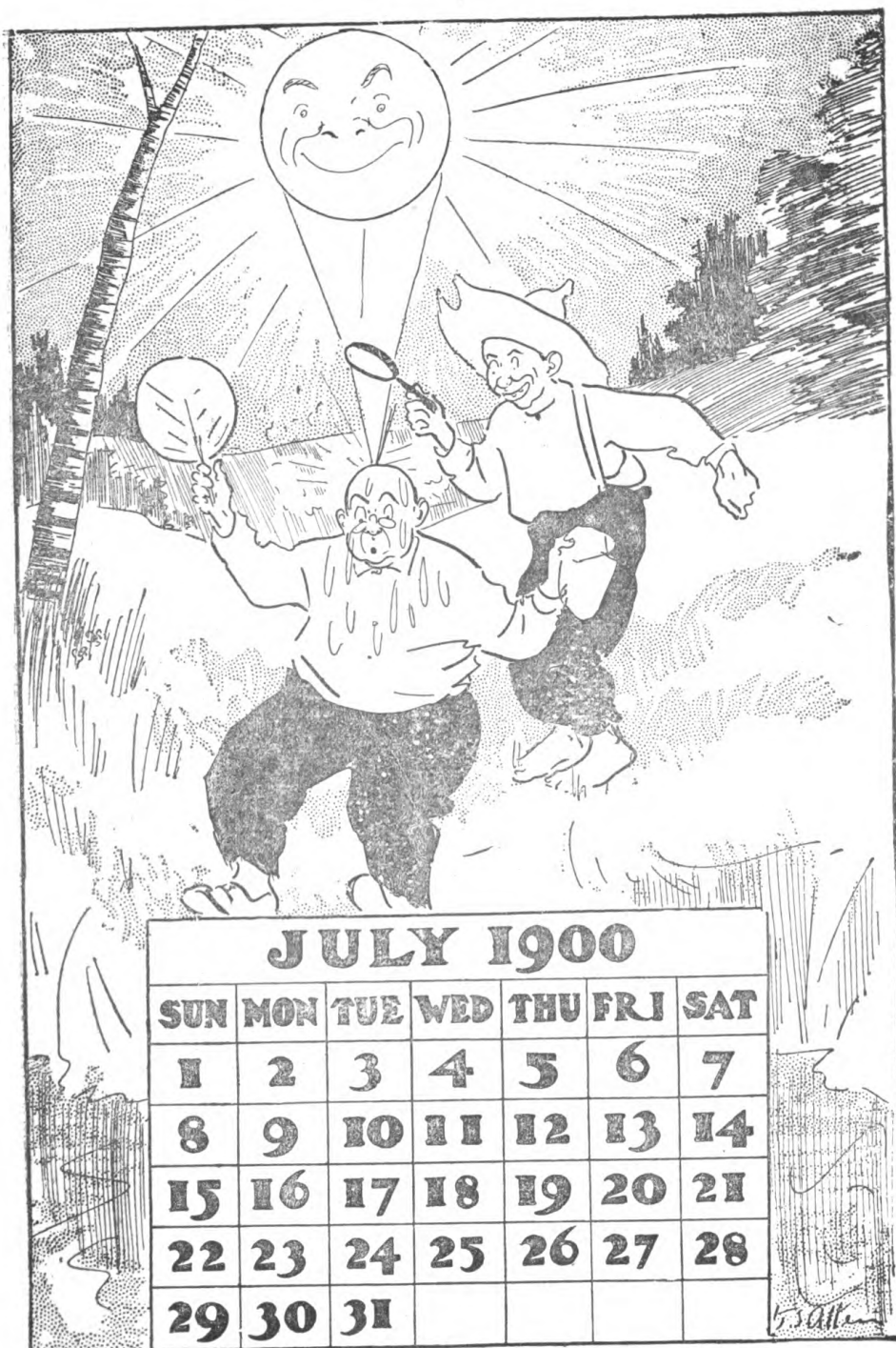
Ye editor in his sanctum sat, hard by him lay the office cat, a snoozing cheerily. Letters high before him unanswered lay, from X, Y, Z, I, J and K, and circulars, auction sales, etc., galore, bestrewed his table and covered his floor, and the hearth cricket chirped merrily. The lights burned dimly, drear and slow, the noises without were soft and low; the earth had run its daily race. His thoughts had labored on this and that, until he had forgot where he was at; and the night came on apace. He lost all sense of sight and things, and only remembers a rustle of wings, and leaving behind all earthly scenes, as becometh one lost in sleep and dreams. Up and upwards he took his weary flight, until things below were "out of sight," nor stopped he until at the golden gate, where the good old Saint presides in state. The password is correct, he enters in; "Good editors are more sinned against than sin," so the good Saint remarked to the guide at the right. "Take the good soul up the Heavenly flight, nor stop 'til you've reached the seventh flight, to the place prepared for the numismatist's delight." Soon there; he gazed on a wondrous scene, so grandly fair it seemed but a dream, such sights no mortals ere imagined, I ween; or thought of knowing. The Temple of Numisma stood grandly there, the fields and groves were divinely fair, the perfume-laden breezes so rich and rare; by Heaven's fountains flowing. And he saw the good that were gathered from earth, of many he'd known in the scenes of his birth, all here were happy in innocent mirth; their good fortune enjoying. But what had become of the many less sane, who, lacking sense, failed to get in out of the rain, into the A. N. A. ark, for he missed them with pain; could

he think that the efforts were entirely in vain? Were they less deserving? He asked the guide who said, "Come with me; come and a picture less fair thou shall see, and you will, I'm sure quite, with me agree, their fate they deserve." "I will show them to the in a different place outside these grounds in their own proper space. They failed to keep up in the numismatic race; and from justice they swerved. They failed to pay their subscription mons, for sample copies they sent postal card duns, were slow in remitting their yearly sums, and are penance now paying." The editor gazed below not without severe shocks, for many there were carrying upwards huge blocks, others engaged in rolling great rocks; and some wood were sawing. He turned from the scene for his blood had grown cold; to return and the Temple of Numisma behold, but what was therein he fears never'll be told; for strange things happen. 'Tis said that a goose saved ancient Rome, that a spider placed Bruce on Scotland's throne and a vision in Asia turned Alexander home.—A cockroach in the pastepot stuck out its head, which the half-asleep cat saw in mortal dread and such a yowl as was never heard of or read the stillness broke. --Is there no moral in this, our theme, many things are believed though still unseen, and we've often thought was it all a dream; since we awoke.

There is no occupation which gives more pleasure, aside from one's regular employment, than that of forming a collection. It's all very well for those who have never undertaken such work to laugh at it as useless, or as a hobby. But it is not useless to gather a cabinet of coins, and familiarize one's self with their history, their characteristics and peculiarities, and to study, even although with no great labor and research the numberless branching ways into which the science of Numismatics leads its votaries. The mythology of the ancient coins, the devices of the earliest and the most modern, the heraldy of the medieval, the mysterious emblems displayed on the medals of the alchemists, the mystics, the Freemasons, and various younger secret societies the grips and sarcasm of satirical pieces, the story of wars and their privations suggested by seige pieces and coins of necessity, the designs of decorations and our Order crosses, of medals of merit and award even the simple changes shown in our national coins, furnish endless topics of interest, full of voices to those who can understand and will listen.—Jonathan Oldbuck.

The foundation of a library should always accompany the collection of a cabinet of coins. To fully enjoy your treasures, books are necessary: coin study cannot be conducted intelligently without them. If you wish to learn the particulars in detail of any coin, just make a specialty of it for a time, and you will find much that is new and entertaining; gather every specimen possible that comes to your notice. Select something that is not positively common, for this will not yield the best results, be less cumbersome and perhaps require a smaller outlay.

LYMAN H. LOW.



F. W. WILLIS & SON, PRINTERS, WATERLOO, IND.

THE NUMISMATIST

August, 1900.

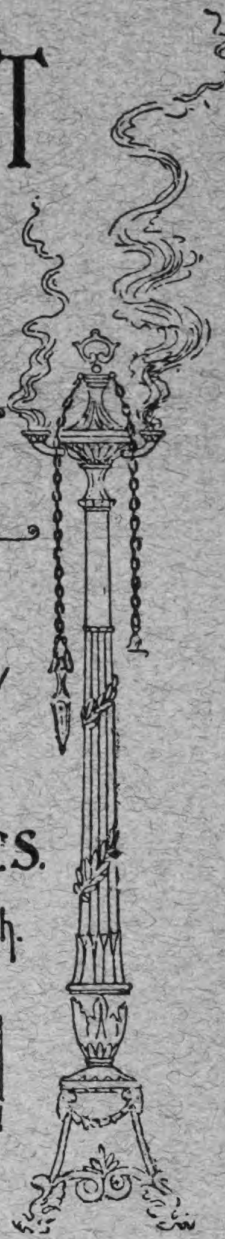
An Illustrated Monthly
devoted to the
Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

VOL. XIII



NO. 8.



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The Numismatist.

VOL. XIII.

MONROE, MICH., AUGUST, 1900.

NO. 8.

THE RIVAL ANTIQUARIES.

When Bloomsbury was a fashionable locality in London, on a particular day, and in one of the best dwellings in that street of good houses called Great Ormond Street, there was considerable commotion, and the old house-keeper, who evidently for some long time past had been the only ostensible head of the establishment, was in her glory. Dusting-brush and broom were hard at work, rooms that had not seen daylight for some years were thrown open, shutters taken down, furniture and curtains uncovered, all denoting the return of the master of the house, who, it may be here stated, was a bachelor.

It has been remarked somewhere, that you have but to enter the room where a man spends the greater part of his life, either in labor, study or idleness, and penetrate at once very far into his tastes and character. Such might be said with perfect truth in this instance, for there, not only in the library, but in every room and passage, was proclaimed loudly, by the thousand and one mysterious ornaments, glass cases, bones of animals, old armor, quaint furniture, rusty relics, &c., that our friend was an antiquary. More than all, however, did the display of innumerable coins in various receptacles betoken unmistakably that his favorite hobby was numismatology, or the study of coins. He had been journeying abroad in the far East for some two or three years, partly to collect for himself any interesting relics, and partly as the traveling correspondent of a society which had for its main object the elucidation of all mysteries relating to the current coin of every realm ancient or modern. During his wanderings, of course he had become acquainted with many learned and scientific men of all nations whose pursuits lay in the same direction as his own. In some instances acquaintance had ripened in positive friendship, and particularly had it done so in one case, at Berlin, on his homeward journey.

When, on his arrival in that city, he presented letters of introduction to

the Baron von Grumbach, president of several learned societies there, he found it was not the first time they had met. It appeared they had formerly been students together at Heidelberg, and up to the time of their both leaving the university they had evinced many tastes in common; but our antiquary, then a young man of nineteen or twenty, returning home, their intercourse was gradually broken off, though they corresponded at intervals upon such topics as studious young men would find interest in. This habit, however, was relinquished by degrees, as time went on, and each became more and more engaged in his own affairs. The young German, whose parents were wealthy, had followed his ardent desire for travel and love of scientific research. Mr. Winkworth, on the other hand, had not again quitted England (for foreign traveling in those days was not so easy as it has since become.) The friends had thus lost sight of each other for nearly twenty years. Of course this recognition led to a renewal, with redoubled intensity, of all the feelings they had originally entertained the one for the other, and the surprise and pleasure were the greater, as the name Grumbach was known to Mr. Winkworth as that of his old university friend, it having only recently been assumed by the German on his accession to a title and estates.

They were greatly delighted to meet again, and Grumbach insisted upon Winkworth becoming his guest during his stay in Berlin. He would take no denial, and the visit was prolonged from a few days to a few weeks, which ensued upon the gradual opening of storehouses of learning, confirmed their old understanding, and ripened it into a friendship of the loveliest character. The study of coins entered largely into their discussions, and Winkworth displayed with great pride and gratification many rare and choice specimens gathered from the East and elsewhere. But he intimated that, from a certain correspondence which had taken place between himself and one learned in the science at Paris, he hoped on his arrival there to terminate a negotiation which he had in hand for the purchase of a specimen the rarest and most perfect in the world. It is not necessary for me to give in detail an account of what the coin was, or whence it came; I need but add, for the purposes of my story, that it was supposed to be the only one of its kind extant, and that it had been long sought after. Of late years its existence even had been doubted. It had frequently been supposed to have been discovered; but on close examination by the most skilled eyes, the pretended "rara avis" had always turned out to be wanting in some minute characteristic known to be possessed by the genuine coin itself. Grumbach admitted that if such an one could be obtained it would be simply invaluable, at the same time slightly discrediting its existence.

Words ran good-humoredly high upon the subject; England all confident in the coming triumph of its own society, and Germany skeptical to the highest degree.

"If my man does not deceive me," Winkworth went on to say, "within a month from this date (for his visit was drawing to a close) I shall have the

treasure safely deposited on British soil, for it only awaits my arrival in Paris, I believe, to be made over to me."

The Baron von Grumbach could hardly disguise a slightly ironical chuckle at his friend's enthusiasm at the prospect of so great a success, which being observed by Mr. Winkworth, the matter was allowed to drop.

It had evoked a certain amount of undue self-gratulation on the one hand and apparently a slight amount of jealousy on the other; jealousy that Germany should allow so valuable a relic to be captured almost under its eyes, and carried off for the glorification of another nation; for even firmly as the friends were bound together, this little matter seemed to afford the possibility of a slight unpleasantness between them. The subject was only once more touched upon during the remainder of Winkworth's sojourn in Berlin, when it was arranged that if this success did attend the labors of our antiquary, Grumbach should become his guest on the occasion of the treasure being first displayed before the eyes of the learned in London. The reader, unless acquainted with the enthusiasm of men of science, or those well versed in this especial study, may hardly understand how so much interest could be excited upon apparently so trivial a matter as the date and impression of a particular coin; yet so it is and a vast amount of energy, wealth, and time are continually being expended in obtaining the rarest specimens of antiquity of every description by the laborers for the different societies formed for the advancement of each separate branch of knowledge.

In the course of a few weeks after the incidents just referred to had occurred, Mr. Winkworth found himself safely lodged in his museum of rarities in Great Ormond Street. He had been home about a fortnight when huge and mysterious packages began to be delivered by carts and wagons at his door, choking up the already crowded passages and rooms. For days and days these cases, which contained the most cumbrous booty gathered in his recent raids in distant chimes, were allowed to remain unpacked, filling up every available inch of space in the gangways of the house. Now that he had got safely home, it was surely strange that he should take so little apparent interest in them. He sat, however, for hours writing in his study, with a complacent, self-satisfied smile upon his good-natured face, and a little fortune was expended in the pre-payment of the then expensive postage of letters to all parts of England and the Continent.

The truth was that in an out-of-the-way quarter of Paris he had succeeded in buying from a Jew dealer in curiosities—who, perhaps strangely enough, was hardly aware of its real value—the much-coveted and unquestionably genuine and unique coin before referred to. This had absorbed for the time all interest in the result of his recent travel. There is little doubt that the last month had proved, as he hoped it would, the most satisfactory portion of the time he had spent abroad; therefore his pleasure was boundless, and he been scribbling to everybody he knew, or ever heard of, as likely to be interested in such a subject, announcing his success, and inviting them on a certain occasion, not far distant, to an exhibition of this wonderful treasure, the dis-

covery of which would render him famous throughout the world, and add unparalleled lustre to the association of which he was head and chief. For his own part he had no doubt of it; he well knew all the signs, characters, and hieroglyphics appertaining to the question; he knew in every minute particular what had been the shortcomings of the specimens hitherto advanced as genuine, but this was complete in all the requirements.

Whilst he was pondering over a list of names, and endeavoring to think if there were any others to whom he could send an announcement of the great event then occupying all his thoughts, a servant brought into the room a parcel, saying that the cabinet-maker had sent home the case recently ordered. It was a small square mahogany box; when the lid was raised an inner glass case was displayed, within which again was seen a sort of velvet cushion with a circular indentation on the uppermost side; a case similar indeed to that in which jewelers display their valuables. On examination, Mr. Winkworth appeared dissatisfied with it, as it was by no means well finished; and turning it about in his hands, he complained loudly of the bad workmanship; the inner glass case did not fit its wooden covering, the velvet was loosely glued on, and it was altogether a slovenly bit of handiwork. He declared that he would be certainly obliged to get another made, but for the present this must suffice.

When the servant had left the room, he drew from his waistcoat pocket a small packet, which he began to unfold, and eventually, after several coverings of paper had been taken off, exposed to his delighted gaze his priceless gem. Priceless gem, indeed! to the eye of the uninitiated it did not look worth a farthing, it was not much larger, and certainly was not above half the thickness. On closely viewing it you could discover it was gold; but it was so old, worn, and battered, that it might just as well have passed for brass. There it was, however, and after gazing at it fondly for a few minutes, he deposited it, with a proud gesture, in the circular niche on the cushion made for its reception. It did not fit very well, and he moved the box it slipped into his hand; but replacing it, he shut the case, and put it safely away in his cabinet, which he locked.

At length the eventful day looked forward to by Mr. Winkworth with so much exultation arrived. His friend the Baron von Grumbach had come to pay his promised visit, and was staying in the house he entreated Winkworth to grant him a private view of the gem, but this privilege was denied with a sort of jocose sternness.

"All in good time," said Mr. Winkworth; this is a piece of real business, and we must not trifle with it. When my audience is assembled I shall read a paper on the coins of this date, referring particularly to all that is known in connection with this one, giving an account of my first discovery of it, my negotiations for its purchase, and conclude with an ample description of the proofs which I have, and which it bears of its authenticity. It shall then be handled round to the visitors in succession, and they will have the opportunity of commenting to their utmost upon it."

With a smile that was not altogether pleasant, Von Grumbach ceased to urge his request, and in a few days' time from this conversation he formed one of a numerous assembly of some fifty or sixty gentlemen who had gathered to overflowing in the large drawing-room in Ormond street.

Mr Winkworth had received but few refusals to his invitations; his name stood so high that no one feared a disappointment, and the liveliest interest was created. There were present one or two bishops, several noblemen, learned professors, home and foreign, presidents of academies, directors of literary and scientific institutions—indeed, just such a gathering as could only meet together for the exploration or elucidation of some deeply interesting point of science. They chatted together until the hour arrived for the commencement of business. There were neither seats nor standing room even for everyone of the guests with the doors, which were consequently left open.

On a small table stood the case containing the coin and a roll of manuscript, which the host presently began to read amidst the most profound attention. A murmur of approbation followed its conclusion. The case was then unlocked and Mr. Winkworth was about to hand the precious jewel round in its resting-place for inspection, when he suddenly said: "No, gentlemen, it fits so badly in its case that I will ask you severally to take it in your hands, and pass it from one to the other." Then picking up the coin, he gave it with a large magnifying glass, to the person immediately on his left. For upwards of two hours there ensued an earnest examination of the treasure; every one had something to say about it, to which all the rest listened. There were but few doubts raised as to its genuineness, and whenever any did rise and were for a moment pertinaciously maintained, they were soon overthrown by Mr. Winkworth, who advanced to the disputant, and by the most irrefutable proofs demonstrated that the specimen was unique.

The Baron von Grumbach was nearly one of the last into whose hands it fell. A shade of something like disappointment came over his face as he examined it; he made no remark, and while giving it to his neighbor a keen observer might have seen something very like a sneer curling the corners of his mouth. Apparently not a doubt was left on anybody's mind, and jostling words of congratulation began to be showered forth upon Mr. Winkworth from all sides. At last a certain reverend gentleman came to the front, and in a short and neatly worded speech returned the thanks of the assemblage for the gratifying afternoon they had spent, and reiterated the congratulations which had been generally offered. The host replied, the party was breaking up, and Mr. Winkworth was about to invite his guests to descend to the dining room for some refreshments, when, on going to lock up the case, around which knots of visitors were standing in conversation, lo! his treasure was not there! He turned to the group nearest to him anxiously asking them for it, deeming it was still under examination. No, they had not got it. Every one began to ask everybody else if he had it, and the inquiry spread like wild-fire across the room.

It was nowhere to be found! the greatest consternation ensued! What could have become of it? Some of the more immediate friends of the house had already gone into the dining room. Inquiries were at once made there. but still the same reply—they had not seen it since it was in their hands first. Search was made in all directions, on the ground, on the chairs, along the edges of the carpet by the wainscot, by the rug, fender, and in every nook and cranny in the room, where, in case of its falling, it might have rolled; all were subjected to the strictest investigation. Every one assisted in this; particularly diligent appeared the Baron von Grumbach; still no success attended their unwearied efforts. What was to be done? It was the most awkward thing that could have occurred; the majority of the visitors were personal friends of Mr. Winkworth, but yet one thing only suggested itself to his mind.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

THE STUDY OF MEDALS.

[BY ROBERT SNEIDER.

There are few studies of more importance to history than that of medals; the sole evidence we can have of the veracity of a historian being only such collateral documents as are evident to every body, and cannot be falsified.

In modern times, these are found in public memoirs, instructions to ambassadors, representatives, and the Halls of Records and as state-papers of various kinds.

Such memorials, however, are subject to various accidents, and besides commonly remaining in the countries where they are first published, and cannot therefore, give to the world at large that perfect and entire satisfaction which ought to be derived from genuine history; so that more durable and widely discussed monuments are still to be wished for.

Such as public buildings, inscriptions and statues, but these, excepting a few instances of the two last, are always confined to particular countries, so that medals alone remain as infallible documents to the truth, capable of being discussed over all countries in the world, and of remaining through the latest ages.

The first who showed the importance of medals in ascertaining the dates, and arranging the order of events, in ancient history by means of medals, was Vaillant, in his history of the Kings of Syria, printed in Paris 1681.

By medals alone, he has been enabled to fix chronology and important events of history in the three most ancient kingdoms of the world, viz., Syria, Egypt and Parthia.

Many medals and coins have been discovered since his time, which confirm the accounts he has given.

He was followed by father Hardouin, though with less success.

Hardouin's best work is his "Herodiacles, or series of successors to Herod king of Judaea." The same plan was pursued by Noris, in his learned Treatise on the Syro, Macedonian princes, and by Bayer in his history of Osrhoene, as well as by Froehlich, in the work entitled "Annales Regum et Rerum Syrlae," Vienna, 1754, and another by Kevenhullers, Ferrara Vienna, 1752, and of which Froehlich was properly the author.

The study of coins, however, does not show dates of events though it illustrates the chronology of reigns, but that of medals does from the beginning of their introduction to time to come.

As medals are so useful for knowledge of personification, symbols of countries and actions, and the like, so the portraits to be seen on medals and coins are no less important to a painter, artist, modeler or an engraver, the high merit of a great number of them, in every character, justly entitling them to be regarded as the best studies in the world, and the fact that the engraver or die sinker of such a medal, is hardly ever thought of and as this class of work has progressed to the present day, very few, if any ever ask "how did this arise, who is the artist, when was it engraved," but this part we will return to later. Not to mention that to an historic painter, the science of ancient and modern medals, is absolutely necessary, that he may delineate his personage with the features they really bore while in existence. This can only be obtained in this way, or from statues and busts, any one of which cost as much as hundreds of medals, and indeed, a collection of such is only obtainable by princes and millionaires, whereas medals, to collect, can be obtained with moderate cost and a study to those interested.

TO BE CONTINUED.

NUMISMATIC FREAKS.

[GEO. W. RICE.]

The individual that departs from the normal type in the vegetable kingdom is known as a "sport," and in animal life is called a freak. I can find no better term than this later to apply to members of my Numismatic Museum.

Coins of grotesque forms, extraordinary dimensions or unusual materials have always interested me, and I have been strongly attracted by the abortive pieces emanating from the U. S. mint.

Before me are 37 such coins, all imperfect, some with such glaring defects that we wonder how they could pass inspection.

A cent of 1795 was struck on a lettered edge planchet without a retaining collar, giving a perfect and complete impression of both dies, but spreading the metal to a diameter of $20\frac{1}{2}$ in place of 18.

A half dollar of 1876, P. mint, also struck without a collar, has an edge like a round wire; diameter. 20 in place of 19.

Examples of half-milled coins, where the grained edge shows on only half the thickness of the planchet, are dollars of 1879 and 1883, half dollar of 1858, and five cent nickel of 1898, all Philadelphia coinage.

A five cent nickel of 1873 was perfectly centered and struck, but the collar followed the direction of the coining press and stripped the metal over the reverse die, forming a dish-shaped coin with complete encircling sides 3-16 inch deep.

A cent of 1810 was struck without first removing from the press the coin previously struck. The result being that the obverse appears incused on the reverse of the coin. Another cent, previous to 1807, was struck in exactly the same manner, but in this case the impressions are of the reverse die, one being incused.

Coins struck off center are not uncommon; with part of the impression off the planchet, I have a half cent of 1804, cents of 1887 and 1896, three cent nickel of 1865, and five cent nickel of 1866.

A cent of 1833 has only two-thirds of impression on the planchet and one of 1846 shows less than one-half the dies.

Imperfect planchets are responsible for a number of "freaks."

In rolling out the metal a fold will sometimes remain unwelded together. A five cent nickel of 1872 was found in circulation that had split laterally at such a fold, the obverse and reverse being upon separate flans. A nickel of 1867 and one of 1868 shows the same defect but have not divided. Good gold and silver coins are sometimes found that will not "ring" owing to a similar imperfection.

From the entire space below the bust of an 1894 half dollar, a piece of metal half the thickness of the planchet dropped off after striking, the date showing faintly in the depression. In the same manner a thin scale became detached from the upper third of the obverse of a dime of 1891.

A nickel five cents of 1883 does not show the first two figures of date owing to a large scale being removed from the reverse side of planchet before striking, and a bronze cent has the same defect at the third figure of date, which may be 1870, 1880 or 1890.

Insufficient mixing of metals give a five cents of 1867 with a large piece of copper showing both sides, and a very curious "freak" is a cent of 1834 with a piece of pure silver in the planchet, perhaps a dime's worth.

The rule for U. S. coins is that the reverse should be in an inverted position to the obverse. I have a half cent of 1808, a cent of 1807 and a Philadelphia dollar of 1887, all with the top of reverse under the top of obverse; the coins turn over sidewise in place of from one end as is usual.

It can be understood how some of the above coins could pass the inspection of mint officials without detection, but it would seem that the issue of double-struck coins was without excuse. A cent of 1795 was struck twice, the second impression being at right angles to the first, and a cent of 1796 shows exactly the same defect; two cents of 1795 from differing pairs of dies, were struck twice, showing the impress of both obverse and reverse dies on each side. A cent of 1896 shows a second impression of both dies on about three-fourths of planchet struck over a perfect coin, and another bronze cent similarly defective has the date obliterated by the second impression.

A copper coin of 1826 shows a second strike of reverse die only over just half of the planchet.

My last, and perhaps most curious, piece is a half dollar, 1892, P. mint. It appears to have been struck perfect in every particular, then with the collar removed and (judging from the surface of the coin) a piece of crude steel placed over or substituted for the obverse die, the press was operated four more times, each time spreading the planchet and with it the previous impression of the reverse die—the result being a coin, diameter 21 in place of 19½, with an enlarged impression of obverse die and four distinct pictures of the reverse.

And yet, down in Philadelphia, they will tell you, with a straight face, that none but perfect coins are ever allowed to leave the U. S. mints.

THE BELGIAN INSURRECTION OF 1790 AND ITS COINS.

The Belgii, a people in northern Gaul, are often mentioned in Roman history, and their bravery and ferocity engaged the serious attention of Cæsar, and later Charlemagne. With Gaul they became a part of the Roman Empire. Later when this empire declined they came under the dominion of the Franks and in the middle ages were divided up into duchies, counties and free cities. For several hundred years war and turmoil had been their portion—intrigues between themselves and the surrounding nations—finally passing to Austria through the marriage of Mary, the only daughter of Charles of Burgundy, to Maximilian, the son of the emperor of Germany. This occurred in 1477 and on the death of the Emperor in 1493, Maximilian succeeded him and his son Philip, known in history as Philip the Fair, succeeded his father to the Netherland provinces. Philip married Joanna the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, and from this union Spanish interests in these provinces began, Charles V., the result of this union, was one of the most celebrated rulers and warriors of the time. Philip died in 1506. In 1515 Charles at the age of fifteen was inaugurated duke of Brabant and count of Flanders and Holland. A little later he was a Prince of Castile and associated with his mother in royal favor in Spain, at the same time holding his claims to his Netherland provinces. After a most successful career he in 1555 resigned the Empire to his brother Ferdinand, and his northern provinces to his son Philip II, who it will be remembered was united in marriage to Queen Mary of England.

It can thus readily be seen how by intermarriages between the houses of Hapsburg and Castile, Austria and Spain retained her control until the war of the Spanish Succession, in which Louis XIV of France, was humbled by the combined powers of England and the Netherlands. The Peace of Utrecht that followed in 1713, divided the Netherlands, Holland obtaining her independence and the Belgians, though nominally independent, were governed by the Austrian monarchy under the name of Austrian Netherlands.

The "Insurrection," so called, was brought about in the efforts of Joseph II to reform the religion and judicial abuses persisted in by a party opposed to reform or progress. The people rebelled. The state general of Brabant declared the proposed reforms as in opposition to the constitution and privileges it conferred on the people. War followed. The Austrians were defeated at Turnhout by the insurgents, and Flanders joined in the revolt. A little later Brussels capitulated and on the eleventh of January, 1790, the Austrians having been driven out, the seven revolting provinces united in a confederation under the name of United Belgian States.

Internal dissensions followed and Austria found little difficulty in recovering her former possessions and the Belgian Confederation, likewise the Insurrectory period, came to an end by treaty signed on the tenth of November 1791.

THE INSURRECTION COINS.

The few coins struck during this brief but important period of Belgian history are rarely commented upon. Our coin books and catalogues seemsatisfied in simply mentioning them and letting them go at that.

As a result of this revolt a currency designed by the engraver, VanBerckel, came into service, consisting of copper, silver and gold as follows: Liard 1 and 2, Florin 1 and 3, Sols 10, Florin 14 in gold. The coins show admirable execution and are for the most part easily obtained.



1 Liard 1790. Obv. Lion rampant, holding pole and Liberty cap to right. Rev. AD | USUM | FOEDERATI | Belgii | 1790.



2 Liard 1790. Obverse and reverse similar to last only difference in size.



X Sols 1790. Obv. Lion erect to right. Legend: "Domini est Regnum." Date in exergue 1790. Rev. Two hands joined before a bundle of arrows. Legend: "*Et ipse Dominabitur gentium.*" In exergue: X SOLS.

1 Florin 1790. Obv. Similar to last. Rev. Similar to last but in exergue, I FLOR.

3 Florin 1790. Obv. Lion rampant holds sword in right paw and shield in left inscribed LIBERTAS. Legend "Domini est Regnum." (God is reigning.) In exergue 1790. Rev. Eleven shields surrounding a radiated centre. Legend: *Et Ipse Dominabitur Gentium.* As before stated a 14 Florin piece in



gold was struck and a 7 Florin piece is mentioned but regarding the authenticity of this piece there is doubt.

MEMORANDA SUPPLEMENTARY

**To The Articles on Russian, etc., etc., Copper Coins;
pp. 11-17 and 93-101.**

RUSSIA

CATHERINE II (p. 13)

The initial E stands for Ekatrina, but what the I or J means I cannot tell; perhaps Imperatrix.

Alexander III died in 1894 and was succeeded by the present czar, Nicholas II Alexandrovitch. The 5-kopek has not been continued since 1881; the

coins 3, 2 and 1 kopeks are exactly like those of the preceding reign; the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ are similar, but have an ornamental Russian capital letter N (the ordinary English H) under an imperial crown.

FINLAND p. 96

Alexander III was succeeded, as stated above, by his son, Nicholas II, in 1894. The coins of the present grand duke are given in Mr. J. F. Jones' letter (pp. 159-160) but there is also a 10 pennia piece—I have one dated 1896.

POLAND p. 97

From 1840 to 1863 copper coins of the ordinary Russian types were struck at the mint at Warsaw, bearing distinctive mint marks—M. W. or B. M.

The 3 grossi (or groschen) struck by the patriots in 1831 should also be included.

SIBERIA p. 100

The initial E again indicates Ekaterina (Catherine).

Ashton-under-Lyne, July 12th.

DANIEL F. HOWORTH.

CANADA'S MONEY CIRCULATION.

[BASIL G. HAMILTON.]

It is a fact announced by the officers of all the chartered banks of Canada in their annual reports now being published, that the circulation of their notes during last year has exceeded anything heretofore experienced. I learned from the local managers of one of Canada's largest institution, whose branch is established here, that during last fall, the banks with the smallest capital were in the habit of borrowing notes from the stronger and that the demand had become so strong as to threaten even the heavy concerns to keep up the supply of notes for themselves.

As the bank's power to issue notes in Canada is controlled by the government and is based on a proportion of their capital, it is worthy of notice that some of them, since then made an increase in their capital stock in order to gain favor to make more of an issue of bills.

There is a well defined movement on foot among the leading financial men

and mining operators of Canada to have a national mint established within our own bounds. Should this become a reality added interest to coin collecting in Canada might be given by the bringing out of a new series of coins. The present designs are very handsome and much appreciated by all loyal Canadians but the fact that their faces have been before the public since the year 1858 might be sufficient excuse to put them on the honorary retired list and give Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, a chance to come out on the obverse of the tokens of her great possession, in a bust that would show her much more as she is in present real life than the vision of youth which now adorns the whole of Canada's coins.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 28.

CANADIAN SOVEREIGNS.

Canada will probably have its own mint in the near future, as it is understood that the Imperial authorities have decided to establish a branch mint in the Dominion. British Columbia had its mint for a few years during the height of the Cariboo excitement when New Westminster was the capital of the colony, but the output was small and today the \$25* pieces are very rare.

This new mint which is talked about will coin sovereigns, and the occasion would be opportune to bring prominently forward the longmooted adoption of a decimal system of coinage throughout the Empire.

When the question of a Canadian mint was discussed in 1892 it met with strong opposition from the bankers, who failed to see how they could benefit by it, but with the ever increasing output of gold, which in 1892 was under \$1,000,000, and this year will exceed \$25,000,000 in value it has become apparent that this opposition was shortsighted, especially in view of the damage suffered by western Canadian trade owing to the superior facilities offered in 'Frisco and Seattle to the Klondike miner in regard to the purchase of his dust. How soon Canada will have her own gold coinage one cannot tell, but it is certain that its advent will be much hastened by the establishment of this proposed branch mint.—B. C. Mining Review, England.

*British Columbia only issued gold coins of the denominations of 10 and 20 dollars. Ed.



THE VENEZUELAN-COLUMBIAN MEDAL.

By the kindness of the firm of Robert Sneider Co., Engravers and Medalists, of New York, we are enabled to give our readers an engraving of one of the best executed Columbian medals which has yet been struck in this country.

The preparation of the dies, as well as the design and striking of the medals, was entrusted to Messrs. Sneider by the authorities of the United States of Venezuela for the purpose of commemorating the part taken by the nation in the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. The suggestions made to Messrs. Sneider in a letter dated at Caracas, February 18, 1893, which proposed that the obverse should bear a bust of the great discoverer and the reverse the national arms of Venezuela, were most happily carried out, and the workmanship is of the highest character and most creditable to American numismatic art.

The obverse has a bust of Columbus, which follows the same original as that which served as a model for the "Milan-Columbian," so-called. It is from a relief in Genoa, Italy, and was on exhibition in Chicago.

Beneath the bust are two anchors, the stocks appearing at the right and left near the shoulders of the bust, and their flukes, which approach each other diagonally, partly concealed by a scroll, which bears the word Colon. Above the bust is the legend, *IV Centenario del Descubrimiento de America* (fourth centennial of the discovery of America.)

The reverse has the devices characteristic of the arms of Venezuela; at top are seven symbolic stars, the center one surrounded by rays. On the field below stars is the inscription in five lines: Venezuela | en la Exposition | Universal Colombina | de Chicago | 1893. (Venezuela in the Columbian Universal Exposition at Chicago 1893.)

Below the inscription is the heraldic horse of the Republic, galloping to the right, without bit or bridle, his head turned backward to the left. Below the horse is a ribbon bearing the word LIBERTAD (Liberty). Its ends fall across the bases of two cornucopiae, nearly erect. Over that at the left is a large sheaf wheat and over the other a trophy of swords, banners and sprig of olive.

The various devices have the same relative position as the charges on the Venezuelan arms, the national escutcheon being divided per fess, the chief per pale, with the sheaf on the dexter and the trophy on the sinister side, and the horse base.

Our engraving is photographed from the original medal.

The medal was entirely designed and engraved by Mr. Robert Sneider, junior, a young man whose talent is not to be placed under the bushel and is

to be congratulated on the spirited manner in which he has performed the duty intrusted to him and under the tutorship of the senior Mr. Sneider, whose long experience has enabled him to execute this medal so successfully. The readers of *The Numismatist* will hear of other works later.

Messrs. Sneider inform us that a few impressions remain.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

May 17.—Sir John Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. S. W. Bushell, Mr. G. L. Shackles and Signor Giovanni Daltari were elected members.—Mr. W. Gowland exhibited a counterfeit in zinc of a Japanese silver coin stamped in many places with the names of the provinces of Sikishi and Twanie. When in currency this coin was cut in pieces for small change, each piece bearing a stamp of the province as a guarantee of its fineness. The current values of these pieces were determined by weight. Mr. Gowland also exhibited a pair of Japanese scales for weighing coins and a touchstone.—Mr. W. C. Boyd showed a tin coin of Aracan, which came from Tenasserim: Mr. G. E. Pritchard same seventeenth and eighteenth century tokens of Bristol, and Mr. F. C. Walters a Calais groat of Henry VI, having the obverse of the pine cone coinage, and the reverse of the annulet coinage, two issues which were not consecutive.—Lord Grantley read a paper on a unique and unpublished penny of Heaberht, who was joint ruler in Kent with Ecgberht, and signed charters with him in A. D. 764 and 765. The obverse was of the same type as a coin of Ecgberht, but the reverse type was practically copied from a coin of Offa, and it bore the same moneyer's name. "Eoba," who also engraved dies for Offa's queen, Cynethryth, and his successor Cornwulf.—Sir H. Howorth communicated a paper on Ecgberht, King of Wessex, and his coinage. After criticising the early history of Ecgberht, as given in the "Anglo Saxon Chronicle, the writer claimed for him, not a West Saxon origin, but that he was a Kentish prince belonging to the house of Kent, that he was the same Ecgberht who struck coins of King of Kent in the eighth century, that he was probably the "Chunt Egbert" who lived at Charlemagne's Court, and was appointed by him *duk* over a part of the Danish March, and, lastly, that his carriage as King of Wessex did not begin till about the year 825, when he first conquered Kent.—The President exhibited a series of pennies of Eahlmund, Eadberht II, Praen and Cuthred of Kent and of Ecgbehrt as king of Wessek in illustration of Sir H. Howerth's paper.

EDITORIAL.

Editor, GEO. F. HEATH, M. D., Monroe, Mich.

Associates { John A. Brudin, 427 W. 56th St., New York City.
 A. G. Heaton, care Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.
 Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.
 Geo. W. Rice, 181 Montcalm St., Detroit, Mich.
 W. Thurston, 55 Elphinstone Road, Hastings, England.

PROF. L. R. FITZER writes follows: "I read *THE NUMISMATIST* with a great deal of interest and consider it indispensable, and think I shall so regard it as long as my interest in coin collecting continues. I especially appreciate your illustrated articles on the minor coins of various countries. By them I have been able to locate several coins in my collection which did not mean much to me before. I hope they will continue through the year.

As a beginner, will you allow me to make a suggestion? It seems to me that a department for correspondence, where questions might be asked by members of the Association and answered by the editor or some other person by him appointed, would be of quite general interest, especially to beginners, and I understand that there are a large number of such in our membership. I have several things in mind that I would like to ask about. One is this: What, if anything, can be done to preserve the original brightness of uncirculated or proof coins? I have some uncirculated quarter dollars in the '30s that are bright on one side and one side and tarnished on the other, and some more recent silver and copper uncirculated coins in my collection, including an Isabella quarter, have begun to tarnish. I mention this merely as an illustration of many questions which different collectors might be interested in. If such a department could be limited to a moderate amount of space in the paper, I believe it would be appreciated."

THE NUMISMATIST is for Numismatists, any way it can aid them, or the science it represents, it is at their service. In former times it answered many questions but its readers have gained wisdom, and now it is often the case that the magazine goes to them for information. Many questions are asked that have already been answered in these pages and this reminds us that we have many new readers and that we are in our second decade in fact are growing old. But be assured that *THE NUMISMATIST* delights as in its early days to answer questions to keep you in any way it can. If your question is one of general interest we shall publish it, but if a mere personal matter enclose a stamp and a reply will be mailed.

As a general thing we do not believe in "cleaning" coins. We have seen many nice pieces spoiled by cleaning them with strong acids or alkalis.

DON'T DO IT. As a general thing a good washing in castile soap suds and then rubbing after drying on a clean chamois skin is all that is necessary. Sometimes a little whiting clear of all grit can be used and then rubbed off with chamois. In the natural gas district where many of us are, we are often troubled with a black tarnish on silver more obstinate and difficult to remove. In these cases the editor uses the Putz pomade which the grocers sell, and find it all that is desirable. Rub the pomade over the coin with your fingers, then wash off dry and polish with dry flannel or chamois. You will hardly recognize your tarnished coin in its new beauty.

C. A. MARTIN, of Greenwood, Nebraska, writes, "I wish to express my interest and satisfaction in the prompt and early appearance of THE NUMISMATIST also of the continuation of The Coins of Republican Rome, and on Wright's article on the American Store Cards. This last series seem to be much neglected by American collectors. The Want and Exchange columns have also helped me and I hope to see it grow longer and larger."

ONE of the most unfortunate numismatic holes we have come across of late is that in the half dollar of 1796 in the possession of C. Lineback, of Carthage, Ind.

TO THE list of representative dealers in coins published in our June issue, we are glad to add the names of

A. Hepner, 1311 Bluff St., Pittsburg, Pa., and the Southern California Coin & Stamp Co., Santa Ana, Calif.

They will be glad to send their circulars and give any information in this line to any who will write them and ask for same.

From G. Merchio & N. Majet, Spaderia N. 683, Venice, we have received July catalogues No. 25 and 26 of the money of Italy and her colonies 4331 lots, and Medals, Decorations, Jettons etc., 1097 lots.

THE NUMISMATIST has in the past published several numismatic stories, but none, we think, of more interest than the one we begin this month, "The Rival Antiquaries."

OUR next paper on the more common minor coins of Europe will take up the coins of Brandenburg, Brandenburg-Anspach, Hohenzollern, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Pomerania, Posen and Silesia. Many original drawings will illustrate the text.

WE are having many request for information regarding coin catalogues, books, etc. Since the Scotch catalogues were issued in 1893, none worthy the name have come to our notice, and the firm going out of the coin business, no further catalogues from that quarter can be expected. The old catalogues already bring high prices and are difficult to obtain.

There are three books, easily obtained and published at one shilling each, that should be in every numismatic student's library and which we are pleased to recommend; they are as follows:

"Coins and Tokens," (English) with a chapter on Greek coins, by Llew Jewett and Barclay V. Head.

"Colonial Coins," (English) by Daniel F. Howorth.

"Copper Coins of Europe," by Frank C. Higgins.

These volumes contain about 100 pages each, are well illustrated and their price brings them within the reach of all.

THE EMPIRE OF THE SOUTH.

An interesting and timely publication setting forth facts about the Southern States has just been issued by the Southern Railway. It is called "The Empire of the South," and gives a comprehensive exhibit of the development of this section of the country in every line of activity. It contains a discussion of the South as it was, as it is, and as to its destiny, and treats at considerable length the various interests, such as agriculture, cotton, tobacco, iron, coal, resorts and climate. Chapters are devoted to each of the states south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, and east of the Mississippi River. In these the early history of the states is given and the important features are touched upon, as well as the progress of the leading cities. The author of the work, Mr. Frank Presbrey, has been a student of the Southern conditions and with the assistance of the extensive organization of the Southern Railway has been enabled to collate much that will interest the practical man who is interested or contemplates an interest in the South. The book contains 184 quarto pages, each of which is illustrated. It will be sent by mail for 15 cents, the amount required to cover the postage, if request is addressed to Wm. H. Taylor, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky.

From a late article in the *New York World* it seems that the stock of Lafayette dollars in this country is nearly exhausted, only about 1,000 being left.

It is said that about 3,000 were taken to the Paris Exposition to be retained at twenty-five francs, or five dollars, each.

COMMUNICATION.

GEO. F. HEATH, M. D., Monroe, Mich.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Satterbe, in his work on Medals and Tokens of the Presidents, 1862, describes, among his Lincoln series, No. 313, a brass card, size $11\frac{1}{2}$, of "D. Venteris Needle threaders, 178 Duane St., N. G." Obverse: "A. Lincoln, R. cand't for president, 1860," with head facing to the right, and in a note on page 83, states, "Only three struck."

This society has a specimen in its cabinet, and two of its members having each one would account for all that are in existence, according to Mr. Satterbe, but I am inclined to the opinion that there are others, and so take this means of bringing it before your readers to learn if the statement made can be relied upon as being correct. If any of your readers own this piece, I would be much obliged for the information.

New York, July 30, 1900.

Resp'y Yours,

EDWARD GROH.



WANTED, TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE!

This department is under the control of our subscribers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate fee of one cent a word will be charged. otherwise it will be gratis, and all are invited to make the best possible use of the department.

WANTED: Standard silver dollar of 1873, S. mint; P. mint silver dollars, 1838, 1839, 1851, 1852; and California private mint gold dollars, octagon or round. A. G. Heaton, care Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

WANTED: U. S. Dollars, silver, 1838, 1851. H. G. Brown, Spokane, Wash.

WANTED: Prices on Canadian coins with the view of adding to my collection. Rev. H. Montgomery, Box 377, Frederickton, N. B., Canada.

WANTED: To buy a good specimen of California \$50.00 slug. E. H. Pierce, 633 17th St., Denver, Colo.

TO EXCHANGE: Rare stamps for coins and stamps not in my collection. J. A. Heckelman, Cullom, Ill.

WANTED: Private issues of gold, Mormon \$10, 1849; Clark Gruber & Co., 1860, \$20; and any of the issues of J. J. Conway & Co., Dubosq & Co., Pacific Co., Shultz & Co. DeWitt S. Smith, Lee, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE: Priced catalogues of recent auction sales for some others, or for scarce dimes or cents not in my collection. G. A. Larned, Webster, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE OR SELL: All kinds of foreign silver and coins. German copper coins a specialty. C. O. Trowbridge, Framingham, Mass.

FOR SALE: Old and rare Canadian coins. Apply to Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada.

WANTED: U. S. 1838 \$1; 1875 \$3. Will pay well for them. To exchange: 1794, 95, 98, and 1800 dollars and 1858 \$1, uncirculated, and many other coins and stamps. J. B. Holmes, 501 E. Grove St., Bloomington, Ill.

FOR SALE: My U. S. coins. Send me your list of wants and I will give my prices. Jacob Weigel, 266 Burnet St., New Brunswick, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE: American coins and tokens, including a fine C. C. dollar, 1873, for Canadian coins, tokens and medals. R. L. Reid, New Westminster, B. C., Canada.

WANTED: Papal coins and medals. J. M. Potichke, 689 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.

To EXCHANGE: Canadian coins and medals for others. Jos. Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.

WANTED: Bronze medal Montreal token, Leroux No. 860. P. O. Tremblay, 2673 Notre Dame, Montreal, Canada.

WANTED: To buy or exchange, Canadian coins, medals and tokens. F. J. Naftel, Bank of Montreal, New Westminster, B. C. Canada.

To EXCHANGE: I have some rare old books, including "Letters of Junius," which I will exchange for gold dollars or early silver pieces. Joel H. Du Bose, Huguenot, Ga.

FOR SALE: The large collection of the late F. C. Browne is offered at private sale. Wants and bids will receive prompt attention. Miss F. H. G. Browne, Box 50, Framington, Mass.

To EXCHANGE: Priced auction coin sale catalogues of Chapman, Frossard, Scott, etc., for others. Hundreds of different confederate bills in letter series to exchange or trade. A. P. Wylie, Prairie Centre, Ills.

WANTED: U. S. copper cents by the 1,000 at ten per cent premium. Also foreign coppers in quantity. Gold dollars at \$1.40 each. Silver 3-cent pieces at 4 cents each. Half-cents at 5 cents each. The Stamp & Coin Exchange, 13 Ann St., New York City.

WANTED TO BUY: U. S. gold dollars in fine or uncirculated condition from 1862 to 1888, inclusive; also silver dollar 1863 and South American gold and silver coins not in my collection. Have a number of coins to exchange. Theo. Schilling, 87 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED. The Numismatist, Vols. I & II; Coin Collectors' Journal, Oct. and Dec. 1888, the American Journal of Numismatics, Nos. 130 to 144, inclusive, and Nos. 151 and 152; Numismatic Magazine (England) new series, Nos. 121, 122 and 144; Dr. Phil Jacob Hirsch's Catalogue No. 1, Munich, Bavaria; G. Morchio & Co. lists and catalogues Nos. 1, 2 and 3; and Morchio & Majer's catalogue No. 20 (Venice, Italy). P. O. Tremblay, 2673 Notre Dame, Montreal, Canada.

WANTED: A Scott's Coin Catalogue; state price and condition and address, J. A. Williams, 98 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WANTED: Vol. II of Numismatist. Will give good exchange in Roman coins or pay cash. W. G. Jerrems, Jr., 214 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED: Quarter Dollar 1870 S mint; Dimes all dates previous to 1814; Dime 1870 CC mint; Half Dimes all dates previous to 1829; Half Dime 1871 S mint. For Sale; Fine uncirculated Hawaii cents 1847 at 35c each. I. Excell, 4727 Champlain Ave., Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: U. S. Silver dollars, 1841-42-46-48-59 71-72, fine condition, for gold dollars of any date in very good, piece for piece. For a dime prior to 1876 will mail my coin guide, which gives buying and selling prices of coins. G. C. Arnold, 238 Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.

TO EXCHANGE: For uncirculated gold dollars, uncirculated silver O. and S. mints since 1892. All denominations. Will sell cheap for cash. Also a large number of mm silver previous to 1892 from good to uncirculated to exchange or sell at reasonable prices. Albert S. Elwell, 14 N. Laurel St., Bridgeton, N. J.

FOR SALE: White metal medal of Brant and Brant's Monument, which is the only Indian monument in Canada. It stands in the park at Brantford, Ont. Col. Brant was an ally of the British in Revolutionary times. Clean, uncirculated and sent on receipt of price, 35c. C. Wesley Price, General Delivery, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED: All kinds of coins, especially the cheaper class U. S. and foreign. Dealers please send price lists. Geo. A. Strauss, West Alexander, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE: U. S. small proof sets, 1879, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 and uncirculated half quarts and dimes of 1882 for other U. S. coins not in my collection. Also two 1882 proof trade dollars for others. W. E. Surface, 1325 Main St., Decatur, Ill.

WANTED: To catalogue for auction sales, large or small collections of U. S. and foreign coins and medals. Ed Frossard, 111 East 14th St., New York, N. Y.

WANTED: 5, 10 and 50c script, perforated edges, good. 5, 10, 25 and 50c with red back, good. Also California gold dollar, octagon, half dollar, round, and both round and octagon quarters. C. J. Misner, Canfield, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE: Uncirculated Lafayette dollars and 1292 uncir. Columbian half dollars for gold or silver coins not in my collection F. H. Croxall, East Liverpool, O.

WANTED: Back volumes of Am. Jour. of Numismatics. What have you for sale? Give lowest price. THE NUMISMATIST, Monroe, Mich.

YOUNG COLLECTORS started with coins at 2 and 3 cents each. So. Cal. Stamp and Coin Co., Santa Ana, Cal.

TO EXCHANGE: Birds eggs for coins, paper moner, or old revenue stamps. C. S. Philips, Box 382, Newport News, Va.

FOR SALE: Old coins and stamps of all nations for sale or exchange. Albert Hawver, Box 58, Cambridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE: SPECIAL: My price list. Big coin bargain, a rare 1798 Liberty cent, and tracings, all for 10 cents in silver. William P. Arnold, Peacedale, R. I.

WANTED: To buy Canadian coins and medals such as I have not got in my collection. Blair T. LeBlanc, Moncton, N. B., Canada.

WANTED: To buy Greek or Roman coins in silver or bronze. A few duplicates to exchange. W. G. Jerrems jr., 214 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED: Will give \$1.26 each for Vol. 1 and 2 of *The NUMISMATIST* and fifteen cents each for Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16 of Vol. III. Thos. Burnett, Beverly, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE: 2000 mixed tin tobacco tags for large copper cents in good condition. Joel H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.

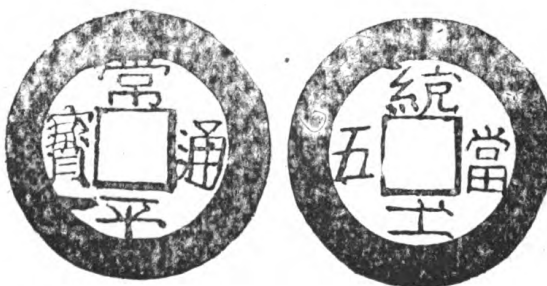
FOR SALE: An almost complete sett (one each year) of U. S. Silver and Minor coinage, many and proofs; probably the best *consecutive date* collection in the country that is for sale. Henry Hay, Box 414, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED: Will pay good price for the following C. C. mint pieces if strictly fine or uncirculated: Half dollars, 1870, '71, '72, '73, plain date '74, '78; Quarter dollars, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '75; Twenty cents, 1876; Dimes, 1871, '72, '73, '74, '78. A. W. Reeves, 11500 Muskegon Ave., Chicago, Ills.

WANTED: Gold dollars at \$1.50 each. A Scalts silver and copper catalogs. Will also pay \$14.00 per thousand for U. S. copper cents, H. Pereles, 31 Junean Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED: A Bohemian gold coin. S. V. Wharram, Harfersfield, O.

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THE NUMISMATIST, Monroe, Mich.

CHINESE shinplasters or paper money. Odd and curious. Good spscimens
for 25 cents each. THE NUMISMATIST, Monroe, Mich.

FROM the land of the BOXERS. A few "tao" or "knife cash" over five
inches long of the Ming Dynasty 300 B. C., China usually catalogued at \$7.50
and up. These are in fair condition and bargains for \$2.00 each. THE NU-
MISMATIST, Monroe, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE: Coins for copies of the A. J. of N., or Frossard's Scott's, or
other Coin Sale catalogues, also copper and small silver coins for any not in
my cabinet. Have also a number of coid and stamp papers and catalogues to
exchange. C. A. Mathis, Greenwood, Neb.



MINT MARKS

A treatise on the coinage of the U. S. Branch Mints,

By A. G. Heaton, Ex-Pres, of the A. N. A.
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MINT MARKS is the authority and only existing publication upon this increasingly interesting field of American numismatic study.

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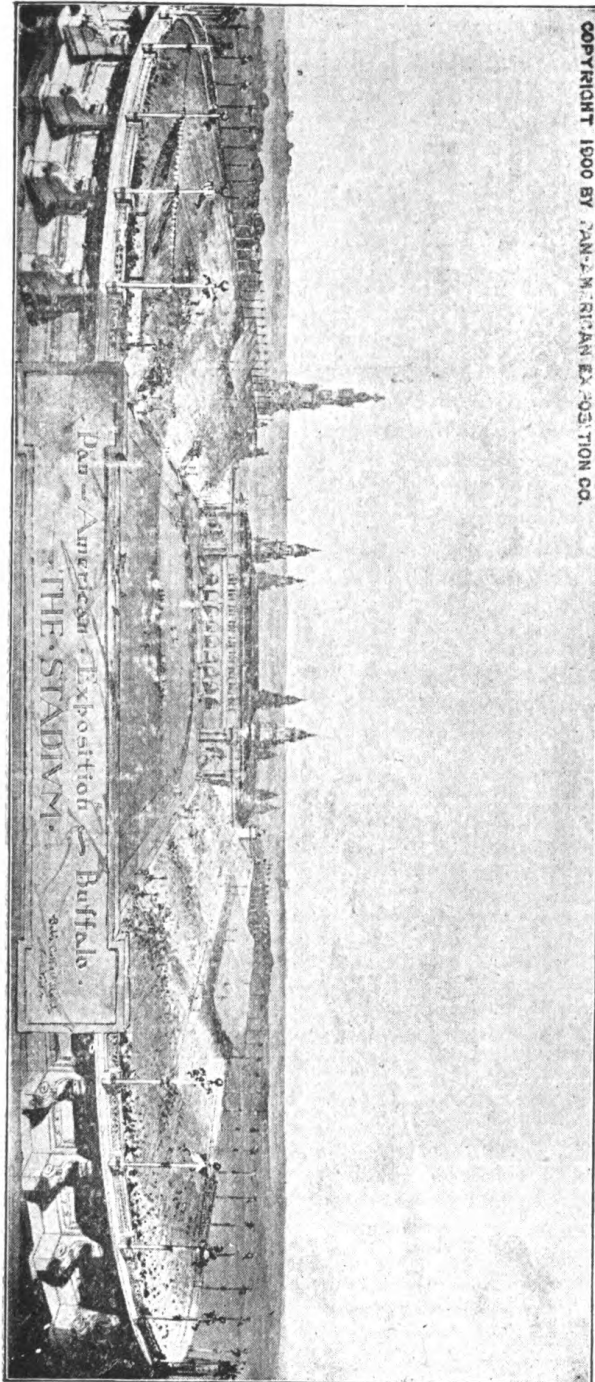
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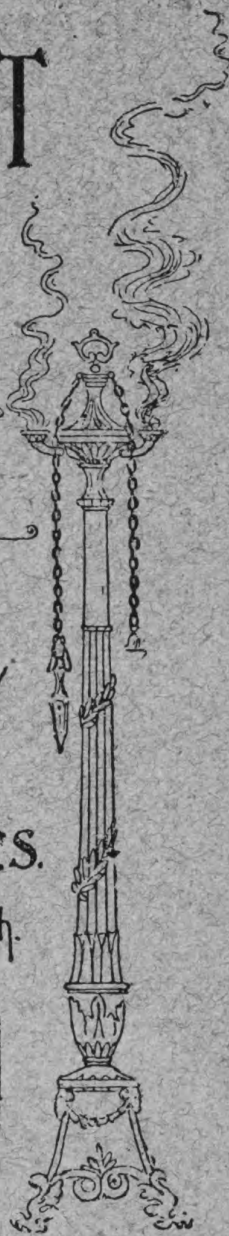
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The Numismatist.

VOL. XIII. MONROE, MICH., SEPTEMBER, 1900.

NO. 8.

THE CHANGES IN THE POLITICAL MAP OF EUROPE DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, AS ILLUSTRATED BY COPPER COINS.*

BY MR. D. F. HOWORTH, F. S. A. S.

[Addressed to the Society in the Library, Tuesday, March 28th, 1899.]

The maps of all the great divisions of the earth have suffered great changes in the course of the century now so nearly coming to a close; but while in the majority of cases these changes are the result of increased geographical knowledge, due to research and discovery, those in the map of Europe are to be attributed to other causes. For many centuries the whole outline and area of this continent has been well known; the altered mutual relations of its several parts are the changes to be traced. The study of the causes which have been at work to produce these modifications of the map is one of much and varied interest. How far they have been influenced by affinities of race and religion, by efforts to obtain greater political freedom, or by the more selfish aims of ambitious men, are all subjects of no little attraction to the student of history. This evening, however, I propose to consider these changes as they may be illustrated by some very humble historical remains—copper coins. Round every coin, however insignificant its value may be, some group of facts may be gathered, to whose truth the coin will give the confirmative evidence of an infallible witness.

The changes in the map, for which numismatic illustrations may be found, are of three kinds, viz.:—(1) The division of large into small independent states; (2) the unification of small autonomous states into one larger; (3) the transfer of territory from one country to another, or to others.

This arrangement excludes from consideration such countries as at present

*A paper read before the Manchester (Eng.) Geographical Society.

occupy, and have continuously occupied, the same territory during the whole century; and these are few in number. The little Republics of Andorra and San Marino and our own country occupy, I believe, exactly the same areas now as they did one hundred years ago. With some qualifications this may also be said of the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal—they are now in area the same as then; but temporary partial occupations by foreign troops have broken the continuity.

Instead, however, of dividing this paper in any way on the lines suggested by the various kinds of changes already noted, I propose to take the events which claim attention in the order of their occurrence.

When the century opened, 1801, the map of Europe showed very notably the far-reaching effects of the French Revolution, augmented by the ambitious designs of the first Consul, then at the head of the French Republic. Independent Republics had arisen from the growth of the revolutionary spirit, especially in the countries adjoining France. Some of these had already been absorbed into France itself. The boundaries of the French Republic at this time included the former Austrian Netherlands, or Belgium, and all the territory to the river Rhine; With Piedmontese territory as far as the river Adige. Northeast of France was the Batavian Republic, occupying the lands of the Dutch United Provinces; and in the southeast were the Ligurian Republic occupying the Genoese seaboard, and the Cis-alpine Republic, which stretched southwards between the Austro-Venetian territory and the Duchy of Parma. South of this the remainder of the Italian Peninsula was occupied by the Papal States and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. In Switzerland the Cantonal constitution was for the time overthrown, the Cantons being degraded from the state of autonomy into being the mere departments of the Helvetic Republic, "one and indivisible." Germany, east of the Rhine, was split up into a large number of states, bound together by the almost worn-out ties of the Holy Roman Empire. The nominal head of this Empire



Fig. 1.—SOLDI OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY (also 3, 2 and 1 Centesimo, similar).

Obv.—Head of Napoleon to left; NAPOLEONE IMPERATORE E RE and date.

Rev.—The "Iron Crown" of Lombardy; REGNO D'ITALIA, the value and m.m

was Francis I. of Austria; the states themselves acknowledged the rule of every variety of prince, ecclesiastical and secular, and included also many free cities. In addition to being the titular Emperor of Germany, Francis I. was King of Hungary and its associated provinces, and his rule extended over

much of the eastern coast of the Adriatic. In the Balkan Peninsula the Ottoman Power was predominant. Apart from the Austrian littoral just mentioned, the only parts free from the Ottoman rule were the little Republic of Ragusa, and the little principality of Montenegro in the west; and the Moldo-Wallachian provinces in the north. The Ionian Islands at this time informed an independent Republic under Russian protection. In the north of Europe the Scandinavian kingdoms of Denmark and Norway with Iceland were under one crown; while the kingdom of Sweden included Finland, thus encircling the whole of the northern Baltic, and a portion of Pomerania, on the South Coast of the Baltic, also acknowledged Swedish rule.

The coins which I have selected to illustrate the opening of the century are such as were then current, and had been issued by Governments existing at that time, or by monarchs still living and ruling. The inclusion of coins issued by Governments which had very recently terminated would have extended the list considerably; and it is probably quite safe to say that many coins of such countries as the Austrian Netherlands, the kingdom of Poland, the Parthenopean Republic, and others similar, continued long in circulation though they bore the "image and superscription" of a dead past. The coins shown are those of Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, the German States (in alphabetical order), Italian States, and Austrian Dominions, etc.

In tracing the changes which were effected from time to time upon the map, we shall generally be more concerned with the treaties which followed the close of hostilities than with the engagements and campaigns of combatant powers. It may be quite safe to affirm that no change has come about without the shedding of human blood; the conference following the sheathing of the sword has, however, determined the bounds of territorial re-arrangements.

During the first decade of the century, change in the map was constant as the result of the career of the first Napoleon. In 1804 he had made himself Emperor of the French, and in the following year King of Italy. In Italy "the greater part of the kingdom of Piedmont, and the States of the Church, the Republic of Genoa, and the Duchies of Lucca, Parma, and Tuscany were incorporated into the French Empire." The "Kingdom of Italy was composed of the Republic of Venice, the Trentino, the Milanese possessions of Austria, the portion of Piedmont lying between the rivers Dora, Balta, and Ticino, together with the Duchy of Modena and the Papal provinces of Romagna and the Marches." For a time a Kingdom of Etruria compensated the late Duke of Parma; and Lucca was converted into a duchy for the Emperor's sister Louise. "The kingdom of Naples was placed first under the rule of Joseph Bonaparte, and then of Murat, the brother-in-law and lieutenant of the French Emperor." As Freeman says: "Thus all Italy, except the island kingdoms of Sardinia and Sicily was brought under French dominion in one form or another. But of that dominion there were three varieties. The whole western part of the land, from Aosta to Terracina—unless it is

while to except the new Lucchese Duchy—was formally incorporated with France. The north-eastern side, from Botzen to Ascoli, formed a Kingdom of Italy, distinct from France, but held by the same Sovereign. And this Kingdom of Italy was further increased to the north by part of those Italian lands which had become Swiss and German. Southern Italy, the Kingdom of Naples, remained in form an independent kingdom; but it was held by princes who could not be looked upon as anything but the humble vassals of their mighty kinsman. Never had Italy been brought more completely under foreign dominion. Still, in a part at least of the land, the name of Italy and the shadow of a Kingdom of Italy had been revived. And as names and shadows are not without influence in human affairs, the mere existence of an Italian State, called by an Italian name, did something. The creation of a sham Italy was no unimportant step towards the creation of a real one."



Fig. 5.—3 GRANA OF JOACHIM MURAT, KING OF NAPLES (also 2 similar).
Obv.—Head to left; GIOACCHINO NAP RE DELLE DUE SIC.
Rev.—Value and date within wreath; PRINCIPE E GRAND'AMMIRAGLIO DI FRANCIA.

Fig. 6.—3CENTESIMI OF LUCCA.&C. (also 5Ctsi. Similar).
obv.—2 Heads to left; FELICE ED ELISA PP. DI LUCCA E PIOMBINO.
Rev.—Value and date in centre. PRINCIPATO DI LUCCA E PIOMBINO.

Meantime, other members of the Emperor's family were elevated to thrones of more or less temporary character. The Batavian Republic became in 1806 the Kingdom of Holland, with Louis Bonaparte, another brother, as King. In 1808 a new Kingdom of Westphalia was created at the expense of Prussia, and given to Jerome Bonaparte. Neufchatel, which had been an outlying possession of the Prussian house, was given to General Berthier, and Murat received the duchy of Berg until he was transferred to Naples as successor of Joseph Bonaparte. The family gifts and military rewards were accompanied by a total disorganisation of the German Empire, which included the curtailment of Prussia and the establishment of a German Confederation—known as the Confederation of the Rhine—under Napoleon Bonaparte's patronage and supremacy. Alongside this was the temporary resurrection of Polish Independence in the Duchy of Warsaw, and in the free town of Danzig.

For some of the Governments just named no copper coins were issued—Berg and Neufchatel; the others, however, can be illustrated, but the Kingdom of Holland by Colonial copper coins only.



Fig. 2.—8MARAVEDI OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE, KING OF SPAIN.
Obv.—Head to left: JOSEPH NAP. D. G. HISP. R. and date 8-M and m.m.
Rev.—The arms of Castille and Leon quarterly within a wreath; in centre the French eagle.



No. 3.
No. 11.
No. 21.

No. 4.
No. 6.
No. 16.

Fig. 3.—DOIT OF DUTCH EAST INDIA.
Obv.—Monogram of the letters L N; above, a star.
Rev.—JAVA and date, between a star and a letter Z.

Fig. 4.—PFENNING OF JEROME BONAPARTE, KING OF WESTPHALIA (also pf. similar).
Obv.—Monogram of the letters H N and Royal Crown, and m.m.
Rev.—The value and date.

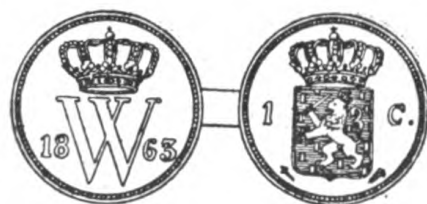


Fig. 7.—CENT OF THE NETHERLANDS (also $\frac{1}{2}$ cent similar.)

Obv.—W under a Royal Crown, and between the divided date.

Rev.—Crowned Shield of the royal house between 1 - C.



Fig. 8.—3 CENTESIMI OF MARIE LOUISE, PRINCESS OF PARMA (also 5 and 1 similar.)

Obv.—Crowned Shield of Arms; MARIA LUIGIA ARCHID. D'AUSTRIA and date.

Rev.—Value in centre; DUCHESSA DI PARMA PIACENZA E GUASTALLA.

In 1810 the Kingdom of Holland, and the German lands to the east of it, including Lubeck, were annexed to the Empire of France; and on the Adriatic the Illyrian provinces of the same empire extended to the borders of Bosnia and Montenegro. No copper coinage illustrates this empire except a poorly executed 5 centime piece of 1808; the issues attending the re-organization of the currency by the late Republic sufficing for the requirements of trade.

The downfall of Napoleon was marked by many notable changes. The Treaty of Paris, followed by the important Congress of Vienna, did not restore the *status quo ante* in any part of the Continent except in France itself, which was reduced to its limits in 1790. Compensations were claimed and awarded to the Powers who had been in conflict with Napoleon, and transfers of territory made, some of which are still in force while others have suffered modifications. The following are the principal changes resulting from the Congress: "Belgium and Holland were joined to form the Kingdom of the Netherlands; Norway was separated from Denmark and annexed to the Swedish crown, in consideration of the aid given by the Swedes against Napoleon, though Iceland remained with Denmark; Hanover was restored to George III. of England, with a large slice of Westphalia; Prussia was enlarged by the addition of part of Saxony, Posen, and much of the left bank of the Rhine; and the old constitution of Switzerland was re-established." In Italy "the statesmen assembled in the Austrian capital determined to restore the royal dynasties of the Peninsula, but not the ancient Republics of Genoa and Venice. The Neapolitan Bourbons were replaced on the throne of Naples, retaining the island of Sicily, in which they had found a refuge under the protection of England's fleet. The country received the name of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies. The Papal authority was restored throughout the former States of the Church. The house of Hapsburg-Lorraine was re-instated in Tuscany. Parma and Modena re-appeared as independent duchies. The King of Piedmont had that country and Savoy restored to him, together with the territory of the old Republic of Genoa. . . . The provinces of Venice and Lombardy, including the fortresses of Verona, Peschiera, Legnano, and

Mantua (well known as the quadrilateral) were formed into the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, and given to Austria." "The gain of Russia was great. The wide province of Finland, that extended almost from St. Petersburg to the extreme north of the Gulf of Bothnia, was confirmed to her. The Grand Duchy of Warsaw, containing four million inhabitants, and stretching over a space one-half as large again as Ireland, was erected into a kingdom, and annexed to the dominions of the Czar, to be ruled by him as Hungary was ruled by him as Hungary was ruled by the Emperor of Austria."



Fig. 9.—5 LEPTA OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT (also 10 and 1 similar).

Obv.—Phoenix, under a cross; (Greek inscription omitted.)

Rev.—Value within wreath; (Greek inscription omitted) and date.

The copper coins which illustrate the changes immediately resulting from this Congress are—(1) those of William of Orange, the first King of the Netherlands; (2) those of Norway, bearing the name of the Swedish monarch; (3) those of the restored monarchies in Italy and elsewhere; (4) those of the Russian Emperor for the Kingdom of Poland, whose autonomy was respected until the people rose in the hope of attaining greater freedom. For Finland, which as a Grand-duchy, was also to have only the personal attachment to the Czar's throne, no separate copper coinage appeared until 1865. It is now threatened with the loss of those distinctive national characteristics of language, self-government, and currency, whose loss Poland already suffers.

Among nationalities such as people the continent of Europe, there cannot be at any time entire stagnation; but there are recurring periods when greater and more general activity is evinced in the strife for political freedom. For a very few years after the re-arrangement of Vienna, there was a pause—the desire for peaceful recovery after years of conflict had for a time at least a quietening influence.

In 1820, however, "three movements arose successively in the three southern Peninsulas. In Spain and in Italy a body of soldiers rose on behalf of constitutional government; in Greece a nation rose against the rule of the foreigner." The interference of the northern powers subdued the risings in Italy and Spain; but those in the Balkan peninsula had long been gaining strength as a conflict between races and religions. Servia, Greece, and the Roumanian provinces were persistently fighting for the freedom which was so long denied, until in 1829 Capodistrias was elected President of the Hellenic State; in 1829 Greece was recognized as independent, Servia as having the



Fig. 10.—10 BANI OF ROUMANIA (also 5, 2 and 1 similar.)

Obv.—Arms of Roumania, with Supporters, Mantling and Crown. ROMANIA.
Rev.—Value and date within a wreath.

Fig. 11.—5 PARA OF SERVIA (also 10 and 1 similar.)

Obv.—Head to left; OBRENOVITSCH III. KNYAZ SRBSKE.
Rev.—Value and date within a wreath and crown.



Fig. 12.—3 GROSCHEN OF POLISH REVOLUTION.

Obv.—Crowned Shield of Arms of Poland and Lithuania; KROLESTWO POLSKIE.
Rev.—Within a wreath, 3 GROSZE POLS and date.

right to self-government, and a greater share of autonomy was granted to the Moldo-Wallachian province.

The coins of Capodistrias, as Gubernator of the Greek polity, are the most interesting of this period—they range from 1828 to 1831.

The end of the one struggle almost introduced the next epoch of the revolutionary movement: that of 1830. In France, the reactionary King Charles X. was driven from the throne, and Louis Philippe, of the Orleans branch of the Bourbons, was chosen to succeed him. The rising was accompanied or followed by movements for constitutional government in Italy, and in some parts of Germany. "The Poles rose to re-assert their independence as a nation. Bravely, obstinately they fought; but, unsupported by foreign help, they were crushed by the overpowering force of Russia, and their kingdom was declared to be forever incorporated with the Empire." The recently-erected Kingdom of the Netherlands was also affected at this time, when the differences of language, religion, and temperament between the Dutch and the Flemings led to the disruption of the State, and the elevation of Belgium



Fig. 13.—5 CENTIEMS OF BELGIUM (also 5, 2 and 1 similar.)

Obv.—Crowned L; LEOPOLD PREMIER ROI DES BELGES and date.

Rev.—Lion sejant regardant, supporting table; L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE. Value in exergue.



Fig. 14.—LEPTA OF GREECE (also 5, 2 and 1 similar.)

Obv.—Crowned Shield of Arms; (Greek inscription.)

Rev.—Value and date within wreath.



Fig. 15.—1 KREUZER, HUNGARY (also 3 similar.)

Obv.—Crowned shield of Hungary; MAGYAR KIRALYI VALTO PENZ.

Rev.—The value and date.

into a separate kingdom, whose first king was Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.

Copper coins of the new kingdom of Belgium, of the Polish provisional Government before its defeat, and of Greece as a kingdom, illustrate this period.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

THE RIVAL ANTIQUARIES.

[From Page 204.]

It must have been stolen! yet who could have been guilty of so infamous a thing? All present were men of the strictest probity, and of the highest standing and character, engaged most earnestly in one single object, the advancement of learning, and it was impossible almost to conceive that any one in that assembly could be capable of such meanness and dishonesty. Still, where was the coin? No servant had entered the drawing room, nor indeed were there any above stairs, for the refreshments were laid unostentatiously in the dining room, ready for everyone to help himself; therefore the culprit, after all, must be, if anywhere, among the guests. Over and over again the search was renewed, but with no better result. Mr. Winkworth was perplexed beyond measure. How could he, the host, personally accuse anyone in those rooms of committing a deliberate theft? Yet do what he could, the conviction would force itself upon his mind that this was the only way to account for the mysterious disappearance of the coin.

Presently he made his way through the bewildered crowd to his friend the bishop, who had just been spokesman for the assembly, and took him aside, and after they had whispered a few words together, the bishop called everyone around him. With the utmost courtesy and good taste, and after expatiating a little on the extraordinary circumstances, he said, "There is but one thing for it, gentlemen—we must all be searched, for our host's satisfaction as well as for our own; and I feel perfectly certain that there is no one here who will object to this." These words were followed by a loud burst of applause, and cries of "Yes, yes, by all means," resounded on every side.

This unparelled proceeding was then carried out in the following manner: The guests were all to pass through the drawing-room to Mr. Winkworth's bed chambers which was on the same landing, thence to descend by another staircase to the ground floor. No guard was kept at the top of the stairs to prevent any one going up or down without being searched, for it was felt to be a point of honor for every one to go through the bedroom. Mr. Winkworth and his manservant acted as searchers; all evinced the most earnest anxiety to display the contents of their pockets, and in some instances insisted on taking off their shoes and Hessian boots.

Had Mr. Winkworth possessed any sense of the ludicrous—which he certainly did not—he would have been diverted from the serious object at stake by the many farcical absurdities educed during this extraordinary scene. It occupied a considerable time, but like everything else, came to an end. There remained but two more gentlemen to be examined, and still no trace

of the missing treasure had been discovered. These two entered the bedroom together, and were most zealous in showing how utterly impossible it was for them to have anything secreted about their persons. In fact, every one being innocent, was, as may be naturally supposed, only too glad of the opportunity of proving it. The coin was not found, however, and hopeless dejection settled down over the party. What more could be done? Again were Mr. Winkworth's perplexities redoubled on his servant whispering, "You have not searched the Baron von Grumbach." The sudden recollection of this penetrated like a sting to the antiquary. Of course not! he had never come into the bedroom; where was he? He was called for, and did not answer. *He*, now, was also missing: from which circumstance suspicion slowly though naturally began to attach itself to him. He had evidently avoided the test. Could anything be more unpleasant to his friend than this? Why, he was actually living in the house, and not only would it be necessary to search him but his effects; especially as it had in the meantime been ascertained that his bedroom door was fastened. It was also known that he had not left the house, therefore it was concluded that he had locked himself in.

A polite message was sent up to him, requesting his attendance below, in order that he might explain his conduct and submit to an examination. He sent word back that if he came down he positively must decline allowing either himself or anything belonging to him to be searched. Hitherto, although these proceedings had been conducted in the most serious and earnest manner, there had been inseparable from them a certain air of comicality, but now that they had reached this point they now no longer bore that aspect. It did look terribly suspicious that the Baron should withdraw himself in such a way, and under such peculiar conditions. A consultation was held, and after much deliberation it was decided that a deputation should go to his room door, and formally beg, in the name of justice to himself and to all, that he would submit to what they required.

In the event of his refusing, as they had now only too much reason to suppose he would, they must very reluctantly threaten him with the authority of the police. This plan was proceeded with, and it all fell out as they expected, he refusing even to open his door. There was nothing for it, therefore, but to send for a constable, who eventually arrived. After ordering the Baron to let him in, in the king's name, and he also meeting with a flat refusal, the door was broken open, and the party stood face to face with Von Grumbach. He was in a wild state of excitement, and with a small pocket pistol in each hand, threatened, in his broken English to shoot the first man who laid hands on him.

At this moment a shout arose in the drawing-room, "It is found! it is found! Quite impossible would it be to describe the mingled consternation, astonishment and confusion that ensued. Who had found it? Where was it? were the questions asked on all sides; and when the hubbub into which these usually grave men had been betrayed, had subsided, it was explained.

One of the guests, while the awkward scene just described was being acted

up stairs. had taken hold of the case belonging to the coin, and which, curiously, no one had thought of carefully examining after the first moment of its inmate being missed. Whilst idly turning it about, he had removed the glass portion of it, and slightly disturbed the velvet cushion before mentioned. At the same moment he heard a gentle click, as of something falling to the bottom of the box. This attracted his attention, and turning it upside down, the cushion fell out, and the coin with it, upon the table. It had evidently slipped between the badly fitting edge of the velvet and the woodwork of the case.

Amidst all the pleasures that now followed on the restoration of the missing wonder, there was mingled a great feeling of awkward annoyance. What could be said to M. le Baron? How could Mr. Winkworth and his friends atone sufficiently to him for the outrage he had undergone? However, all that could be said was said, and Mr. Grumbach received the apologies graciously enough. Yet a natural curiosity manifested itself upon the simple question of why, as he had not secreted the coin, in fact had had no more to do with it than anybody else, he should have made so vehement and active a protest against being searched. He at first made no reply to the interrogation, but merely drew from the breast of his coat a small packet, which he begged Mr. Winkworth to open. This was done, and there lay exposed to the wondering eyes around, a fac-simile of the much-vaunted and isolated specimen. Not a mark, not a hair's breadth of difference could be detected between them. Rigidly were they compared over and over again, and at last, changing hands so often, it was impossible to tell one from the other.

"There is my answer, gentlemen. Had I submitted to your search, most inevitably I should have been convicted of a gross and abominable theft, and at once have forfeited my position, and with it all that I hold dear." Then turning to Mr. Winkworth, he added, "Had you not, my friend, persisted in refusing to show me your prize the other day, I had intended to tell you how, a few days after you left me, I got scent of the existence of a second specimen in St. Petersburg, which I forthwith secured in person for my society in Berlin, and I was on the point of surprising you all by its production when the disappearance of years led to what has just occurred. I had suspected that there was more than one coin of that date extant, but I am sure there are not more than two; here they are.

"Fiction founded on fact" is an old expression, used in many cases of story telling, and I can find none better with which to conclude what I have related. The fiction only has been that part of the story which applied to names, dates and localities; the main gist of the matter is fact, but, as may have been seen in its narration, could not for many reasons have been given in all its actual reality. Still the circumstances appeared as curious, and the coincidences perhaps, as odd as any that have ever led to those mistakes and equivoques which sometimes clothe the events of every day life in the garb of romance.

GLEANINGS FROM THE "PILOT" OF ROBT. MORRIS, LL.D.

We began the study of numismatics at the age of fifty, and so can endorse the thought of our friend Longfellow—

"Something remains for us to do or dare;
For age is opportunity no less
Than youth itself, though in another dress;
And as evening twilight fades away,
The sky is filled with stars invisible by day.



It is bad manners to pick up a fine coin as you would a cabbage leaf. Take it delicately by the edges. *Extremis digitis attingere* is a good motto. Touch the beautiful coin only with the tips of the fingers.



Very many coins discovered in oriental countries are abraded to illegibility by the folly of the Arab discoverers who rub them up on the rocks.



With all our modern appliances, not a coin of any modern nation can hold a candle to the beautiful Greek and Roman money and medals, is the verdict both of mechanical and artistic experts *in re*.



Your puzzle, COLFIAPBARC, is solved by a single glance at Rasche's Lexicon, thus: *Colonia Farentia Julia Augusta Pia Barceno*. The place is now Barcelona in Spain.



Copper coins were incused in Sweden about A. D. 1690 that weighted three pounds and a quarter each! Fifty years earlier, Queen Christina made them to weigh twenty-five pounds each, mere "lumps of copper." It was said that rich people were constrained to keep such "hunks of money" in their cellars to prevent their weight from breaking down the houses! They were justly termed *nummi singulares*, "remarkable coins."



We would as soon look into Erasmus for a joke as to the lexicon of old father Rasche; nevertheless we have found one. In describing an inscription upon a coin of Caligula, he first reads S P Q R P P O B C S in the usual way viz; "The Senate and Roman People to the father of the country for preserving the citizens," and then condescends to this humorous remark: "It should rather be read *Senatus Populusque Romanus Pesti Patriae ob Cives Spoli-*

atus," that is. "The Senate and the Roman people to the *pest* of the country for despoiling the citizens."



A writer of the last century defines *Potin* as a mixture of copper, lead and tin, with a fifth part of silver to give value to the whole.



Dr. Morris was asked if the science of numismatics did not predispose its votaries to extravagance? What will not an enthusiast give for a rare coin? He answers: "All excessive enthusiasm needs the check-rein. Over-zeal is dangerous, whether in money-getting or in money-spending, in the acquisition of knowledge or the pursuit of pleasure. But we deny that numismatic science predisposes a person to this. Some coin-students after securing partial sets of desired objects may have been foolishly extravagant in completing their purchases, but such cases as you cite are not numerous. Great as are the pleasures of the science, numismatics, even when conducted in solitude, they are many times greater when, in the meetings of societies and the exchanges by correspondence, the knowledge acquired is communicated to others of similar tastes.



Human nature has been changed but little since the first money was made. The price of joy and pain has been about the same since first humanity began to deal pleasure and sorrow to each other. Every piece of ancient coins was in its turn the purchase price of bread and the purchase price of poison. It comforted want, it was flung away by the jeweled hand of profusion. It won at the board, it was the last stake of the suicide. In the morning it bought flowers for the brow of purity; in the evening it was the price of infamy and shame.—*Prime*.



The standard weights of all the mints of the United States are based upon a brass troy pound weight, procured by the minister of the United States, at London, 1827. It is preserved in the custody of the director of the Mint. The aliquot parts of that brass are used, down to the hundredth part of a grain, also multiples as high as twenty-five pounds. All these standards are tested annually in the presence of the assay commissioners, on the day of the annual assay.



ENGLISH SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TOKENS. PLATE I.

THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TRADE TOKENS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NUMISMATIST has from time to time had inquiries regarding the Seventeenth Century Trade Tokens, of Great Britain. These inquiries have exhibited vast ignorance regarding them and their use, and no wonder, for they are seldom seen this side, and as a collection they never have been and never will be popular with the American collector, in fact we are not aware of a serious attempt in this line among us.

No article on the subject having ever appeared on the subject in this magazine a few words is not thought to be out of place.

The Traders Tokens of the seventeenth century were, no doubt, issued to "fill a long felt want" to make up for the scarcity of small change in the kingdom. They were issued mainly between the years 1650 and 1672, by far the largest numbers being dated in the Sixties. They were issued by the people and represented all the trades and occupations of the people at the time. They are found mainly in the denominations of half pence and farthings, the former predominating. They were mostly issued in copper but some in brass are noted. In shape they are usually round, but we find them also heart shaped, square, diamond, octagonal, etc.

The exact number of varieties of these tokens cannot be known. In a revised edition of William Boyne's work on the subject lately issued, edited by George C. Williamson, over 20,000 varieties are described in a volume of 1,585 pages. This will give one some idea of the immensity and complexity of the subject. The pieces usually sell at from fifty cents upwards. To give a better idea of the coins a plate is here presented, and others will follow.

COMMUNICATION.

THE NUMISMATIST, Monroe, Mich.

DR. GEO. F. HEATH,

DEAR SIR:—In reference to the communication of Mr. Ed Groh, New York, July 30, 1900, No. 313, Lincoln Series, described by Mr. Satterbe, medals and tokens, "Only three struck" engraved by G. H. Lovett, I will kindly give the information in fact substantiate that more than three (3) were struck, from

facts I have as successor to Geo. H. Lovett, and as a matter of business; these Tokens were struck for advertising purposes, and seldom an order for less than one to 5 M were placed—and should for various reasons say the statement is incorrect that only three were struck.

While it may be of interest to others, writer has come across, Medals and Tokens, of which it has been stated *dies* have been destroyed, that are still in existence, that some of the old Die Sinkers and Medalists were rather careless and uncertain regards "killing" dies, writer came across a lot of OLD IRON as the junk dealer said he purchased for the mere taking away, of *dies* on which were engraved *Medals*, this for the information of any Numismatist whom it may interest.

Very Truly Yours,

New York, Aug. 14, 1900.

ROBERT SNEIDER, Engraver.

OSTENDE, BELGIUM, Aug. 1, 1900.

MY DEAR FRIEND, DR. HEATH:--I promised you a letter respecting the great collections of coins in Europe, and I will mention a few.

There is a vast and valuable collection in the museum in Madrid, but unfortunately nearly all of it is locked up in the thousands of small drawers, that surround the room reaching from the wainscoting almost to the ceiling. The cultured keeper was very courteous and showed us some choice and rare pieces, for the collection abounds in many fine specimens of the Numismatic art.

In Nimes, we were surprised to find so many rare reverses and unusually fine pieces, for it is a comparatively small collection, although extensive Roman remains belong to this city and the collection of coins is composed of finds from the immediate locality.

We have always been deeply interested in the extensive, and remarkably fine collection in the museum at Naples, for here all the coins like those at Nimes are most systematically arranged in glass covered cases so that all may see and enjoy them at pleasure. We have spent some interesting and profitable hours in this place. The keeper showed us every courtesy and opened many cases so that we were able to examine more closely many of the unusually interesting historical pieces in this celebrated collection. There are many perfect examples of the highest degree to which the numismatic art of the Greek and Romans attained, including gold, silver and copper. The gold staters, medallions of Syracuse and the many exceptionally fine specimens of Vitellius in finest bronze, made the ordinary collector feel very modest by of contrast with his private collection.

Vienna has a famous collection of nearly one half million pieces, but unfortunately like those in some other cities, they are treasured up in a room where the eye of the public never penetrates. We were admitted in this sanctum for the keeper showed us every attention, and gave us the impressions for some unique pieces that have special historical interest.

Dresden also boasts of more than 300,000 specimens, but has no place to exhibit them. They are kept in thousands of drawers, in a room to which the specialist alone is admitted. We were courteously received, and one drawer after another was taken out, and in some cases we blew the dust from the faces of the heroes and heroines of ancient Greece and Rome, for here many of them lie undisturbed for a long time as in some vast mausoleum. We found great pleasure in examining some choice pieces.

Berlin has a large and valuable collection, and whilst the great majority of it is confined in thin, locked drawers in private quarters, thousands of magnificent specimens are exhibited in glass cases for the inspection of the public. There and in the collection at Vienna we saw two fine specimens of the medallion of Cleopatra.

In the museum at Regensburg we saw a beautiful denarius of Titus, with a fine representation of the amphitheatre on the reverse. We could find this in no other collection, and as Cohen does not mention it, we believe it to be a unique specimen. It was found with thousands of other pieces a few years ago, among the hundreds of Roman tombs discovered at this city. Many extensive Roman remains were brought to light when digging for the bed of the railroad. On a previous occasion I wrote of the magnificent collection of coins in Paris and London, and hence this mere reference.

In all the leading cities that we visited in Spain, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Germany, France, and England, we called on the principal dealers in coins, and for the benefit of your readers we will append a list of the leading most reliable ones.

In Naples we were disappointed in finding so few good specimens of Roman coins, although the prices were high, and hence we bought but little in Naples. Our own search was for specimens of special historical interest, and hence we thoroughly searched every city and had some interesting experiences.

One serious difficulty in the purchase of coins in Italy is the fact that there are so many imitations, and often the work is so skilfully done that at times they deceive the very elect among the connoisseurs of ancient coins, and hence it is best to confine our purchases to the well-known, reliable dealers. The imitations abound in every antiquity shop in Rome, for the abomination of this corruption is most widespread and unscrupulous in this imperial city. The shopkeeper promptly assures you that he guarantees the genuineness of every piece, but his guarantee, like his honor, has no more value than the spurious fabrication that he would impose upon you. In fact, if you manifest any distrust, the dealer places his hand upon his breast as though his feelings were hurt, and with a solemn look, says: "My honor!" But, alas, they have no honor and none at stake. They remind me of what Lord Nelson said of the rout of the Neapolitan army: "They lost nothing, although they lost all they had, for they had nothing to lose." That is true of so many of the unscrupulous dealers of Rome, for they are as brazen faced impostors as the bronze fabrications that they offer for sale. They will hold up a fine

Otho IB, and declare by all the deities of the Pantheon that it is genuine. They have offered me a Titus IB with the interesting reverse of the Amphitheatre for a dollar, and say, "My honor for it, it is as genuine as Titus himself!"

The following dealers I found to be thoroughly reliable:

Genoa: Rodolfo Ratto.

Rome: Vitalini Cav. Ortensio, 81 Via Vittoria.

Naples: Cesare E. Canessa, Piazza dei Martiri.

Venice: Morchio & N. Majer, Spadaria 683.

Munich: Dr. E. Merzbacher, 4 Maximilian St.

Dr. Jacob Hirsch, 15 Reichenbach St.

E. Neustatter & Co., 17 Promenade Platz.

Vienna: Bruder Egger, Opernring 7.

D. Kallai, Gluckgasse 2.

Buda Pest: Maurice Wisinger, Kristoffer 2.

Bethi Bsigmond, Granatos Utca 8.

Paris: Raymond Serrure, 19 Rue des Petits-Champs.

Rollin & Feuarent, 4 Rue Louvois.

London: Spink & Son, 2 Grace Church St.

W. S. Lincoln & Son, 69 New Oxford St.

Yours Sincerely,

JEREMIAH ZIMMERMAN.

"Allow me to congratulate you on the great program made by your magazine, which is always of great interest and which, especially recently, has improved in every way, and is now the best of its kind." Lionel L. Fletcher, West Norwood. London, England.

"My experience with the Exchange Columns of your valuable monthly has been more than satisfactory." I Excell, Chicaga, Ill

"I like the magazine very much and you may count on me for a subscriber as long as it exists." F, H. Stewart, Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.



President, Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.
 Vice President, Jno. A. Heckelman, Cullom, Ill.
 Secretary, Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.
 Treasurer, Dr. A. L. Fisher, Elkhart, Ind.
 Librarian, Fred B. Stebbins, Adrian, Mich.

NEW MEMBERS.

196, C. S. Chapin. 197, Farran Zerbe. 198, Monroe J. Friedman. 199, Chas. J. Stewart. 200, Joel H. DuBose. 201, O. B. Bestor. 202, F. H. Crokall. 203, Lewis P. White. 204, Geo. C. Nightingale.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received in due form. If no objections are received before Oct. 15th, they will be declared duly elected members.

E. I. Haskins, Belvidere, Ill.

Vouchers: Messrs. Fitzer and Heath.

Chas. S. Philips, Box 382, Newport News, Va.

Robt. Sneider, 145 Fulton St., New York, N. Y.

Robt. Sneider, Jr., 145 Fulton St., New York, N. Y.

Vouchers: Messrs. Heath and Ragan.

Otho Bierley, Cor. Euclid and Bryan Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Vouchers: Messrs. Wilharm and Hiller.

Herman Pereles, 31 Junean Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

F. W. Robinson; 304 VanBuren St., Belvidere, Ill.

Charles H. Finne, Box 280, Little Rock, Ark.
 F. S. Elder, Richmond, Ky.
 F. H. Stewart, 43 Fountain St., Grand Rapid, Mich.
 Henry Hays, Box 414, Minneapolis, Minn.
 M. L. Coleman, Mt. Vernon, Ill.
 Frank E. Culp, Box 42, Bethalto, Ill.
 Vouchers: The Secretary and W. J. Luck.
 A. E. Ottstadt, 803 Indiana Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.
 Vouchers: Messrs. Halsted and Heath.
 J. S. Morrison, Box 576, Mt. Vernon, Ill.
 Vouchers: Messrs Coleman and Heath.
 Wm. Hildebrecht, 115 N. Broad St., Trenton, N. J.
 Vouchers: S. H. and H. Chapman.

NEW ADDRESSES.

51 Henry Kingman, Claremont, California.
 152 Thos. Burnett, Beverly, N. J.

RESIGNED.

128 D. R. Lewis, Gibson City, Ill.

The unusual length and severity of the heated season has not affected the work of obtaining new members to our Association as the above list will indicate. Ten states are here represented from widely differing sections, which shows that the growth of our Association is extending in influence. The Secretary would remind all that the season for work is now at hand and hope all may have a good word to say regarding the Association to his collecting brothers. If the Secretary can aid you in any way command him.

Monroe, Mich., Sept. 15.

GEO. F. HEATH, Sec.

WANTED, TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE!

This department is under the control of our subscribers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate fee of one cent a word will be charged. otherwise it will be gratis, and all are invited to make the best possible use of the department.

TO EXCHANGE: U. S. Silver dollars, 1841-42-46-48-59-71-72, fine condition, for gold dollars of any date in very good, piece for piece. For a dime prior to 1876 will mail my coin guide, which gives buying and selling prices of coins.

G. C. Arnold, 238 Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.

TO EXCHANGE: For uncirculated gold dollars, uncirculated silver O. and S. mints since 1892. All denominations. Will sell cheap for cash. Also a large number of mm silver previous to 1892 from good to uncirculated to exchange or sell at reasonable prices. Albert S. Elwell, 14 N. Laurel St., Bridgeton, N. J.

FOR SALE: White metal medal of Brant and Brant's Monument, which is the only Indian monument in Canada. It stands in the park at Brantford, Ont. Col. Brant was an ally of the British in Revolutionary times. Clean, uncirculated and sent on receipt of price, 35c. C. Wesley Price, General Delivery, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED: All kinds of coins, especially the cheaper class U. S. and foreign. Dealers please send price lists. Geo. A. Strauss, West Alexander, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE: U. S. small proof sets, 1879, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 and uncirculated half quarters and dimes of 1882 for other U. S. coins not in my collection. Also two 1882 proof trade dollars for others. W. E. Surface, 1325 Main St., Decatur, Ill.

WANTED: To catalogue for auction sales, large or small collections of U. S. and foreign coins and medals. Ed Frossard, 111 East 14th St., New York, N. Y.

WANTED: 5, 10 and 50c script, perforated edges, good. 5, 10, 25 and 50c with red back, good. Also California gold dollar, octagon, half dollar, round, and both round and octagon quarters. C. J. Misner, Canfield, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE: Uncirculated Lafayette dollars and 1292 uncir. Columbian half dollars for gold or silver coins not in my collection. F. H. Croxall, East Liverpool, O.

WANTED: Back volumes of Am. Jour. of Numismatics. What have you for sale? Give lowest price. THE NUMISMATIST, Monroe, Mich.

YOUNG COLLECTORS started with coins at 2 and 3 cents each. So. Cal. Stamp and Coin Co., Santa Ana, Cal.

TO EXCHANGE: Birds eggs for coins, paper moner, or old revenue stamps. C. S. Philips, Box 382, Newport News, Va.

FOR SALE: Old coins and stamps of all nations for sale or exchange. Albert Hawver, Box 58, Cambridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE: SPECIAL: My price list. Big coin bargain, a rare 1798 Liberty cent, and tracings, all for 10 cents in silver. William P. Arnold, Peacedale, R. I.

WANTED: To buy Canadian colns and medals such as I have not got in my collection. Blair T. LeBlanc, Moncton, N. B., Canada.

WANTED: To buy Greek or Roman coins in silver or bronze. A few duplicates to exchange. W. G. Jerrems jr., 214 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED: Will give \$1.25 each for Vol. 1 and 2 of *The Numismatist* and fifteen cents each for Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16 of Vol. III. Thos. Burnett, Beverly, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE: 2000 mixed tin tobacco tags for large copper cents in good condition. Joel H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.

FOR SALE: An almost complete set (one each year) of U. S. Silver and Minor coinage, many are proofs; probably the best *consecutive date* collection in the country that is for sale. Henry Hays, Box 414, Minneapolis, Minn.

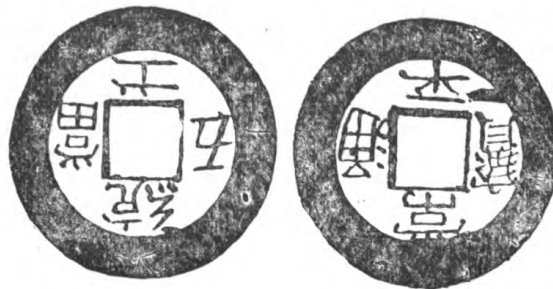
WANTED: Will pay good price for the following C. C. mint pieces if strictly fine or uncirculated: Half dollars, 1870, '71, '72, '73, plain date '74, '78; Quarter dollars, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '75; Twenty cents, 1876; Dimes, 1871, '72, '73, '74, '78. A. W. Reeves, 11500 Muskegon Ave., Chicago, Ills.

WANTED: Gold dollars at \$1.50 each. A Scotts silver and copper catalogs. Will also pay \$14.00 per thousand for U. S. copper cents, H. Pereles, 31 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED: A Bohemian gold coin. S. V. Wharram, Harfersfield, O.

Large Copper Cents, most every date 1817 to 1855.....	5c
Two and Three Cents pieces.....	5c
Coins more than 100 years old.....	5c
Coins more than 2000 years old.....	10c
\$20 in genuine Confederate money.....	5c
5c Nickel without the words.....	10c
10 Cent Fractional Currency U. S. paper money	25c
Columbian Half Dollars	60c
80 page Coin Collection Guide, pricing over 500 rare coins.....	25c

FREE an old coin or 100 different stamps, state choice, with every order mentioning *The Numismatist*. Postage 2c extra. Coin Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.



COREA. 10 CASH. "Whole cost five scholars." A set of five Korean Coins
1. 10 cash. 5 and 10 Muns all different in condition usually obtained post-

paid for 25 cents. **THE NUMISMATIST**, Monroe, Mich.

BARODA (Native India) $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ annas good to fine. The set for only 25cts. **THE NUMISMATIST**, Monroe, Mich.

CHINESE shinplasters or paper money. Odd and curious. Good specimens for 25 cents each. **THE NUMISMATIST**, Monroe, Mich.

FROM the land of the **BOXERS**. A few "tao" or "knife cash" over five inches long of the Ming Dynasty 300 B. C., China usually catalogued at \$7.50 and up. These are in fair condition and bargains for \$2.00 each. **THE NUMISMATIST**, Monroe, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE: Coins for copies of the A. J. of N., or Frossard's Scott's, or other Coin Sale catalogues, also copper and small silver coins for any not in my cabinet. Have also a number of coin and stamp papers and catalogues to exchange. C. A. Mathis, Greenwood, Neb.

WANTED: Coins of all kinds. Dealers please send lists and special offers. John R. Phillips, 344 E. Court St., Jacksonville, Ill.

WANTED: To correspond with parties having coins to exchange. Have many duplicates in copper, base silver, nickel and small silver in duplicate. Also stamps to exchange for coins and other stamps. F. W. Robinson, 304 Van Buren St., Belvidere, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: 1000 common to fair Indian arrow points from Elbert, Lincoln and Wilkes counties, this state, for old postage stamps, coins or other curios. Joel H. Dubose, Huguenot, Georgia.

TO EXCHANGE: Indian, Asiatic and African coins, current, rare and obsolete, against similar coins of other countries. Mahendralala Mitra, Bellaghata, Calcutta, India.

WANTED: Dollars, standard and trade, mint 1873, S and 1877 CC mints. Dimes all dates prior to 1814. Half dimes all prior to 1829, and 1871 S mint.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for any of above, dollars 1846-50-59-60 O mint; 1859-72 S mint, 1870-72 CC mint. Nearly a complete line of mintmark halves, quarters and dimes. A few fine Hawaii cents left at 35c each. I Excell, 4727 Champlain Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED: 1793, 1799, 1809, 1811 and 1813 cents. also 1856 nickel cent. Highest price paid for uncirculated specimens. F. H. Stewart, 43 Fountain Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE: A. M. Smith Illustrated Encyclopedia, gold and silver coins of the world, facsimilies of over 6,000 coins, full index, \$6. Dr. Jacob Hirsch, October, 1899, cat, 15c. Patriotic pen or ash trays, war souvenir photo of general in center, 15c; per dozen, 1.25. Military ill'd post cards, 5c each; per dozen, 35c. Mafeking relief medal, bronze, \$1.50, 50c. National commemorative medal, \$1. 50c. Copy of original letter from Gen. Washington to Sir Wm. Howe, 1777; in relation to exchange of prisoners, 3 pp folio, \$2 25. R. James, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal.

EDITORIAL.

Editor, GEO. F. HEATH, M. D., Monroe, Mich.

Associates { John A. Brudin, 427 W. 56th St., New York City.
 A. G. Heaton, care Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.
 Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.
 Geo. W. Rice, 181 Montcalm St., Detroit, Mich.
 W. Thurston, 55 Elphinstone Road, Hastings, England.

PRESENT POLITICAL PERPLEXITIES PURFUSELY PERPETRATED.

Bub.—“I’ve got an uncle out west who is an imperialist, and has two gold mines and is going to vote for Bryan, and a sister who is engaged to a socialist.”

Stub:—“I’ve got you beat. My barber is a middle-of-the-road populist, my father is a numismatist, and I’ve an uncle who is a spiritualist.”

A medal about to be struck commemorating the seige of Peking will bear this legend, “Men, not walls, make a city.”

A special to the *Chicago Record* dated Omaha, Neb., Aug. 30, states that an attempt to rob the coin collection in the city library building was frustrated today. The case which the would-be thief sought to tamper with contained coins of the Byron Reed collection worth over \$5,000. The culprit covered the case with newspaper files, and while ostensibly reading he filed the padlock, the breaking of which short-circuited the electric alarm current, and before the man was aware of it the doors of the room were blocked and a special officer took him to the station.

ANY one desiring a consecutive date collection of U. S. silver and minor coinage should notice Mr. Hays’ card in our exchange column. Such a chance is rarely offered.

ON September 17, 18, 19 and 20, Mr. J. Schulman, of Amersfoort, will sell at auction in Amsterdam, the celebrated collection of coins medals etc., of Dr. C. Thone, Director of the Gymnasium of Holland and the Belgian Provinces. 2615 lots. 116 pp and plates. The collection is particularly rich in old Holland and the Belgian provinces.

IN these closing days of the nineteenth century we considered the article "The changes in the political map of Europe during the Nineteenth Century," a particularly appropriate article and we are pleased to be able to give it entire to our readers. It will be completed in our October issue.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL A NUMISMATIST.

Our readers will all be glad to know that the new king of Italy is one of their guild. THE NUMISMATIST has before called attention to the fact that Prince Victor was an earnest student of our science. It is now almost three years since he began the compilation of a monograph entitled "Corpus Numorum Italicorum," containing an account with illustrations, of the coinage of his native country, from the beginning of history to the present era. As there have been at least 280 different mints in operation at various times in the little states and principalities into which Italy has been divided, and the number of separate issues have been roughly estimated at 60,000, this is an undertaking which might well appal even an enthusiast and expert. It is understood that the prince himself had collected for his cabinet some 18,000 coins of all dates and superscriptions, which had come to him from all parts of the world. He had attracted to co-operation with him a large number of private collectors and many who were not willing to part with their treasures permanently have consented to lend them to him till they could be properly classified in his work or have sent him complete descriptions and photographs of them.

An Owasso, Mich., young man thought he played a good joke on his barber when he paid for a hair cut and shave in old copper cents of long since obsolete dates. The barber "worked them off" on a dealer in coins for \$35.00 and the joker has not been feeling very well since he heard of it.

The South African war created a decided boom in Oom Pauls money with the collector. Will the present Chinese embroglio create among numismatists a more favorable consideration of the Chinese cash?



WILLIS & SON, PRINTERS, WATERLOO, IND.

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devoted to the
Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

VOL. XIII



NO. 10.

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The Numismatist.

VOL. XIII.

MONROE, MICH., OCTOBER, 1900.

NO. 10.

SOME OF THE LATER MINOR COINS OF THE PRUSSIAN PROVINCES AND OF PRUSSIA.

BRANDENBURG.

Brandenburg was a former margravate and electorate of the German Empire and eventually developed into the kingdom of Prussia in 1700 and has since been a portion of it. Mecklenburg and Pomerania bound it on the north, on the east Posen, Silesia and West Prussia, on the south a portion of Silesia Saxony and Anhalt, and on the west a part of Saxony and Hannover. Population in 1890, 2,341,783 and of Brandenburg city 37,817.

COINAGE.

As early as the 11th century an episcopal mint struck coins of low values for this province and three centuries later urban money was issued. Over forty mints have issued coins within this territory, the more important being Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Oder and Stendal. The earliest coins were braeteates and later, graschen, pfenning, thalers, in copper and billon. Besides these, other continental mints were brought into service to coin money for the Brandenburgers; that of Coburg being used as early as 1308, and even Birmingham (England) sent the products of her mint to supply the demand as late as 1722.

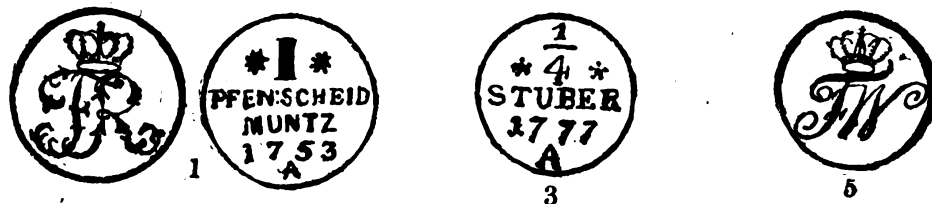
The coinage of Frederick I., 1701-13, was very limited and his coins are all of considerable rarity. The coins of Frederick William I, 1713-40, are also limited in numbers for this province, and outside of his *Sollidus Regni Pruss*, which he borrowed from Poland, his coins are not often seen outside the larger cabinets. For our purpose the minor coinage of Brandenburg begins with

FREDERICK II. 1740-85. (*The Great.*)

Obv. F. R. in fancy script, crowned.

Rev. 1 | PFEN | SCHEIDE | MUNTZ | 1751-53. (No. 1.)

Obv. Same as last.



Rev. 3 | PFEN | SCHEIDE | MUNZE | 1752-63.

Obv. Same as last.

Rev. $\frac{1}{4}$ | STUBER | 1777-84. (No. 3.)

FREDERICK WILLIAM II. 1786-97.

Obv. F. R. W. in script crowned.

Rev. Similar to No. 3.

Obv. F. W. in script crowned. (No. 5.)

Rev. Same as No. 3, but date 1792-94.

Obv. The head of king to right; legend surrounding.

Rev. Similar to 1 grossus of Silesia but with mint mark A. (see cut "Silesia.")

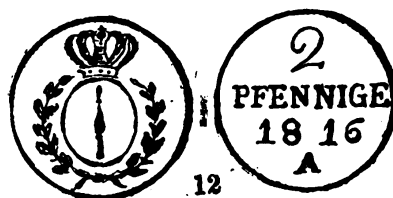
FREDERICK WILLIAM III. 1797-1840.



Obv. F. W. in script crown similar to No. 5.

Rev. 1 | PFENN | SCHEIDE | MUNZE | 1798-1804. (No. 7.)

Obv. F. R. W. in script crowned.



- Rev. Similar to last.
 Obv. Similar to No. 5.
 Rev. Similar to No. 3, but date 1799-1803.
 Obv. Same as No. 5.
 Rev. 1 | SCHILLING | PREUSS | 1804-10. (No. 10.)
 Obv. Crowned scepter in oval surrounded by wreath.
 Rev. 1 | PFENNIG | 1810-16.
 Obv. Same as last.
 Rev. Same as last, but 2 | PFENNIGE | 1810-16. No. 12.



13

- Obv. Crowned arms in oval surrounded by a wreath.
 Rev. $\frac{1}{2}$ | GROSCHEN | PREUSS: | 1811. Legend 180 "einen reichs thaler."
 (No. 13.)



19

23

- Obv. Prussian eagle in a crowned shield, broad crown, legend 360 "EINEN THALER."

Rev. 1 | PFENNIG | 1821-40, above SCHEIDE MÜNZE.

Obv. The same as last, but 180 EINEN THALER.

Rev. Same as last, but 2 | PFENNIGE.

Obv. Same as last, 120 EINEN THALER.

Rev. Same as last, but 3 PFENNIG. (No. 19)

Obv. Same as last, but 90 EINEN THALER.

Rev. As last but 4 PFENNIGE.

All the above have plain edges.

FREDERICK WILLIAM IV, 1840-61.

1, 2, 3 and 4 pfennings same as last but with narrow crowns and milled edges. Dates, 1840-61.

WILLIAM I. 1861-88.

1, 2, 3, 4 pfennings same as last but dated 1861-93. (No. 23)

All the above coins have mint mark A, Berlin mint. Since 1881 Berlin has been separated from Brandenburg and is no longer a part of that Province.

*BRANDENBURG-ANSPACH.*

Anspach of Bavaria, was early a place of coinage of the feudal lords of Brandenburg. We shall only note three of its coins usually found in collections.

Obv. Eagle, with the Brandenburg shield in breast, crowned. Above B O. (Brandenburg Onolsbach.)

Rev. 1 | PFENNING | 1752.

Obv. Arms on shield crowned. Legend, BRANDENBURG A SCHEIDE MUNZ. Date in exergue 1757.

Rev. Ein | pfenning, within an ornamental cartouche.

Obv. Same as last.

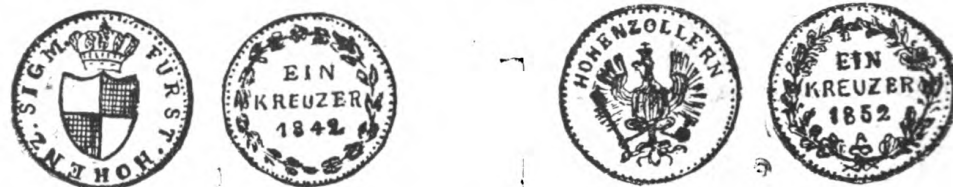
Rev. Same as last, but 11 | PFEN | NING. (No. 2.)

HOHENZOLLERN.

Hohenzollern, the cradle of the Prussian kings and emperors of Germany, is a conical hill in the table lands of Swabia in Wurtemberg. This family has ruled over Brandenburg from 1415 and later furnished the kings and emperors of Prussia to this time. The magnificent castle of the Hohenzollerns, at the Hohenzollern, has been rebuilt since 1850 and now belongs to Emperor William II.

HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN.

This was a former principality of Germany until it became incorporated with Prussia. It is situated in Wurtemberg.



Obv. The Brandenburg-Hohenzollern, arms in a heart-shaped shield. Legend, **FURST HOHENZ. SIGM.**

Rev. **EIN | KREUZER | 1842**, within wreath.

Obv. The Prussian eagle crowned, above, **HOHENZOLLERN.**

Rev. **EIN | KREUZER | 1852**, within wreath.

POMERANIA. (Pommern.)

This province of Prussia lies along its northern frontier bordering the Baltic Sea. Originally it comprised two divisions, Stettin and Wolgast, which were united in 1625. In 1648, at the Peace of Westphalia, western Pomerania was ceded by Germany to Sweden and the east portion given to Prussia. In 1720 Prussia received a further portion of the province and the remainder came to her as the result of the Napoleonic wars in 1815. Population in 1890, 1,520,889.

COINAGE.

Pomerania had many mint towns within her borders, the more prominent being Stralsund, Wolgast and Dantzie, who early issued coins. The coins usually rated in our catalogues were issued under Sweden and may be described as follows:

GUSTAVUS III. 1771-92



Obv. A griffin to left, above **K. S. P. L. M.**

Rev. **3 | PFEN | NINGE | (and date) | 1776-92.**

GUSTAVUS ADOLPH IV. 1792-1809.

Obv. Same as last

Rev. Same as last, but date 1806 8.

POSEN.

A province of Prussia situated on the Russian frontier. The territory was originally a part of Poland, but on the tripartite division of Poland by Russia, Austria and Prussia in 1793. Posen was incorporated into the Prussian Kingdom. As the price of Poland's aid, Napoleon annexed Posen to the grand-duchy of Warsaw, but on the defeat of the French emperor in 1815 it reverted back to Prussia. Population in 1890, 1,751,642.

COINAGE.

Posen the capital city of the province has had a mint since the 13th century and down to the Prussian occupation coins were struck here.



FRED. WILLIAMS III. 1797-1840.

Obv. Same as Brandenburg, No. 13.

Rev. 1 | GROSCHEN | GR. HERZ | POSEN | 1816. Above, 180 EINEN THALER.

Obv. Same as last.

Rev. Similar to last, but 3 groschen; date 1816-17.

SILESIA. (Schlesien.)

Also a province of Prussia, situated southeast of Brandenburg. Originally a part of Poland and later belonging to Bohemia and Austria. By conquest and the result of the Seven Year's War it became a part of Prussia.

COINAGE.

The three leading mints of Silesia were at Breslau, Glatz and Schweidnitz. The first types exhibited their Scandinavian origin and were bracteates. Breslau has always been the main mint town and coins were struck here as early as the 13th century and continued for upwards of five hundred years for Dukes of Silesia, kings of Hungary, the prince bishops and the city. Since 1750 its mint has been at the service of the kings of Prussia.

FREDK. WILLIAM II. 1786-97.

Obv. Similar to No. 5, of Brandenburg F. W. script.

Rev. $\frac{1}{2}$ Kreuzer and date 1786-97.



Obv. F. W. R. in script within a crowned oval.

LATER MINOR COINS OF PRUSSIA.

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- Rev. 1 | SOLID BOR. MER | 1796-97.
 Obv. Same as last, but wreath surrounds oval.
 Rev. $\frac{1}{2}$ | GROSSUS | BORUSS | MERID | 1793-97.



- Obv. Head of king to right; inscription.
 Rev. Crowned arms surrounded by inscription, value and date, 1797.
 Mint B.

FRED'K. WILLIAM III. 1797-1840,



- Obv. F W in script, crowned. Same as Brandenburg, No. 5.
 Rev. $\frac{1}{2}$ | KRUETZER | SCLES : LAND | MUNZE | 1806.
 Obv. Same as Brandenburg, No. 13.
 Rev. 1 | KRUETZER | SCHLES : 1810. Inscription surrounding: NEUNZIG
 EINEN REICHS THALER. A (Berlin Mint.)

THE COINS OF REPUBLICAN ROME.

GEO. F. HEATH.

(Continued from page 125.)

JUNIA,

No. 234. Obv. The head of Pan, bearded, to right; beneath, C(aius) PANSA.

Rev. A winged caduceus held by two joined hands. Inscription; ALBINUS, BRVTI F(ihus).

These two emblems of faith, as exhibited on the reverse, are supposed to allude to the faith in which the people of Rome held the two consuls, Pansa and Hirtius, on the occasion of their taking the field against Antony in B. C. 43; also the hopes they had of better days to come.

No. 235. Obv. The laureated head of Liberty to right. COSTA LEG(atus.)

Rev. A grand trophy erect. BRVTVS IMP(erator).

This denarius was struck by M. Junius Brutus in B. C. 43-42 while consul in Macedonia. At this time he had thrown aside all restraint and authority and made war on the Bessi, a people of Thrace, purely for plunder for himself and his followers, and that he might assume the title of *imperator* and better resist Octavius, Caesar and Anthony, whose forces he was destined soon to meet. History records that both Brutus and Cassius (whom Julius Caesar characterized as pale, emaciated fellows that he feared) each received the title of *imperator* amidst the acclamations of their armies at Sardis. A little later, (B. C. 42) Philippi, and Brutus and Cassius were no more. The Costa mentioned on the obverse was a lieutenant general of Brutus.

LICINIA.

This was a plebian family of consular rank of importance in Rome. On its coins we find the names of Crassus, Macer, Murena and Nerva, names illustrious in Roman annals. Thirty-one coins in all metals are ascribed to this family.

No. 236. Obv. The head of Venus Victrix diademmed and ornamented with jewels, earrings, necklace, etc., to right. Behind, S(enatus) C(onsulto.)

Rev. A warrior stands in military attire, in his left hand he carries a spear and buckler and with his right he holds a horse by the bridle. P(ublius) CRASSVS, M(arci) Filius.)

The father and grandfather of our moneyer, P. Licinius Crassus, had both been censors, and in this capacity superintended the inspection of the horses of the equites, and the reverse of this denarius no doubt refers to this cere-



THE COINS OF REPUBLICAN ROME.

mony. P. L. Crassus had served with Caesar as quester in Gaul, and Caesar often makes mention of him in his Commentaries. Later he served with his father, Marcus Crassus, against the Parthians, where both lost their lives in B. C. 55. The denarius was struck in B. C. 58.

No. 237. Obv. The head of Apollo Vejovis turned to left, a three-tined dart over his shoulder.

Rev. Belona in a quadriga galloping to right. In her left hand she holds a shield and the reins, and her right is in the act of throwing a spear. Beneath, C(aius) LICINIVS L(ucii) F(ilius) MACER.

Belona was the goddess companion of Mars. The coin was struck by C. Macer about B. C. 77. Eleven years later he was accused of extortion and foreseeing that the verdict must be against him, released his easy conscience by committing suicide.

No. 238. Obv. Faith laureated to right. Behind the bust, NERVA; in front, FIDES.

Rev. A horseman galloping across the field to right dragging an armed barbarian by the hair. A(lus) LICINIVS III(um) VIR.

This denarius may have been struck to commemorate the defeat of Spartacus in Sicily. The head of Faith alludes to the faithfulness of this family to Rome and her institutions. Supposed to have been struck in B. C. 42.

LIVINEIA.

A plebian family of which we have noted thirteen varieties of coins in gold silver and brass. The family names as exhibited on its coins are Regulus and Gallus.

No. 239. Obv. The bare and beardless head of Regulus (?) to right.

Rev. Two gladiators engaged in a combat with wild animals. In exergue, L(ucius) REGVLVS.

No. 240. Obv. Similar head to No. 239.

Rev. A modius between two wheat ears. Above, L(ucius) LIVINEIVS; beneath, REGVLVS.

No. 241. Obv. Head similar to No. 239. Inscription, REGVLVS PR(aetor).

Rev. A curule chair with decorations thereon between six fasces without axes, arranged three on each side. Inscription: above, L(ucius) LIVINEIVS, and below, REGVLVS.

No. 242. Obv. Head similar to 239. Inscription, REGVLVS PR(aetor).

Rev. Curule chair as in No. 241. Inscription, REGVLVS F(ilius); in exergue, PRAEF(ectus) VR(bi).

This L. L. Regulus was one of the *praefectus urbi* who, besides other duties, superintended the butchers, bakers, bankers, actors, etc. When Julius Caesar went into Spain, he left the control of affairs at home to the *praefecti urbi*, or wardens of the city. These denari were all struck in the last days of the Republic.

No. 243. Obv. The laureated head of Julius Caesar to right. In front, a

winged caduceus, and behind, a bunch of laurel.

Rev. A bull bounding to right. *L(ucius)* LAVINEIVS REGVLVS.

This type, together with No. 239, refer to the gladiatorial combats between men and wild and vicious beasts, so common in that day. It is a matter of record that as many as 30,000 people were destroyed in this manner in a single month. Struck in B. C. 43-42.

LOLLIA.

A plebian family of Rome. Twenty-one coins in all are ascribed to it.

No. 244. Obv. The head of liberty to right. Inscription retrograde, LIBERTATIS.

□ Rev. A portico or building with arches (Roman Rostra) adorned with the beaks of captured ships extends across the field. On the portico, a table. Above the table, PALIKANVS.

The reverse of this denarius refers to the restoration of liberty to the people of Rome. The coin was struck by the son or grandson of M. Lollius Palikanus, who, while tribune, with the assistance of Pompey in B. C. 70, succeeded in restoring to the tribuneship its ancient power. The coin was struck between B. C. 50 and 42.

No. 245. Obv. A youthful head laureated to right. HONORIS.

Rev. An ornamental curule chair, *sella curulis*, between two wheat ears. Above, PALIKANVS.

This denarius is supposed to have been struck by M. Lollius about B. C. 21, while he was consul with Aemilius Lepidus. Later he met defeat in Gaul, losing an eagle of the fifth legion, and was summoned to Rome by Augustus as the consequence. He was afterwards accused of treasonable acts in connection with the Parthians and against his emperor, and to the joy of the people, poisoned himself.

LUCILIA

The Lucilia gens were plebian and hand us down but one type of coin.

No. 246. Obv. The wing-helmeted head of Minerva within a garland of laurel to right. Behind, A PV**(b)licus**.

Rev. Victory in a rapid biga to right. In her left hand, she holds the reins and in her right a whip is brandished. M**(arcus)** LVCILI RVF**(us)**.

This denarius was struck by M. Lucilius about 89 B. C., and otherwise he is unknown. A short time before this, another member of this family, the poet Lucilius, received the honor of a public funeral at Naples, and in B. C. 86, another of the gens, a tribune of the plebs, was thrown from off the Tarpian rock by some of the partisans of Marius. The coin is common.

LUCRETIA.

Formerly a patrician, but afterwards, plebian family of which we have eleven varieties of coins.

No. 247. Obv. The laureated head of Neptune to right. Behind, XXXI



244



245



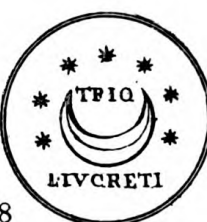
246



247



248



249



250



251



252



253



THE COINS OF REPUBLICAN ROME.

(or some other numeral) and at nape of neck a trident.

Rev. Cupid astride a dolphin, guiding it to right. Beneath L(*ucius*) LVCRETI(us) TRIO.

This early denarius is supposed to refer to the great naval victory of Aemilius while praetor in Sicily.

No. 248. Obv. The radiated head of Phoebus, the sun, to right.

Rev. The moon in crescent, seven stars (ursa major) surrounding. Within the horns of the upturned crescent, TRIO; in exergue, L(*ucius*) LVCRETI(us).

The seven stars on the reverse perhaps has reference to the family name, *lucem*, light. Struck in B. C. 74.

No. 249. Obv. The winghelmeted head of Roma to right. In front, the denarial mark X; at back, TRIO.

Rev. The Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux with their usual attributes, mounted and galloping rapidly to right. Beneath the horses, CN(*eius*) LVCR(*etius*); and in the exergue, ROMA.

C. Lucretius Trio was a moneyer of the Republic in B. C. 219. The family name was an ancient one in Rome and is mentioned in history contemporary with Numa Pompilius. The coin is common.

LUTATIA.

A plebian family represented numis matically by only three coins.

No. 250. Obv. A head in Phrygian helmet to right. In front, CERCO, and above, ROMA. At the nape of the neck, the denarial mark.

Rev. A praetorian galley manned and in active service. Above Q(*uintus*) LVTATI(us) Q(*uaester*). All surrounded by a garland of oak leaves.

This denarius was struck by Q. Lutatius Cerco in commemoration of the great naval victory gained by C. Lutatius Catulus over the Carthaginians at Aegates in B. C. 241. The oak wreath indicates that the Roman citizens which had been imprisoned by the Carthaginians, were set at liberty as the result of the victory. The coin was struck in B. C. 104.

LURIA, MAECIA, MAECILIA.

These plebian families issued coins in bronze only.

MAENIA.

This was a plebian family and is represented by four coins in silver and brass, the latter being much the rarer.

No. 251. Obv. The winghelmeted head of Roma to right. The denarial cross behind.

Rev. Victory in a rapid quadriga to right. In one hand she extends a garland and the other grasps the reins. Beneath in monogram, P(*ublius*) MAE(*nus*) ANT(*iaticus*). In exergue, ROMA.

No. 252. Obv. Similar to No. 251.

Rev. Castor and Pollux, mounted, galloping to right. Beneath the horses, P(*ublius*) MAE(*nus*). In exergue, ROMA.

The first specimen was struck in B. C. 110, by a descendant of the great Caius Maenius, who was consul with Furius Camillus in B. C. 338, and who, in conjunction with him, conquered Latinum. They were awarded a triumph and their equestrian statues placed in the forum. This same Maenius triumphed over the Antiates and by this victory received the surname Antiaticus.

The second specimen is hard to place, for history tells us that there were three Maenli by the name of Publius, all of whom, at one time or another, held the office of *tribunus plebis*.

MAIANIA.

A family of unknown rank. Only three varieties of their coins in silver bronze are extant.

No. 253. Obv. The winghelmeted head of Roma to right.

Rev. A winged victory in a rapid biga to right. Beneath the horses, C(aius) MAIANI(a), and in exergue, ROMA.

History makes no mention of this family, and the coin is ascribed to B. C. 194.

MAMILIA.

For the coins of this family see THE NUMISMATIST for September, 1895.

THE CHANGES IN THE POLITICAL MAP OF EUROPE DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, AS ILLUSTRATED BY COPPER COINS.

BY MR. D. F. HOWORTH, F. S. A. S.

[Addressed to the Society in the Library, Tuesday, March 28th, 1899.]

[From Page 237.]

From 1830 to 1848 nothing happened to alter the map of Europe, with the exception of the disappearance, in 1846, of the Republic of Cracow, "the last surviving fragment of Poland," and its absorption into the Austrian Empire. The year 1848, however, is known as the year of Revolutions. France, Italy, from end to end, Germany, Austria, and Hungary were the scenes of revolt and civil war. For a time at least there were Republics established in

Fig. 16.—5 CENTESIMI OF VENICE (also 3 and 1 similar.)

Obv.—The Lion of St. Mark; GOVERNO PROVVISORIO DI VENEZIA.

Rev.—Number and date in centre; CENTESIMI * DE LIRA CORRENTE *



Fig. 17.—1 BAIOTTO OF ROME (also 3 and ½ similar.)

Obv.—Roman Eagle within wreath; DIO E POPOLO.

Rev.—Value in centre; REPUBBLICA ROMANA, and date.



Fig. 18.—5 CENTESIMI OF TUSCANY (also 2 and 1 similar.)

Obv.—Crowned Arms of Savoy; VITTORIO EMANUELE RE ELETTO.

Rev.—Value and date in centre; GOVERNO DELLA TOSCANA.

France, and in some parts of Italy; for a moment Hungary was a free and independent country, and the numismatic evidences of these temporary governments are not the least interesting of European coins. But under more or less altered conditions the countries affected returned to monarchical government, constitutions were granted or revised, but they remained unaffected.

Another decade passed with no change appearing on the map, although the Crimean War had run its disastrous career. The action of the Kingdom of Sardinia in taking part in the war, and thus securing a locus when the terms of peace came to be settled, brought into prominence the "Re-galantuomo" and the House of Savoy. When therefore the willingness of Victor Emmanuel to take the lead in a movement for the freedom and unification of Italy came to be understood, it was not surprising that means and opportunity for action presented themselves. In 1859 war broke out between Austria and Piedmont, when the latter country received the assistance of French troops, under the leadership of Louis Napoleon, then Emperor of the French. The success of the allies against the Austrians had immediate and subsequent far-

reaching effects. The princes of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, who had hitherto relied upon Austrian support, fled from their respective territories; and the province of Bologna threw off its allegiance to the Pope as soon as



Fig. 19.—10 CENTESIMI OF ITALY (also 5, 2 and 1 similar.)

Obv.—Head of the King to left; VITTORIO EMANUELE II RE D'ITALIA.
Rev.—Value and date within a wreath.

Fig. 20.—2 PFENNIG OF GERMANY (also 1 similar.)

Obv.—Displayed Eagle, crowned and bearing Shield of Arms of the Empire.
Rev.—Number in centre; PFENNIG DEUTSCHES REICH and date.

the Austrian garrison retired. Suddenly, however, the war was terminated by the Peace of Villafranca, as a result of which Lombardy was added to the Piedmontese kingdom. By the votes of the people Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and Romagna were added, and a Kingdom of Italy came within the view of practical politics. Some compensation, however, was asked for by Louis Napoleon, and Victor Emmanuel was obliged to yield up to France the countries of Nice and Savoy, "the glorious cradle of his monarchy."

The coins shown illustrate some of the steps in the establishment of the new kingdom; those of the Tuscan provisional government bear Victor Emmanuel's name as "Re Eletto."

Southern Italy could not long remain passive while freedom and constitutional forms of government were being obtained in the north, and in 1860 risings commenced in the Island of Sicily. The new kingdom, establishing itself in the north, could not interfere, but General Garibaldi, with a number of volunteers, effected a landing on the island, and very speedily the troops of the Bourbon King were defeated. Then, crossing the straits of Messina to the mainland, the troops, under Garibaldi's leadership, with marvellous success, as speedily gained the continental dominions of the last King of the

Two Sicilies, and held them for Victor Emmanuel. After passing with the regular troops through the Papal territories of Umbria and the Marches, which were added to the kingdom, Victor Emmanuel entered Neapolitan territory. In 1861 no part of the Peninsula remained outside the Kingdom of Italy, except the province of Venetia and Rome.

The succession of George, son of the King of Denmark, to the throne of Greece was the occasion for the transfer in 1864 of the Ionian Isles to that kingdom.

In the same year the King of Denmark was compelled to resign all his rights in the duchies of Slesvig-Holstein and Lauenberg, by the combined forces of Austria and Prussia. These two powers soon quarrelled over the administration of the provinces which they had gained, and the opportunity

Fig. 21.—5 SPOTINKI OF BULGARIA (also 10 and 2 similar).

Obv.—The Arms of Bulgaria, with Supporters, Mantling and Crown; * BULGARIE. &c. * and motto meaning "Union is strength."

Rev.—Value and date within a wreath.

was taken by Bismarck to provoke that conflict between the two states which should settle once for all who was to lead the German peoples. Italy allied itself with Prussia, with the view of securing the addition to its kingdom of that province of Venetia, which the peace of Villafranca had left under Austrian rule. The short, sharp campaign was followed by the peace of Prague, which had not only the anticipated effect in Northern Italy, but resulted in large increases to the Prussian kingdom also. Hanover, Hesse Cassel, Nassau, and the Free City of Frankfurt were annexed to Prussia; its leadership was openly acknowledged in all Northern Germany, and by secret alliances Wurtemberg and Baden were bound in certain eventualities to accept its lead.

The coins which illustrate this period are mainly those which mark the last dates of issue by the Governments which ceased to be.

Although Austria came out of this war second best, the effects were not altogether disastrous, Venice was lost, but Hungary was more securely bound to the person of the Emperor by the grant of constitutional forms of government and distinct autonomy. Francis Joseph was crowned King of Hungary in 1867, and a Hungarian coinage followed.

The aggrandisement of Prussia and the growth of German nationality were viewed by the Emperor of the French with distrust; and this feeling, together with the hope that a successful campaign would make his power more secure, led to his seeking a pretence for war with Prussia. The candidature of a prince of the Hohenzollern house, for the vacant throne of Spain, afforded the excuse, and in 1870 war broke out. The successes of the German armies, which had loyally kept to their arrangements with Prussia, led to the surrender of the French Emperor after the victory at Sedan. Italy, too, had remained in sympathetic alliance with Prussia, so that when results came to be counted, not only were Alsace and Lorraine relegated to Germany, but Rome was transferred on the withdrawal of French troops therefrom, to the

kingdom of Italy, completing its present extent. The unification of Germany and the restoration of the German Empire under the leadership of Prussia.



Fig. 22.— $\frac{1}{4}$ PIASTRE OF CYPRUS (also 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ similar.)

Obv.—Diademed head of Queen to left; VICTORIA QUEEN and date.
Rev.—Figure in centre; CYPRUS. $\frac{1}{4}$ PIASTRE.

The re-establishment of the German Empire has been followed by the unification of its currency, and the provision of one type of coinage for use in all its various states. The change is illustrated here by the last, or nearly last, issues by the several kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg, the principalities of Hesse-Darmstadt, Mecklenberg, Reuss, etc., etc., as well as by the early issues of the new Empire.

Another decade brings within view once again that struggle in South-eastern Europe to cast off the Ottoman yoke—a struggle of which no termination can be anticipated until the Turk returns to the Continent from which he came. In this year Russia interfered, and the success attending the Russian arms compelled the Turks to accept the terms of the San Stephano Treaty, afterwards modified by the Treaty of Berlin. By this Be-sarabia was restored to Russia, which had lost it in 1856; Roumania was compensated and declared free, Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia received some measures of self-government, while Greece, Montenegro, and Servia were enlarged. At the same time, by a separate treaty, Cyprus was conditionally ceded to Great Britain; and Crete was once again handed back to Turkish misrule.

For this period only a few illustrative coins are available, viz., those of Alexander of Bulgaria and of our Queen for Cyprus.

The nearly approaching close of this nineteenth century is marked by no other change to which illustration can thus be given. The autonomy of Crete is of too recent an origin, though its achievement has been an object dear to the islanders for scores of years; but no doubt the issue of a national coinage will be an early result of that autonomy.

In looking over the examples of copper coins illustrating this paper, perhaps the characteristic most likely first to be noticed is the general tendency towards the use of lighter and less cumbrous circulating media. The very

first claiming attention are the so-called "cart-wheel" coppers of our own country, including the only issue of so large a value as twopence. The greatly reduced number of varieties now in use is also a remarkable evidence of progress. For example, our own British islands no longer make different types for Irish and Manx use; while in Italy, and to a still greater extent in Germany, the unifying process has extinguished many of the older names and



Fig. 23.--HALF PENNY OF QUEEN VICTORIA (also Penny and Farthing similar.)

Obv. Bust of Queen to left, head crowned and veiled; VICTORIA . DEI . GRA . BRITT . REGINA . FID . DEF . IND . IMP.

Rev. Figure of Britannia seated, facing right. Value around in words, date in exergue.

values. Similarly in Switzerland, cantonal issues are a thing of the past; and the three Scandinavian kingdoms, while they have their several issues, strike coins agreeing in weight and value, and accept each other's money. Changes in other respects are also noticeable; for instance, the Latin language, once so generally used, has been dropped by every county except our own; and seeing that our money is so acceptable "the wide world o'er," it seems fitting that it should bear its superscription in a universal and neutral language. From current coins the Polish language has entirely disappeared; on the other hand, the Hungarian language has reappeared; and in Belgium coins of exactly similar types and values, with French inscriptions and with Flemish inscriptions, circulate together.

It should be mentioned that for the Ionian Islands, under Russian protection, two values in copper were issued; one only is shown, as I do not possess an example of the other. At the beginning of the century, the several states of the Austrian monarchy had their own mints, but the difference between the coins struck in these mints from those issued at Vienna was usually only a different mint mark. Where it was otherwise specimens are shown.

To illustrate the present period, I have tried to make up sets of the copper coins which are the authorized currency of the various nations of Europe, and have included also the nickel coins which are now being introduced in many of these countries. In Turkey, so far as I can learn, there has been no recent issue. The series for use in Finland I had thought to put in mourning, for it may be the last of its kind, however much we in England may wish otherwise.

What changes the twentieth century may effect in the map of Europe can only at this moment be a matter of speculation. Our sincere hope, however,

may be expressed, that whatever changes may be, the people shall achieve ever growing freedom by bloodless revolutions; for as Tennyson puts it—

“Yet I doubt not thro’ the ages one increasing purpose runs.

And the thoughts of men are widn’d with the process of the suns.”

APPENDIX.

THE REPUBLICS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

Dates from Grote’s “Munz Studien,” etc.

France.....	Monarchical.....	Sept. 9, 1791, to Sept. 21, 1792.
Do	The Convention.....	Sept. 21, 1792, to Oct. 28, 1795.
Do	The Directory.....	Sept. 23, 1795, to Nov. 9, 1799.
Do	The Consulate.....	Nov. 11, 1799, to May 18, 1804.
Batavian Republic.....		Jan. 26, 1795, to June 5, 1806.
Cispadane Republic.....		Dec. 10, 1796, to July 9, 1797.
Venetian Republic.....		May 12, 1797, to Jan. 18, 1798.
Ligurian Republic.....		June 26, 1797, to June 9, 1805.
Cisalpine Republic.....		July 9, 1797, to Jan. 26, 1802.
Italian Republic.....		Jan. 26, 1802, to Mar. 15, 1805.
Cisrhenish Republic.....		Sept. 17, 1797, to Jan. 25, 1798.
Genevan Republic		Jan. 26, 1798, to April 12, 1798.
Roman Republic.....		Feb. 15, 1798, to Aug. 30, 1799.
Helvetic Republic.....		April 12, 1798, to Feb. 19, 1803.
Subalpine Republic.....		Dec. 9, 1798, to Sept. 11, 1802.
Parthenopean Republic.....		Jan. 25, 1799, to June 10, 1799.

Republic.....	1792-1804.....	12 years	
Empire.....	1804-15	12 “	
Louis XVII.....	1815-24	9 “	} 33
Charles X.....	1824-30	6 “	
Louis Philippe.....	1830-48	18 “	
Republic.....	1848-51	3 “	
Louis Napoleon....	1851-2	1 “	
Empire.....	1852-70	18 “	
Republic.....	1890-98	27 “	

THE STUDY OF MEDALS.

ROBERT SNEIDER.

(Continued from page 205.)

The same things which render the study of medals important to a painter do still more to a sculptor, medalist or an engraver, and in this particular, the study of the Greek coins and medals is particularly useful. The skill of the Greeks in the art of sculpture, be it in marble, metals or in the art of die sinking, has always been admired throughout the world, and on their coins and medals the heads of the several deities are represented in the most exquisite *alto rilievo*.

Our author, therefore, thinks it strange that the Grecian coins and medals should have hitherto been so little attended to by men of learning and taste.

They may have been looked upon, he supposes, as belonging only to the antiquary, but he assures us that the Greek medals will afford satisfaction to persons who value them only as pieces of workmanship.

In most respects they greatly excel those of the Romans even in their best times, which our author supposes to have been from the days of Augustus to Adrian.

In the days of Hadrian, in particular, the Roman mint seems to have been the very seat of art and genius; witness the vast number of exquisite personifications, engraved with equal workmanship, which swarm on the medals of that prince.

Yet from his time down to Posthumus, coins and medals of admirable workmanship are to be found.

Those of the Faustina and Lucilla deserve particular mention. There is one, and not an uncommon one, of the latter in bronze, which yields to nothing of the kind. The reverse is a Venus with the name around her. The portrait of the obverse seems to spring from a field of coins. It moves and breathes, nay, talks, if you trust your eyes.

The coins and medals of Tarsus are remarkable for a kind of perspective in the figures— On others are formed triumphal arches, temples, fountains, palaces, columns and obelisks; also baths, pharoses and the like.

These furnish much pleasure and instruction to the architect and artists in general, and serve to form his tastes to the ancient manner, that manner which unites perfect simplicity with sublimity and grace, that manner which every age admires, in proportion as it has genius to imitate.

By means of medals we can with great certainty determine the various ornaments worn by ancient princes as badges of distinction.

The Grecian kings have generally the diadem without any other ornament, and, though in general the side of the face is presented to view, yet in some very ancient Greek and Roman medals, full faces of excellent workmanship are met with.

On several medals, also, two and three faces are to be seen, and even four. These are always accounted very valuable.

The diadem, which was no more than a ribbon tied around the head, with a floating knot behind, adorns all the Grecian princes from first to last, and is an almost infallible mark of sovereign power.

The radiated crown appears first on the posthumous coins and medals of Augustus, as a mark of deification, but in somewhat more than a century it became very common.

The laurel crown, at first a badge of conquest, was afterwards permitted by the senate to be worn by Julius Cæsar, in order to hide the baldness of his head. From him all the emperors appear with it on their medals, even to our own times.

In the lower empire the crown is sometimes held by a hand above the head, as a mark of piety.

Besides these, the naval, mural and civic crowns appear on medals, both of emperors and other eminent men to denote their great actions.

The laurel crown is also sometimes worn by the Greek princes.

The impious vanity of Alexander and his successors in assuming divine honors is manifest on their medals, where various symbols of divinity are met with. Some of them have a horn behind the ear, either to denote their strength or that they were the successors of Alexander, to whom this badge or medal might be applied as the son of Jupiter Ammon.

In general only the bust is given upon medals, though sometimes half the body or more, in which latter case both hands often appear with ensigns of majesty in them, such as the globe, said to have been introduced by Augustus as a symbol of universal dominion, the scepter, sometimes confounded with the consular staff, a roll of parchment, the symbol of legislative power. Some figures hold a thunderbolt, showing that their power on earth was equal to that of Jupiter in Heaven, while others hold an image of Victory.

(To be Continued.)

TARDY JUSTICE.

 BASIL G. HAMILTON.

When the handsome silver medals (LeRoux No. 1590, 1591) were issued in 1886 by the Canadian government to all the volunteers who had taken part, and to the members of the Northwest Mounted Police, who had been "under fire" in the Reil rebellion of the previous year, many of the members of the police force, who had been off scouting or on post duty, were prevented by the "under fire" qualification attached the forces' awards, from attaining the coveted prize.

The injustice was not allowed to pass, but in spite of representations and protestations to the conservative government while in power, no alleviation was granted, and the policemen's case was allowed to lay upon the shelf for fourteen years. This year, however, the liberal government, from Ottawa announce that all surviving members who took part in the campaign--possibly 300--will receive the medal so long withheld.

This medal is a very handsome one and is always in demand among the Canadian gatherers, bringing, in the west, about \$3.00, first hand.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, August, 1900.

 FAIRY STORIES.

 Now Going the Rounds of the Press.

THE NUMISMATIST has always taken pardonable pride in its missionary work, the spreading of the gospel of Numisma to the benighted corners of the earth. We are driving the infidel and the liar to other preserves. The paper money field now seems to be his latest field of action and his peculiar habits. Listen to him as he hypnotizes the *Chronicle* man up in Spokane:

"Spokane has the only sixty-dollar paper bill in United States currency known to be in existence. It was issued at the first session of the Continental congress in 1778, and carries with it all the credulity of that age. It is a peculiar looking document, being a piece of greenish paper of much the same material as the present paper money, except that it is heavier. In shape it is almost square, with dimensions of about four by three and a half inches. On one side of the bill is written the receipt, which is as follows:

"This bill entitles the bearer to receive sixty Spanish milled dollars for value received in gold or silver, according to a resolution passed by congress at Philadelphia, September 26, 1778."

On the back of the bill is drawn a bow with a set arrow. Along the margin the value of the bill is again printed, and at one side the words "Printed, Hall & Selers, 1778." At the bottom of the face is the signature of some one in authority. The letters have so faded out that it is almost impossible to follow the characters. Some have imagined they could trace the signature of George Washington upon those lines, but others could not imagine what authority he had to distribute money at that date.

This rare bill is the property of Otto Fiechtl, of the Fiechtl Quartet, of the Coeur d'Alene. It was presented to him at the Charlestone earthquake in 1886 for the saving of an Irishman's life. The openhearted act of the big German toward his hereditary enemy so overcome the man from Erin's Isle, that he gave him the only article of value he possessed.

Mr. Fiechtl was desirous of ascertaining the true value of the bill, and in 1893 sent it to Washington, where it was kept for six months while the treasury department investigated the issuance of the bill. It was adjudged legal as the issue of sixty-dollar bills at that time was known to have been made, though this was known to have been made, though this is the only one which has not been returned to the treasury department. The piece of money has considerable value outside of the amount upon its face. The Spokane man now in possession of the relic has refused an offer of \$1,000 for it, and says no price could induce him to part with it."

Per contra to opinion here expressed, we hold that the Irishman still held in mind "the ancient grudge he bore him" when he paid the big German the sixty-dollar bill (worth just fifty cents, face value nothing) for saving his life.

Another "whopper" full as bad has just originated in the Dawson gold fields and comes as a special dispatch to the *Seattle* (Wash.) *Daily Times*, of Sept. 13. Somebody up there is playing upon the credulity of the people. Hear:

ANCIENT COIN FOUND; EVIDENCES OF A PREHISTORIC PEOPLE WHO LIVED IN KLONDIKE.—A remarkable coin has been found by Henry Nicodet at the head of Big Skookum Gulch and fourteen feet under the frozen earth. While mining there with two companions Nicodet sunk to bedrock, the last five feet being through an ancient glacial mass of ice. Directly beneath the paleocrystic mass, and lying on a fold of bedrock, he found a coin that is a puzzle

to the archaeologists and numismatic experts of this section, though there are men here skilled in reading the Egyptian hieroglyphics and other ancient languages. It is about the size of a copper cent, though not more than half as thick, and is apparently of brass, of some combination of copper and zinc. Both sides are covered with strange characters resembling hieroglyphics to the untrained eye, and the edge is milled as artistically as "the dollar of our daddies." A peculiar thing about the coin is that it does not appear to be worn at all, the edges of the hieroglyphics being as sharp and clear cut as a new twenty-dollar gold piece. It was made with a die like modern coins.

The circumstances surrounding its finding are vouched for by Nicodet and his two fellow workmen, and the fact that no coin like it has ever been seen here before is a circumstance tending to confirm their story. If their statement is accepted as true it means that prior to the glacial epoch, before the country was frozen up, the coin was washed with the gravel and sand of Big Skookum and finally found a resting place, where it was discovered aeons of time afterwards; for from the time of the ice age this country has remained locked in a frozen state, the underly muck, gravel and broken bedrock never having thawed or become free. It is also pre-supposed that the pre-glacial inhabitants of this country were tolerably well advanced in the arts of smelting, refining and combining of metals; that they were sufficiently civilized to understand the construction of dies and the manufacture of coins; that they possessed a written language intelligible and understood by them, and that they had passed the stage of barter and realized the need of possessing a circulating medium. If all this is granted, it must also be presumed that they were correspondingly advanced in other and collateral respects. The Klondike miner digging for gold is doubtless perforating the winding sheet of a once powerful and civilized race that passed away in the immeasurable depth of time, destroyed by the lowering temperatures that formed the immense ice fields whose ceaseless grinding wore mountains into hills and covered every vestige of their presence with hundreds of feet of moraine detritus.

Accepting the coin as a genuine find of a prehistoric race, the question arise whether it has been transported by glaciers a long distance and finally lodged on Big Skookum, or whether it escaped the general burial of the country. Evidences of a former race having inhabited this section are unfortunately rare, but only on a few creeks has work been done, and then only to an upper bedrock beneath which is a sub-stratum of gravel super-imposed on a second and probably primitive bedrock. When this is penetrated additional evidences of early occupation will probably be found.

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This department is under the control of our subscribers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate fee of one cent a word will be charged, otherwise it will be gratis, and all are invited to make the best possible use of the department.

WANTED: Standard silver dollar of 1873, S. mint; P. mint silver dollars, 1838, 1839, 1851, 1852; and California private mint gold dollars, octagon or round. A. G. Heaton, care Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

WANTED: U. S. Dollars, silver, 1838, 1851. H. G. Brown, Spokane, Wash.

WANTED: Prices on Canadian coins with the view of adding to my collection. Rev. H. Montgomery, Box 377, Frederickton, N. B., Canada.

WANTED: To buy a good specimen of California \$50.00 slug. E. H. Pierce, 633 17th St., Denver, Colo.

TO EXCHANGE: Rare stamps for coins and stamps not in my collection. J. A. Heckelman, Cullom, Ill.

WANTED: Private issues of gold, Mormon \$10, 1849; Clark Gruber & Co., 1860, \$20; and any of the issues of J. J. Conway & Co., Dubosq & Co., Pacific Co., Shultz & Co. DeWitt S. Smith, Lee, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE: Priced catalogues of recent auction sales for some others, or for scarce dimes or cents not in my collection. G. A. Larned, Webster, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE OR SELL: All kinds of foreign silver and coins. German copper coins a specialty. C. O. Trowbridge, Framingham, Mass.

FOR SALE: Old and rare Canadian coins. Apply to Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada.

WANTED: U. S. 1838 \$1; 1875 \$3. Will pay well for them. To exchange: 1794, 95, 98, and 1800 dollars and 1858 \$1, uncirculated, and many other coins and stamps. J. B. Holmes, 501 E. Grove St., Bloomington, Ill.

FOR SALE: My U. S. coins. Send me your list of wants and I will give my prices. Jacob Weigel, 266 Burnet St., New Brunswick, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE: American coins and tokens, including a fine C. C. dollar, 1873, for Canadian coins, tokens and medals. R. L. Reid, New Westminster, B. C., Canada.

WANTED: Papal coins and medals. J. M. Potichke, 689 Michigan Ave. Detroit, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE: Canadian coins and medals for others. Jos. Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.

WANTED: Bronze medal Montreal token, Leroux No. 860. P. O. Tremblay, 2673 Notre Dame, Montreal, Canada.

WANTED: To buy or exchange, Canadian coins, medals and tokens. F. J. Naftel, Bank of Montreal, New Westminster, B. C. Canada.

TO EXCHANGE: Priced auction coin sale catalogues of Chapman, Frossard, Scott, etc., for others. Hundreds of different confederate bills in letter series to exchange or trade. A. P. Wylie, Prairie Centre, Ills.

WANTED: U. S. copper cents by the 1,000 at ten per cent premium. Also foreign coppers in quantity. Gold dollars at \$1.40 each. Silver 3-cent pieces at 4 cents each. Half-cents at 5 cents each. The Stamp & Coin Exchange, 13 Ann St., New York City.

WANTED TO BUY: U. S. gold dollars in fine or uncirculated condition from 1862 to 1888, inclusive; also silver dollar 1863 and South American gold and silver coins not in my collection. Have a number of coins to exchange. Theo. Schilling, 87 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED. The Numismatist, Vols. I & II; Coin Collectors' Journal, Oct. and Dec. 1888, the American Journal of Numismatics, Nos. 130 to 144, inclusive, and Nos. 151 and 152; Numismatic Magazine (England) new series, Nos. 121, 122 and 144; Dr. Phil Jacob Hirsch's Catalogue No. 1, Munich, Bavaria; G. Morchio & Co. lists and catalogues Nos. 1, 2 and 3; and Morchio & Majer's catalogue No. 20 (Venice, Italy). P. O. Tremblay, 2673 Notre Dame, Montreal, Canada.

FOR SALE—Asiatic coins, 10 different copper coins 50 cents, 5 of same 20 cents, 10 silver for \$4.00; 5 same for \$2.00. Postage extra. Mahendrala, Mitra, Beliaghata, Calcutta, British India.

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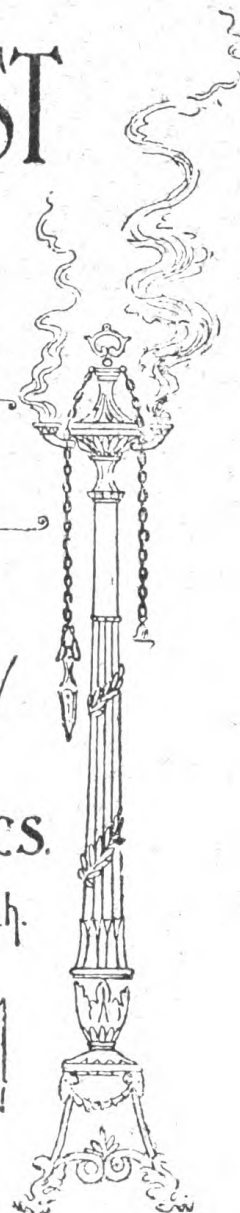
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The Numismatist.

VOL. XIII. MONROE, MICH., NOVEMBER, 1900.

NO. 11.

THE FARTHING OF QUEEN ANNE

In some of the earlier numbers of THE NUMISMATIST attention was called to the fallacy regarding the rarity of the farthings of Queen Anne. That this error or belief is an old one we can refer to *The Gentleman's Magazine* of December 1804 in which a correspondent who was then imbued with the idea of their great variety, states that a poor servant maid in a farm house is in possession of one of these pieces which she has been taught to believe was worth at least £700. The editor replies that "it is by no means scarce; and is of no value whatever, being only a counter of Queen Anne, struck in imitation of those silver coins which have the field plain between the shields on the reverse."

Another authority speaking on the subject says: "A very general belief exists that one of Queen Anne's farthings is as good as a little fortune to the possessor. This is by no means the case, and when it is seen that there are types of not fewer than seven of these pieces of money of Queen Anne's reign, it is not likely that they should all be extremely rare; and even the scarcest of all our English coins do not fetch the large sums which it is supposed a Queen Anne's farthing would bring. Mr. Akerman notices incidentally, in his "Numismatic Manual," the prices which collectors occasionally give at public sales for coins of great rarity. The rial of Queen Mary, intrinsically worth 20s., has sold for 63l.; the rial of her sister Elizabeth, for 21l. 10d. A penny of Stephen's reign, bearing an impression of a horseman's mace, has sold for 13l.; the groat of Edward II., for 5l. 15s. The Canterbury penny of Richard III., supposed to be unique, sold at a public sale for 7l. 10s.; and the Durham penny of the same king, for 4l. 4s. A half-groat, supposed to have been coined by the Duchess of Burgundy, for Perkin Warbeck, when he set out to invade England, has been sold at an auction for 21l.; the groat of Henry VII., with 'Henric Septem' inscribed on it, fetched 10l. 15s. 6d.; and the penny of the same king, with the arched crown upon it, 6l. 8s. 6d. The twenty-shilling piece of Charles I., which is much esteemed by collectors, is considered worth

about 18*l.* or 19*l.* It is only since the reign of Henry VII. that the portraits on English coins have any pretensions to be regarded as likenesses of the sovereign. Coins which are the most rare are not unfrequently fabricated for the purpose of being sold to those who profess a taste for numismatics; but the study of genuine collections will be the best safeguard against such impositions.

The rarest of Queen Anne's farthings is not so highly esteemed as some of the coins above mentioned, the price of which we have given. The pattern farthings of the Protectorate are more highly valued than those of Queen Anne, with the exception, perhaps, of the one with Peace in a car drawn by two horses, and bearing the legend, 'Pax missa orbem.' Next in point of rarity is the one representing Britannia under an arch. The pattern farthings with the date of 1713 and 1714 are also rare; and this is the case, though in a somewhat less degree, with the common current farthings of Queen Anne.

The second, third, and last of the series in the wood-cut were never current. They were coined in consequence of a plan which Swift had projected for a re-coinage of half-pence and farthings, which should bear devices and inscriptions, like medals, in allusions to the most remarkable events of the reign of Queen Anne. The lord treasurer favored the plan; but nothing, says Ruding, was done beyond striking a few pattern half-pence and farthings.

Llewellynn Jewett, F. S. A., in his *Handbook of English Coins*, has this to say regarding the farthings of Queen Anne:

"As there is so much popular error concerning the farthings, it may be well to remark at length upon them, in order to clear away the absurd idea generally entertained, of there being only three in existence. Instead of this being the case, there are absolutely six distinct varieties. The first, which is the only one which was ever in general circulation, has on the obverse sinister bust profile, of queen, draped hair thrown back, encircled with a string of



pearls, ANNA DEI GRATIA; reverse, figure of Britannia, olive branch in her right, and spear in her left hand, BRITANNIA, date 1714, in exergue; this, although scarce, is by far the commonest of the whole; there is one with the same type, but broad rim which is rare. Second, bust as before, ANNA REGINA reverse, as last. Third, same bust, ANNA DEI GRATIA; reverse, figure of Britannia, right leg bare; BRITANNIA, 1713, round.

Fourth, obverse as before; reverse, Britannia, as last, under an arch; BRITANNIA, in exergue, 1713.



Fifth, bust as before, with band instead of pearls, within an inner circle (the busts on the others are on the field:) reverse, figure of Britannia standing, helmeted, in the right hand the olive branch, and in her left the spear, within inner circle: BELLO ET PACE: date 1715, in exergue.



Sixth, bust as one, ANNA AUGUSTA: reverse, same figure as last, standing in a car, drawn by two horses: in her right hand she holds the olive branch, in her left the ruins and a spear: PAX MISSA PER ORBEM: in exergue, 1713.



The prices depend upon the state of preservation of the coins, but, for *fine* ones, the following are about the value: 1, from six to fourteen shillings; 2 and 3, from fifteen to thirty shillings; 3, 4 and 6, from two to three pounds. There is a small medal or counter which is very frequently mistaken by the generality of persons for one of her farthings. It has on the obverse the bust with ANNA DEI GRATIA; reverse, the four shields in cross, sometimes plain, and sometimes with roses between the shields, MAG BR FRA ET HIB REG 1711. Frequently RIG instead of REG. Some of these are of beautiful workmanship, and others very rude; they are far from being scarce: they were not struck as current coins.

The following on the subject we take from Timbs' *Things not Generally Known*, (1856.)

"The popular notion that there were only three farthings struck of Queen Anne, and that consequently they are extremely rare, has occasioned more mischief and mortification to those who have been misled by it, than any error of its class. Only one type of the farthing was in circulation: but there are several *pattern pieces*, executed by Croker, which are much valued by collectors, and accordingly bring high prices. Mr. Till, the coin-dealer, assures us that some hundreds of Anne's farthings were struck and circulated. It bears the bust of the Queen, draped, and the head adorned with a string of pearls, with the legend, "ANNA DEI GRATIA;" the reverse has "BRITANNIA" around the figure of Britannia, with the spear and olive-branch: the date, 1714, in the exergue, is stated by Mr. Till to bring from 7s. to 12s., 'and if extremely fine in preservation, may be worth a guinea. Some are found with a broad rim, and are considered scarcer than the others. I speak of these coins as being in copper.' Dr. Dibdin states the value of this farthing to be under 5s. Mr. Akerman recognizes 'the common current farthing of Anne' as scarce, but scarcer with the broad rim. Mr. E. Hawkins, of the British Museum, has seen a hundred letters from different individuals, in each of which it is stated, that the Museum has two of the three reputed farthings, and the writer has the third: and in some instances asks if he is entitled to a reward of £1,000 or £2,000. Every collector has three or four specimens: the Museum has four in gold, four in silver, and eight in copper. Mr. Akerman thinks the high prices brought by the *pattern-pieces*—varying from £1 to £3, and the highest, at an auction, £5—may have given rise to the notion of the fabulous value of the farthing itself. One of the current stories, that a lady in the North of England having lost a farthing of Queen Anne, which she much prized as the bequest of a deceased friend, offered in the newspapers a large reward for its recovery: and any farthing of that monarch was ever after supposed to be of great value. Then it is related, that when only three farthings had been struck, it was perceived that a flaw existed in the die, which was destroyed, and another made, from which are the farthings which have circulated. Of the *three*, one is said to have been kept by Queen Anne, and to have descended to George III., who gave it to the British Museum. The second was long in the possession of the Derby family, and thence passed in-

to the Museum; and the third is said to have been given by Queen Anne to one of her maids of honor, and is now in the possession of her descendant, Major Fothergill. Each of these three farthings has a flaw in Anne's portrait. (See *Illustrated London News*, Oct. 7, 1854.) The romantic disappointments of the possessors of Queen Anne's farthings would fill a volume. In the *Times*, Sept. 28, 1826, a magistrate related, that a poor man came to London from Bedfordshire with a real but common farthing of Queen Anne, hoping to make his fortune by it. Mr. Till relates, that a poor man came from York, and a man and his wife from Ireland, in the same vain hope. Dr. Dibdin, when on his northern tour, was shown a Queen Anne's farthing by a father, as a £500 legacy for his son."

We must close this article with a brief excerpt from a late number of *Cornhill Magazine*: "About one English coin there exists a very singular delusion--Queen Anne's farthing. Often and often have the officers of the British Museum received letters asking whether, as the writer was in possession of the third of the farthings, of which the Museum had the other two, he was not entitled to the £1,000 or so; and grievous no doubt has been his disappointment at being told that his fancied treasure might possibly be worth some four or five shillings. How the delusion ever originated it is impossible to say; but one account tells us that a lady in Yorkshire, having lost one of these farthings, which she valued as a bequest of a dear friend, offered a very large sum for its recovery, and this gave rise to a false impression of the value of any specimen. It is commonly believed that only three examples of the farthings were struck off, because it was found that there was a flaw near the bridge of the Queen's nose; another account says the die broke in two. There are really no less than five or six different patterns of the farthing, but most of them were struck for approval only, and never issued. The genuine farthing has the inscription, "*Anna Dei gratia*" surrounding the Queen's bust; on the reverse the figure of, and the inscription "*Britannia*." It is dated 1714. Another, which was also perhaps in circulation, exactly resembles the one just mentioned, but has the date 1713. They have broad milled edges, like the farthings of George III. Of the patterns, the rarest seems to be one like the genuine farthing, but with the inscription "*Anna Regina*." In 1823 there was a trial at Dublin about a Queen Anne's farthing, which it was stated had actually been sold for £800.

BEAR in mind the auction sale of the Maris collection, Nov. 16 and 17. If not already a catalogue, send to the Chapman's for one now.

GLEANINGS FROM THE "PILOT" OF ROBT. MORRIS, LL.D.

POPE'S DUNCIAD.

In Warburton's Notes on Pope's Dunciad he comments upon the following lines.

"Still break the benches, Henley, with thy strain,
While Sherlock, Hare and Gibson preach in vain."

This Henley was an eccentric preacher who organized a church of his own, and struck medals which he dispersed as tickets among his friends. The device was a sun rising to the meridian with this motto: AD SVMMA. Below were the words, INVENIAM VIAM AVT FACIAM.

In Pope's attack upon Annus, a coin collector, he is very severe, calling him

"False as his gems and cankered as his coins."

The note by Warburton refers to an incident recorded of Vaillant, the celebrated numismatist, who, being captured by pirates, swallowed some twenty of the most valuation gold coins of his store. Being soon freed from slavery, he hurried to a friend and, relating his adventure, desired assistance to rid himself of his burden. The friend, learning that *they were coins of the earlier Empire*, eagerly bargained for the treasure, pledging himself to recover them at his own expense!



ROME'S LUPA.

With a coin containing the type of the *she-wolf and twins* we sent, recently, the following lines of our friend, W. Ross Wallace:

Ye winds of iron Rome
Sing of your wolf-fed founders' home
Who rearing high his hairy hands
Shook law into a thousand lands,
The law of force and only force,
The signet of his Empire's course,
With teeth of steel and brow of fate,
Too stern for love, too proud for hate."



A writer says the word *Aes* should not be transacted *brass*, but *bronze*. That it never has *zinc* in it like brass; but *tin*, which helps to make bronze. He describes three ores of copper, viz., orichalcum, cadmia and chalcetis. The article in Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman History, etc., under *Aes* is valuable.

We commend to you the Latin motto of the Royal Humane Society, London: *Lateat scintillula forsan*—"Possibly there may be a little spark of life concealed." In almost every Greek and Roman coin there is a spark, in some a blaze of historic truth.



The standard of Roman gold was the *aureus*, worth in our computation, about \$5.10. The smallest gold coin was the *Simpulum*, whose weight was 18.06 grains. It was worth 20 Sestertii. Some were struck weighing 40, 60 and 80 grains.



According to Hayden's Dictionary of Dates, the *Louis d'or* originated with the French in 1640. It was equal to 24 francs, or nearly \$4.80. In 1810 the name was changed into the *Napoleon*.



The money term "Mark" refers to a silver coin of northern European nations. In England the term is used in law courts, representing the sum of \$3 33 nearly. Webster spells it *marc*, and says that in France and Holland it is a measure for weighing gold and silver, equal to eight ounces. In the German empire the mark is equal to twenty-five cents, nearly.



The coins in *orisichalcum* often deceive the young numismatist. To this science they are as the iron pyrites to the geologist. "base hypocrites." Webster defines the term:

ORICHALCH [Orichalcum, Aurichalcum]: A metallic substance resembling gold in color, but inferior in value; a mixed metal of the ancients resembling brass. In describing some of these orichalchs, Mr. Hober says they were almost taken for gold.



The "noble," first coined by Edward III, (1327-1377), derived its name, not for the elevated character of its workmanship—for the poorest colonial mint of the Roman Empire would have been ashamed of its appearance—but for the nobility of its metal—gold. And yet, hideous as its appearance is, as compared with the coinage a thousand years earlier or five hundred years later, it is marked as "exhibiting a great advance in the art of coinage." Does Wendell Phillips include in his lecture upon the Lost Arts the art of impressing metal with elegance? When we look at a coin of Syracuse or Cyzicene, struck hundreds of years B. C., it *does* seem so.



Several of the German powers, likewise Austria, keep up the system of making *billon* coins, base mixtures of copper and silver, which, with their whitened surfaces, look very well when they first leave the mint, but soon acquire a mongrel tint by no means so agreeable as mere copper. In Austria the 20 and 10 krutzers are largely in *potin*.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Mionnet, the far-famed numismatist, entered the Royal Library at Paris, France, May 5, 1795, and for forty-seven years prosecuted, with ardent and untiring zeal, the pursuits of numismatic science. He died May 5, 1840.

Security is recognized upon coins by a female standing, leaning upon a pillar *with her legs crossed*, indicative of her being free from all designs and pursuits, and secure from all the rubs of chances.

The personification of *abundance* is that of a sedate matron having a cornucopie in both hands from which she is scattering the fruits of the earth. She does not hold up the horn of plenty as in modern pictures.

All the words in Greek referring to money are derived from silver, (*argyrios*) none from gold (*chrysos*), and money in general is termed *argures*, as *aes* in Latin.

As early as 1560 there were 200 cabinets of coins in Holland, 175 in Germany, 380 in Italy, 200 in France. Of all these a catalogue was made.

Eckhel, the distinguished author of *Doctrina*, was born A. D. 1737, and died 1798.

HOOPER'S RESTRIKES.

[JOS. HOOPER.]

Work has been begun in Baltimore on the silver service for Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, to be manufactured from the silver coin captured on the Spanish cruiser Christobal Colon. The service will consist of eighteen dinner plates, one gravy boat, one ladle, four vegetable dishes, one game platter, one fish platter, one entree platter and one soup tureen. The total weight of the silver is 2,000 ounces, and the cost when completed will be between \$7,000 and \$9,000.



MEDALS OF BLOOD.—From the Naples correspondent of the "Daily News" we learn of the death there, at 76 years of age, of Dr. Elisio Marini, the embalming expert. He has left the secret of his method to his daughter. It was Dr. Marini, who, obtaining some of Garibaldi's blood from the surgeon who attended the hero after the battle of Aspromonte, coined two medals

made therefrom and enabled Italians to say with truth, "Garibaldi's blood will shine red forever." On that occasion Dr. Marini told Garibaldi of his intention and received the following note:

"Caprera, January 29th. 1865.—My dear Marini,—I am much obliged to you for your intention of sending me a medal formed of my blood. You have my permission to present the other one to the municipality of Cagliari. At all events, Italy will be proud of your genius, and I am ever your, J. Garibaldi."



With a market basket filled with pieces of bank and treasury notes, an old woman, who said she lived in Camden, appeared at the sub-treasury in Washington recently and said she wanted the bits of money redeemed. It required only a hasty examination for the officials to determine that the pieces of notes were all from the edges and corners of bills of various denominations. The woman refused to say how she became possessed of the pieces and was bluntly told that the government would allow her nothing for the remnants of money, because it was plainly evident that the pieces were all clipped from whole notes. The officials found that though there were corners and edges of all kinds of notes, there was not a piece of a center in the entire collection. There were enough bits, however, to equal a hundred notes in size, and judging from the paper and style of notes, it had required about 20 years to collect the pieces.



FOUND ON CAPE BRETON SHORE —A peculiar incident is related in a letter received by Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere from Dr. C. P. Bessett, St. Peter's, Nova Scotia.

The doctor in his letter states that he found on the seashore a number of coins, Louis d'Ors, dated 1725, which had been thrown up by the sea during the recent storm. The coins bear every appearance of not having been circulated and are wonderfully well preserved.

The doctor's theory is that the coins were being sent out by the king of France to pay the French soldiers garrisoned at Louisburg, C. B., and were either hidden some distance from the shore beneath the sea or the vessel which bore the money was wrecked. The doctor, following out his theory, thinks that the incident goes to show that the soldiers in Canada under the French regime were paid direct from France. Sir Henry has forwarded Dr. Bessett's letter to Mr. A. D. Decelles, the parliamentary librarian, who is a numismatist of renown.

Sir Henry has written Dr. Bessett expressing the hope that the coins will find a resting place among Canadian historic treasures.



A singular discovery of gold coins has been made at Llandrug, near Carnarvon. An old woman in the village died, and an oak "dresser" which be-

longed to her was bought by a dealer for 30s. A mustard tin was found on the top shelf filled with sovereigns and half-sovereigns.



THE FATE OF THE CONFEDERATE SEAL.—"The result of the last Confederate council of war, held at Abbeville, South Carolina, in May, 1865, was soon known all over Abbeville and the generals and the secretary of war were kept busy for hours signing honorable discharges for the tired soldiers, who immediately applied for them," writes Mrs. Thaddeus Horton, in the October Ladies' Home Journal. "During the evening Mr. Benjamin asked for a hatchet and with it he defaced the Confederate seal. About twelve o'clock the same night the Confederate party continued their retreat in the direction of Washington, Georgia, and while crossing the Savannah river in the darkness, some one suggested that the seal be thrown overboard. This idea was at once approved, and when the boat reached mid-stream, it was dropped with a dull splash into the sandy river bed of that beautiful southern water-course, where to this day, its mission all fulfilled, it serenely rests.



FINDS OF OLD COINS.—Old Roman and Greek coins are found in large quantities every year in tombs and in the ruins of old houses. Messrs. Hunt and Grenfell found two large jars of Roman silver and gold coins in Lower Egypt in 1895, in which were over 4,000 coins in perfect preservation. The latest coins were those of Hadrian (A. D. 138) and Marcus Aurelius (A. D. 161). All over Europe, Asia and Africa similar finds are frequent. In June, 1883, some boys found a box containing 7,000 coins, which were mostly English, of the reign of William the Conqueror (A. D. 1066), and William Rufus (A. D. 1109). In 1832 the sexton of Hexham church, while digging a grave, found a brass bucket containing over 8,000 coins of the early Saxon kings of England (about A. D. 800). In High Wycombe a shepherd boy found a large number of British gold coins which had been hidden over 1,800 years. In 1831 a chest containing over 900,000 coins of Edward I and II (about A. D. 1300), was unearthed at Tutbury, and not far from this find another box was dug up, containing over 7,000 gold and silver coins, mostly Saxon (about A. D. 850), but containing many foreign coins. It was probably the entire stock of some money broker, who was obliged to flee for his life.



KRUGER COINS DEAR.—(Transvaal Pennies Selling for Ten Shillings Each. What the Correspondents Have to Say About Them.)—Transvaal coins are all the rage. The pennies are the most rare, and ten shillings was given for one the other day. A shilling is only worth half a crown, which seems an immense difference. Sovereigns are worth about thirty shillings, though as far as the amount of gold in them is concerned, they are far below this. If

you tried to sell one as so much gold, you would get very little for it. It is only as curiosities and souvenirs they are valuable.

* * * * *

The craze for Kruger coins and stamps has been so pronounced that a complete set is not now to be had in the regular market. A \$1.25 piece is rated at \$12.50 and what is known as an "extraordinary" crown at \$50. This is because in 1895 the die-makers gave the bullock wagon shafts, instead of a pole (or dissel-boom.) All coins from half-sovereigns downward were so struck, and got into circulation before the error was discovered. Any one of these coins fetches more than \$5.

* * * * *

Lord Roberts is giving his troops the option of being paid in British or "Kruger" sovereigns.

Thrifty "Tommies" are taking the latter coins, and sending them home to their relatives, who are disposing of them at a considerable profit.

The soldiers generally are procuring as many "Krugers" as possible, for the word has gone round the camps that they will be worth twice their face value in England.

The statement is not incorrect, and during the past few days a number of Kruger sovereigns have been sold privately for £2 and £3 each.

A "Daily Mail" representative yesterday interviewed a leading London jeweler on the subject of these coins and ascertained their present prices.

Kruger pennies are being sold at the large figure of from 7s, 6d to 10s; the nimble threepenny-bit of the Transvaal fetches 3s 6d, and a like sum is given for the Transvaal sixpence.

The larger South African Republic coins are not bringing such large prices. You can get a shilling for 2s 6d; a florin for 3s; a half-crown for 3s 6d, and a sovereign for 30s.

Questioned as to the remarkably high figures paid for the smaller Kruger coins, the jeweler stated that they were due to the scarcity of these coins in London.

MEDALS FOR CANADIAN INDIANS.

F. R. W. McLachlan is contributing to the Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal an interesting series of articles on "Medals Awarded to Canadian Indians." The custom was begun by the French government and was

continued after the conquest by the English. Medals were given for a variety of causes: As a badge by which friendly Indians could be recognized; to attach Indians to the interests of the colony; as a reward for services rendered; to secure the services or neutrality of Indians in war, and as a reward for valor or services in war. These medals, with a single exception, bore the head of the reigning sovereign on the obverse, and generally the royal arms or some other attribute of royalty on the reverse. Usually neither device nor inscription had any reference to the object for which the medals were struck.

Size was of great importance to the red man, who was no admirer of miniature medals. Some were struck exceeding three inches in diameter. These were for the great chiefs, for there were smaller medals for lesser lights. Often there were three sizes of the same design and issue, measuring seventy-five, sixty and thirty-eight millimetres respectively. In one instance, there were five sizes, ranging from seventy-five to thirty-one millimetres. These represented so many different grades of chiefs or so many degrees in value of services.

The metal in which they were struck was usually silver, although silver gilt was occasionally used. Many of these medals are still in existence, the larger medals being by far the most abundant. This may, in a measure, be accounted for by the fact that the minor chiefs more readily parted with their medals, and that too at a time when there were few collectors in the country to secure and hand them down to posterity, while the great chief's medals passed from father to son as an insignia of office. They have thus been preserved to the present time, when the demand has so raised the price of these medals as to tempt even the chiefs to part with their treasured heirlooms. Old silversmiths relate that as late as sixty years ago, the Indians used to bring in their medals to have them made over in gorgets and armlets which were greatly esteemed among the dusky denizens of the forests.

Mr. McLachlan proceeds to give a description of each medal issued. The conquest medal, he says, is in many ways the most interesting of the series. In the first place it departs altogether from the conventional designs, that had hitherto prevailed, and that afterwards continued to be employed. It bears a view of Montreal where was enacted the final scene in the struggle which brought Canada under British rule. Sir William Johnson, who had won the relentless Iroquois to the British side and kept them there during a half a century of conflict, raised a band of the Indians for service in the war for the conquest of Canada and joined the army that invested Montreal. Although they did little if any fighting it was decided to give a medal to each of the war chiefs who took part in the expedition.

THOSE OLD HALF-DIMES.

From the Havana. Cuba. Post.

Americans who visit the interior of Cuba are surprised beyond measure when they are given change for small purchases in cafes. The old American half-dime, which is no more in circulation in the United States, is used in the interior towns of Cuba, where it passes for 2½ cents. All of these coins are punched and were brought to Cuba many years ago. When the bangle craze had died away in America, and there were thousands of these half-dimes which had been punched and were useless, some clever Yankee conceived the idea that they could be circulated in some way in Cuba and other West India islands. The plan worked well, and ever since that time they have been passing for 2½ cents.

OLD PAPER MONEY.

It Is Very Carefully Destroyed when Returned to the Government.

If the majority of the American public were to be told that they could procure thousands and tens of thousands of dollars of United States money for a few cents, they would reply that it was either impossible or a scheme of some one to sell a gold brick.

Yet they would be wrong in both of their suppositions, for it is the absolute truth, and the best place to prove this is in the national capital, Washington, D. C., where the money is made.

When old and torn paper money has been returned to the treasury at Washington, the United States government takes very extraordinary precautions in the destruction of it.

The United States employs a very large force of people who do nothing else but destroy this old and mutilated paper money that has been withdrawn from circulation. Whenever a batch of such bills as these are turned in to

any sub-treasury, they are redeemed by having new ones issued in their stead.

These bills are then sent to the treasury at Washington, D. C., and are there sorted and sent to what is known as the "redemption division." Here they are thoroughly examined by experts for the purpose of detecting counterfeits.

After this is done, which takes a very long time, they are again counted and sorted, and then tied in bundles of one hundred bills each, and a record of each bundle is kept. Then these go to the "destruction department," and here, after they are again recorded, they are put into large piercing machines and four large holes are driven through each bundle. They are next passed to a machine for cutting and here each bundle is cut into two equal parts.

From here each half bundle is sent to a different place; one goes to the office of the secretary, and the other to the office of the registrar. In each of these places the half notes are again counted and a record thereof made. After this has been completed, they are sent to the "chopping department," where they are put into machines which cut them up into very minute fragments.

Of these fragments the operators are exceedingly careful not to lose one. This mass of silk-webbed paper, which once represented thousands of dollars of money, is now ready for the "boiling department."

In this place immense vats of water and alkali are kept constantly boiling, and into these vats the mass of fragments of paper is thrown and thoroughly boiled until they become an unrecognizable pulp.

They manufacture the pulp into small models of the capitol, white house, busts of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, and into many other things, and these are sold to the department stores, which sell them as souvenirs for a small sum.

BRITISH GOLD FOUND.

Believed to Have Been Buried before the Revolutionary War.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 13.—A pot of English gold, believed to have been buried just before the battle of King's Mountain by the British troops, has been unearthed in York county. It was buried on the banks of King's creek, and it was along that route that the British marched. A negro tenant of R. L. Wallace, a large land owner in York county, built a pig pen on the

banks of this stream, and confined therein some long-nosed rooters, accustomed to dig for their food.

On going to the pen to feed the pigs the man noticed the earth had been upturned, and the glint of metal attracted his eye. He got into the pen and picked up a handful of five-guinea pieces. On digging down he found a big iron pot containing coin. All was in gold of one to five guineas, and all the pieces bore dates prior to 1775. No estimate of the value of the find can be ascertained. The landlord and tenant have made a division and will not talk.

COMMUNICATION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1900.

DEAR EDITOR:

Collectors here seem rather loth to take up the study of ancient coins, but still a little interest in them is beginning to be shown. The auction sale catalogues are showing more ancient coins than we used to see, which is a rather good criterion to go by, as it shows that surely, if slowly, the American collectors are falling in line with our more advanced European cousins. It is a significant fact that in the great museums here, few modern coins are to be seen. A few misguided people may decry coins, and deny their value in the domain of art, but it is entirely true that no celebrated museum here is without a collection of the little discs. There is a magnificent collection of Roman and Egyptian bronzes in the Metropolitan Art Museum, but, strangely, Greece is not represented. The collection of ancients and mediaevals in the Philadelphia museum in, I believe, Fairmount Park, is the finest I have seen in the east.

A word about the beautiful Cesnola collection of gem engravings and seal rings in the Metropolitan may be pardonable. Even the plaster paris casts of these gems have a delicate beauty that is truly remarkable. Many of the gem and seal engravers among the Greeks must also have been coin engravers, for in not a few cases are the profiles on the coins and gems identical. It is almost sad to think that even the names of these wonderful engravers are almost entirely unknown and that we know less of their lives. When we think that these men lived and these magic hands wrought, over two thousand years before this era of tireless progress, it may be well and gracefully said of these poor forgotten artists that men of such genius were not only "centuries

ahead of their time, but centuries ahead of any time." Many of them must have been men of great refinement, for of this their work alone—all that remains—is surely a silent, but none the less potent, witness. The variety of types and designs of the gem stones is wide. There are hundreds in the Cesnola collection alone. We wonder how so many could have been found intact, for many seem as perfect as though the work of yesterday. Collectors of coins (or of anything else) if you ever happen to be in the East, do not fail to visit the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and particularly its "gold room." In this little twenty-by-fifty foot room you could spend at least a day delightfully looking over the exquisite objects of gold, the marvelous Cesnola collection of gem stones and seals, and the coins. Here in the beautiful outlines of the ancient engraver's handicraft you may catch a glimpse of the divine.

T.

JIMMIE PASSED THE COIN.

Sandy Smith, a grocer in a small village in Forfarshire, discovered a bad two-shilling piece, which his wife (who was afflicted with weak eyesight) had taken during the day. Being of a parsimonious disposition, this annoyed him greatly, and he determined to pass the coin at the first opportunity.

The next day, while at work, he saw "Daft Jimmie," the village idiot, pass. Calling him over, he said:

"Here's a bad two-shilling piece, Jimmie. I want you to go over to Simpson's, (a rival tradesman) and buy an ounce of tobacco. You can keep the tobacco, but bring me the change."

Jimmie hurried off and soon reappeared and handed the delighted Sandy his change.

"Did Simpson na jealous anything?" he asked.

"Ach!" said Jimmie, "I didna fash gaen so far as Simpson's. I just passed it on yer ain shoppie."—London Tit Bits.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.



President, Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.
 Vice President, Jno. A. Heckelman, Cullom, Ill.
 Secretary, Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.
 Treasurer, Dr. A. L. Fisher, Elkhart, Ind.
 Librarian, Fred B. Stebbins, Adrian, Mich.

NEW MEMBERS.

205, Chas. S. Philips. 207, E. D. Haskins. 208, Robt. Snider. 209, Robt. Snider, jr. 210, Otho Bierley. 211, Herman Pereles. 212, F. W. Robinson. 213, Charles H. Finne. 214, F. H. Stewart. 215, F. S. Elder. 216, Henry Hays. 216, M. L. Coleman. 218, Frank E. Culp. 219, A. E. Ottstadt. 220, J. S. Morrison. 221, Wm. Hildebrecht.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received in due form; if no objections are received before December 1st, they will be declared duly elected members:

B. F. Thompson, 1135 Twelfth street, Detroit, Mich.

Vouchers: Messrs. Heath and Ragan.

E. W. Leonard, 3940 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Vouchers: Messrs. Mitchelson and Heath.

Jas. A. Black, 102 Washington Ave., Bay City, Mich.

Vouchers: Messrs. Heath and Dr. W. G. Kelly.

A. R. Frey, 673 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vouchers: Messrs. Heath and Ragan.
 W. F. Newcomb, 199 State St., Chicago, Ill.
 Vouchers: Messrs. Edgar D. Smith and N. A. Ickes.
 Homer J. Hendricks, Cherryvale, Kansas.
 Vouchers: Messrs. E. B. Stevens and Heath.
 Homer S. Williams, New Lisbon, O.
 Vouchers: Messrs. Wilharm and ———

RESIGNED

51, Henry Kingman.

Elsewhere we call attention to the aims and objects of the Association, and it seems to us such should appeal strongly to every collector of coins who has the prosperity of our science and the interest of his own growth and advancement at heart. We would be glad to hear from every member in answer to the questions, how to best promote the growth of the Association, and how to make the Association of the most benefit to its members. We are all desirous that the Association shall grow and prosper and be of use to us. Write us freely your opinions, and do not hesitate to give us advice.

By a coincidence our last two applicants both bear the classic name of Homer; stranger still is it that they are both of the same age and follow the same occupations. Brother Burnett asks: "Why can we not have an engraved Membership Certificate, even if we have to charge twenty-five cents each for one? Other societies have very artistic ones; why not we?" In reply can only say that an association like ours, of over two hundred members, can do most anything it *will*, if it only *WILLS*. GEO. F. HEATH, Sec.

Monroe, Mich., Oct. 27.

 EDITORIAL.

Editor, GEO. F. HEATH, M. D., Monroe, Mich.

Associates { John A. Brudin, 427 W. 56th St., New York City.
 { A. G. Heaton, care Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.
 { Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.
 { Geo. W. Rice, 181 Montcalm St., Detroit, Mich.
 { W. Thurston, 55 Elphinstone Road, Hastings, England..

WE have received from the Stamp & Coin Exchange, 13 Ann St., New York City, their priced catalogue for 1900, giving selling prices of all U. S. coins in gold, silver and copper. The catalogue is of 32 pages and full of information.

particularly for collectors of the U. S. series and our branch mints. Also, from the same firm, their 1900 catalogue showing the prices they pay for all U. S. coin having more than a face value. The Stamp & Coin Exchange will be pleased to send these catalogues post paid to any who may desire, on receipt or ten cents each.

LAST April Prof. F. Luthmer delivered an address on modern medals in the Kunstgewerbe Museum at Frankfort-on-the-Main, which was published in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. Mr. Mauritius David, of New York, has published his excellent translation of the address and favored THE NUMISMATIST with a copy.

A. R. GREY, 673 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., has a very fine collection of engraved portraits of the celebrated men and women of all countries. This collection, containing as it does over 2,000 subjects, is probably one of the best collections in the country. He will sell or exchange for the same value in coins. Those interested should write him, for an opportunity like this is rarely offered.

HENRY VIII, of England, during the Reformation begun by Luther, was at first a strict catholic and very zealous in behalf of the Pope. In 1521 the king wrote a book defending the Seven Sacraments of the church against Luther's attacks and sent a copy of it to His Holiness. Leo X, glad to receive aid so illustrious, conferred on him the title of "Defender of the Faith." The letters F. D., for *Fidei Defensor*, have continued on the English coins to this time.

THE English correspondent to *The Metropolitan Philatelist* has this to say regarding the Kruger coinage: "Asked the other day what was the value of a Kruger penny, I made inquiries, and find that it has not as yet been sold in a public auction separately, so up to the present time there is no data to get at a reasonably correct value of the coin. I have heard that they are fetching as much as 17s each in the Transvaal. The following prices were recently realized at a public sale: Eleven Kruger coins, viz., £1, 10s, 2s, 6p, two 1s, three 6p and two 1p, in all sold for £4; again another set, consisting of £1, 10s, 5s, 2s, 6p, 2s, 1s, 6p, 3p and 1p, realized £3 5s. These, however, are not the prices which some of the above coins are realizing at the Cape. I know from direct information that the following prices have been asked and paid: The 4s piece, £30. and the 1p, 17s, 50s, and in one case, £5. The rare pieces are the 5s, the 3p and the 1p. I do not, however, think it possible to obtain such prices in this country, and we must for the present be guided by public sales."

ANENT the article regarding the \$60 Continental Bill published in our last issue, J. C. Halsted, of Cheboygan, writes: "I can go the Irishman's bill five

better," and then he draws very nicely a similar bill for \$65, which is in his possession. If the Irishman's bill is worth a thousand dollars, this should be worth eleven hundred, reasons Mr. Halstead. Congratulations, brother! By the same token, Mrs. A. E. Herman, of Detroit, has an \$80 bill, worth \$1,500. Mr. J. E. Sawyer, of Pontiac, has \$600, which, by the same process of reasoning, would be worth, he says, \$57,000, and ye editor has a few hundred thousand of the same kind laid away for a rainy day.

LOMBARDS, money changers of Venice, sat on benches round about the plaza of St. Mark's. Banco is Italian for bench. When one of the money changers defaulted the others fell to and broke his bench in little pieces. Afterwards he was known as "banco-rupto," that is, the man of the broken bench. Hence comes our word "bankrupt."

THE extensive collection of coins of the late J. G. Hubbard, Esq., of Dracut, Mass., will be sold by Ed Frossard the latter part of the month. The collection contains some Colonial and Continental scrip, U. S. bronze, silver and gold, including some California gold, Clark, Gruber & Co., 1861, \$20; \$10 Miners' Bank; varieties of Moffatt, Woss Moliter & Co., N. G. & N., Mormon, etc. Apply for catalogues to Mr. Frossard.

ON Oct. 23 THE NUMISMATIST received a very pleasant visit from Mr. H. S. Williams, of New Lisbon, Ohio. Mr. Williams is an enthusiast in U. S. coins and paper money. His work covers a territory extending from Boston to Denver, and he consequently has a large acquaintance among collectors.

THE NUMISMATIST will be pleased to forward subscriptions for any of its readers to "The Numismatic Circular" and "The Numismatic Magazine," English numismatic monthlies, on receipt of sixty cents each. It also offers to forward anywhere in the United States, Canada or Mexico, any THREE of the following dollar magazines, together with THE NUMISMATIST, one year for \$3: Munsey's, Cosmopolitan, Success, McClure's, Pearson's, Strand, Frank Leslie's and The American Boy, with excellent coin and other departments. Send in your subscription for 1901 now, and get December number gratis.

THE NUMISMATIST is pleased to announce a matter that will be of great importance to the American collector, and that is, that commencing with our next volume, we shall begin a series of articles on the United States Copper Cents. When we state that our Mr. Geo. W. Rice is to undertake this work, nothing further need be said as to the capabilities of the author or the merits of the series. Our new volume will also early see the beginning of the end of Dr. Wright's series of articles on "The American Store or Business Cards." Besides these we have for immediate use a two-part article on the

"Copper Tokens of Great Britain for the 18th and 19th Centuries," by William Thurston, Esq., of England, and a two-part article by Basil G. Hamilton, of Manitoba, which will be of particular interest to the collectors of coins in our great western country, far removed from the collecting centers of activity, and showing the disadvantages they labor under in their study as a consequence. Thus early our horoscope allows us to say that there will be nothing the matter with Volume XIV.

We have had numerous inquiries regarding the Coin Collectors' Handbook, mentioned not long since in this magazine.

Coins and Tokens (English) with a chapter on Greek coins, Jewett and Head.

Colonial Coins, Howorth.

Copper Coins of Europe, Higgins.

These books are bound in cloth, well illustrated, and published at a shilling each in England. If any of our readers desiring any of them will inform us (enclosing stamp but no money) we will endeavor to obtain and have them forwarded at not exceeding thirty (or at most thirty-five) cents each.

WANTED, TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE!

This department is under the control of our subscribers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate fee of one cent a word will be charged, otherwise it will be gratis, and all are invited to make the best possible use of the department.

WANTED: Standard silver dollar of 1873, S. mint; P. mint silver dollars, 1838, 1839, 1851, 1852; and California private mint gold dollars, octagon or round. A. G. Heaton, care Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

WANTED: U. S. Dollars, silver, 1838, H. G. Brown, Spokane, Wash.

WANTED: Prices on Canadian coins with the view of adding to my collection. Rev. H. Montgomery, Box 377, Fredericton, N. B., Canada.

WANTED: To buy a good specimen of California \$50.00 slug. E. H. Pierce, 633 17th St., Denver, Colo.

TO EXCHANGE: Rare stamps for coins and stamps not in my collection. J. A. Heckelman, Cullom, Ill.

WANTED: Private issues of gold, Mormon \$10, 1849; Clark Gruber & Co., 1860, \$20; and any of the issues of J. J. Conway & Co., Dubosq & Co., Pacific Co., Shultz & Co. DeWitt S. Smith, Lee, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE: Priced catalogues of recent auction sales for some others, or for scarce dimes or cents not in my collection. G. A. Larned, Webster, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE OR SELL: All kinds of foreign silver and coins. German copper coins a specialty. C. O. Trowbridge, Framingham, Mass.

FOR SALE: Old and rare Canadian coins. Apply to Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada.

WANTED: U. S. 1838 \$1; 1875 \$3. Will pay well for them. To exchange: 1794, 95, 98, and 1800 dollars and 1858 \$1, uncirculated, and many other coins and stamps. J. B. Holmes, 501 E. Grove St., Bloomington, Ill.

FOR SALE: My U. S. coins. Send me your list of wants and I will give my prices. Jacob Weigel, 266 Burnet St., New Brunswick, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE: American coins and tokens, including a fine C. C. dollar, 1873, for Canadian coins, tokens and medals. R. L. Reid, New Westminster, B. C., Canada.

FOR SALE: Some U. S. script of 1863. Address Helen D. Amerman, Onarga, Ill.

WANTED: Very fine five dollar Oregon beaver coin; will pay \$75 for a fine one. E. W. Leonard, 3940 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED: Continental tin dollar; 1794 half-cent. 1795 half-cent, no pole, very good; also the following cents in strictly fine condition: 1797, '98, 1800, '01, '06, '10, '11, '24, '40, '41, 42; will pay cash or give good value in foreign silver. C. J. Misner, Canfield, Ohio.

WANTED: Scott's Coin Catalogue, 1893. Address Don Maguire, 549 27th St., Ogden, Utah.

WANTED: Rome, Pius IX Coinage, Quattrino copper; 2½ lira silver; 2½, 5 scudi and 10 lire, gold. J. M. Potichke, 639 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE: 18 Rand McNally's State Maps, all different; 3 double lens microscopes, all brand new; also Confederate cavalry saber and rapier, both considerably abused; would like coins, stamps or other curios, gold dollars preferred. Joel H. Dubose, Huguenot, Ga.

WANTED: To purchase a first-class coin cabinet; also a copy of Scott's silver and copper coin catalogues, of 1893; also extremely fine to uncirculated

copper cents from 1800 to 1857. B. F. Thompson, 1135 Twelfth St., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED: To exchange U. S. coins. Send for list, "In Stock and Wanted." S. Benton, lock box 627, Sanford Me.

WANTED: To correspond with beginners with a view of exchanging or disposing of comparatively common foreign copper and nickel duplicates cheap; also Austrian varieties from one-fourth kreuzer to large 20 kreuzer of 1807- L. R. Fitzer, Belvidere, Ill.

FOR SALE: Quarter-eagles 1834, '39, '43, '56; half-eagles 1836, '44, '45, '52; all good. Alfred Moore, box 257, Bonham, Texas.

TO EXCHANGE: I have quite a lot of U. S. silver and copper coins; also eastern arrow points from the battlefield of Nipmuc and Narragansett (in Killingly, Conn.) which I would like to exchange for coins or old firearms not in my collection. For particulars, address W. E. Kies, lock box 52, Danielson, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE: U. S. Silver dollars, 1841-42-46-48-59-71-72, fine condition, for gold dollars of any date in very good condition, piece for piece. For a dime prior to 1876 will mail my coin guide, which gives buying and selling prices of coins. G. C. Arnold, 238 Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.

WANTED: Batty's work on English Tokens. Address Edward S. Everett, 5 Bramhall St., Portland Maine.

WANTED: All kinds of coins, especially the cheaper class U. S. and foreign. Dealers please send price lists. Geo. A. Strauss, West Alexander, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE: U. S. small proof sets, 1879, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 and uncirculated half, quarters and dimes of 1882 for other U. S. coins not in my collection. Also two 1882 proof trade dollars for others. W. E. Surface, 1325 Main St., Decatur, Ill.

WANTED: 5, 10 and 50c scrip, perforated edges, good. 5, 10, 25 and 50c with red back, good. Also California gold dollar, octagon, half dollar, round, and both round and octagon quarters. C. J. Misner, Canfield, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE: Uncirculated Lafayette dollars and 1892 uncir. Columbian half dollars for gold or silver coins not in my collection. F. H. Croxall, East Liverpool, O.

WANTED: Back volumes of Am. Jour. of Numismatics. What have you for sale? Give lowest price. THE NUMISMATIST, Monroe, Mich.

YOUNG COLLECTORS started with coins at 2 and 3 cents each. So. Cal. Stamp and Coin Co., Santa Ana, Cal.

TO EXCHANGE: Birds eggs for coins, paper money, or old revenue stamps. C. S. Phillips, Box 382, Newport News, Va.

FOR SALE: Old coins and stamps of all nations for sale or exchange. Albert Hawver, Box 58, Cambridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE: SPECIAL: My price list. Big coin bargain, a rare 1798 Liberty cent, and tracings, all for 10 cents in silver. William P. Arnold, Peacedale, R. I.

WANTED: To buy Canadian coins and medals such as I have not got in my collection. Blair T. LeBlanc, Moncton, N. B., Canada.

WANTED: To buy Greek or Roman coins in silver or bronze. A few duplicates to exchange. W. G. Jerrems jr., 214 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: 2000 mixed tin tobacco tags for large copper cents in good condition. Joel H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.

FOR SALE: An almost complete set (one each year) of U. S. Silver and Minor coinage, many are proofs; probably the best *consecutive date* collection in the country that is for sale. Henry Hays, Box 414, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED: Will pay good price for the following U. S. mint pieces if strictly fine or uncirculated: Half dollars, 1870, '71, '72, '73, plain date '74, '78; Quarter dollars, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '75; Twenty cents, 1876; Dimes, 1871, '72, '73, '74, '78. A. W. Reeves, 11500 Muskegon Ave., Chicago, Ills.

WANTED: Gold dollars at \$1.50 each. A Scott's silver and copper catalogs. Will also pay \$14.00 per thousand for U. S. copper cents, H. Pereles, 31 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

FROM the land of the BOXERS. A few "tao" or "knife cash" over five inches long of the Ming Dynasty 300 B. C., China usually catalogued at \$7.50 and up. These are in fair condition and bargains for \$2.00 each. THE NUMISMATIST, Monroe, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE: Coins for copies of the A. J. of N., or Frossard's Scott's, or other Coin Sale catalogues, also copper and small silver coins for any not in my cabinet. Have also a number of coin and stamp papers and catalogs to exchange. C. A. Mathis, Greenwood, Neb.

WANTED: Coins of all kinds. Dealers please send lists and special offers. John R. Phillips, 344 E. Court St., Jacksonville, Ill.

WANTED: To correspond with parties having coins to exchange. Have many duplicates in copper, base silver, nickel and small silver in duplicate. Also stamps to exchange for coins and other stamps. F. W. Robinson, 304 Van Buren St., Belvidere, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: Indian, Asiatic and African coins, current, rare and obsolete, against similar coins of other countries. Mahendralala Mitra, Beliaghata, Calcutta, India.

WANTED: Dollars, standard and trade, mint 1873, S and 1877 C. C. mints. Dimes all dates prior to 1814. Half dimes all prior to 1829, and 1871 S mint.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for any of above, dollars 1846-50-59-60 O mint; 1859-72 S mint, 1870-72 CC mint. Nearly a complete line of mintmark halves, quarters and dimes. A few fine Hawaii cents left at 35c each. I. Excell, 4727 Champlain Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED: 1793, 1799, 1809, 1811 and 1813 cents, also 1856 nickel cent. Highest price paid for uncirculated specimens. F. H. Stewart, 43 Fountain Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE: A. M. Smith Illustrated Encyclopedia, gold and silver coins of the world, facsimilies of over 6,000 coins, full index, \$6. Dr. Jacob Hirsch, October, 1899, cat., 15c. Patriotic pen or ash trays, war souvenir photo of general in center, 15c; per dozen, 1.25. Military ill'd post cards, 5c each; per dozen, 35c. Mafeking relief medal, bronze, \$1.50, 50c. National commemorative medal, \$1. 50c. Copy of original letter from Gen. Washington to Sir Wm. Howe, 1777; in relation to exchange of prisoners, 3 pp folio, \$2.25. R. James, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal.

TO EXCHANGE: Canadian coins and medals for others. Jos. Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.

WANTED: Bronze medal Montreal token, Leroux No. 860. P. O. Tremblay, 2673 Notre Dame, Montreal, Canada.

WANTED: To buy or exchange, Canadian coins, medals and tokens. F. J. Naftel, Bank of Montreal, New Westminster, B. C. Canada.

TO EXCHANGE: Priced auction coin sale catalogues of Chapman, Frossard, Scott, etc., for others. Hundreds of different confederate bills in letter series to exchange or trade. A. P. Wylie, Prairie Centre, Ills.

WANTED. The Numismatist, Vols. I & II; Coin Collectors' Journal, Oct. and Dec. 1888, the American Journal of Numismatics, Nos. 130 to 144, inclusive, and Nos. 151 and 152; Numismatic Magazine (England) new series, Nos. 121, 122 and 144; Dr. Phil Jacob Hirsch's Catalogue No. 1, Munich, Bavaria; G. Morchio & Co. lists and catalogues Nos. 1, 2 and 3; and Morchio & Majer's catalogue No. 20 (Venice, Italy). P. O. Tremblay, 2673 Notre Dame, Montreal, Canada.

FOR SALE—Asiatic coins, 10 different copper coins 50 cents, 5 of same 20 cents, 10 silver for \$4.00; 5 same for \$2.00. Postage extra. Mahendrala Mitra, Beliaghata, Calcutta, British India.

FOR SALE: From the estate of a former collector, many fine numismatic volumes and catalogues. Enclose stamp and address Greenburg & Smith, 433 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

S. H. & H. Chapman

SPECIAL NOTICE

Sale by Public Auction on November 16 and 17 of the fine collection of

Ancient and Modern Coins and Paper Money of the late Dr. Edward Maris.

We have been commissioned by the executors of the estate of the late Dr. E. Maris, of Philadelphia, to catalogue and sell his fine collection of Coins and Paper Money. Catalogues now in preparation and will be mailed to all who have bid through us the past year at any of our sales. Others desiring catalogue will kindly notify us.

Our stock has been lately enriched by the acquisition of several collections, and it is now remarkably complete and fine in every series. Collectors will oblige us by lists of their wants.

S. H. and H. Chapman,
The Leading Numismatists of America,
1348 Pine Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. This Catalogue has now been distributed to all to whom we shall send, unless upon application. Those desiring one should write us at once.

•



Money in Clothes

Too much money generally goes into the clothing you buy. Your tailor should be content with a moderate profit. **WE ARE**—or we wouldn't be offering the swellest of made-to-measure Suits for

\$15. to \$40.

Our stock of fine fabrics is remarkably varied. Wearing quality is assured by the care and thoroughness of our tailor work. Transactions with parties at a distance as successfully carried on as in Chicago.

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Boston, Mass.

YOUR ADVERTISEMENT

In a stamp or coin paper will not receive one-tenth the attention that it would in the

American Stamp & Coin Collectors' Directory.

The Directory will be a handsomely bound book of about 50 pages. It will contain the names and addresses of 2,000 philatelists and about 400 numismatists, in N. A., who wish to exchange. Also of dealers and other valuable information. Size of page 2½ in. by 5 in. Ad rates: ½ in., 30c; 1 in., 50c; 2 in., 95c; 3 in., \$1.35; 4 in., \$1.70; 1 page, \$2.00. Ex notices (20 words) 10c. Trade notices (20 words), 15c. Cash with copy. Circulation of first edition **6000 guaranteed**. I want names and addresses of numismatists.

E. B. Saulfey, Marshfield, Mo.

Stamp and Coin Exchange

13 Ann St., N. Y. City,

Buying Cat. of coins stamps etc for 1900. 10c
Selling " " " 36 pages. 10c
An immense stock of coins, etc; ag'ts wanted

OLD COINS and MEDALS of all times for **SALE**. Third Sale Catalogue, 1899; prices quoted; may be had free on application, with one plate of Greek coins, 1s.—Dr. **JACOB HIRSCH**, Numismatist, Dealer in Coins and Medals, Henry Hirsch, successor, 15-I, Reichenbachstrasse, Munich, Bavaria. Specialty: Fine Greek and Roman Coins; General Gold Coins and Medals.

MINT MARKS

A treatise on the coinage of the U. S. Branch Mints,

By A. G. Heaton, Ex-Pres, of the A. N. A.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

MINT MARKS is the authority and only existing publication upon this increasingly interesting field of American numismatic study.

Indispensable to every collector and already consulted by the most advanced, it is even more valuable to beginners and all who handle much coin as, by its aid, many prizes can be found in circulating money of the branch mints, which is no longer possible as regards that issued at Philadelphia. Scarce or fine 'mint marks' are steadily advancing in price.

Enclose money order (or dollar bill at sender's risk) to

A. G. Heaton,
Care Cosmos Club,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Joseph Hooper,
Box 145. Port Hope, Ont.
The Coins, Medals and Tokens of the Anglo-Saxons. Correspondence solicited.

David Harlowe,
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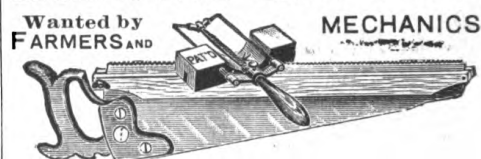
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THE NUMISMATIST

December, 1900.

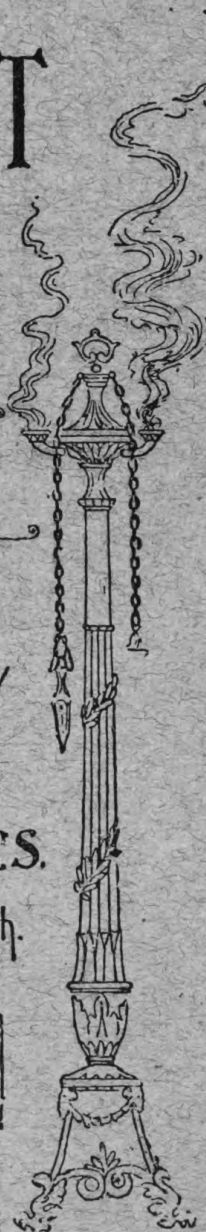
An Illustrated Monthly
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GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

VOL. XIII



NO. 12.



The Numismatist.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR COIN COLLECTORS,
AND OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF

The American Numismatic Assn.

Subscription, One Dollar a Year.

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ERRATA:

The following article appeared on pages 328, 329 and 330, and as a proof of the same was sent to the author for correction and lost for a few days in the mails, it was missed being corrected, and after the magazine was printed, the proof showed up and as corrected is here produced again.—PUBLISHERS.

A MINT FOR CANADA.

BASIL G. HAMILTON.

The oft spoken of, frequently written about, mint to be established within the Dominion of Canada in which Canada's coins will be struck is drawing nearer to realization and with the sustaining of the Liberal government in power should be working in the course of a reasonable cycle of months, time to be allowed to complete negotiations with the Imperial authorities, the selection of a site and the procuration and erection of the machinery.

This interesting work, though under the control of the Canadian government, will be turned to use by the Imperial authorities as well, for the purpose of coining the good old British sovereigns. The location of the mint has not yet been decided upon. Vancouver and Winnipeg are among the western cities putting forward claims for it. Vancouver is the Canadian entry port for gold from the Yukon territory, besides being the principal town on the mainland in the province of British Columbia, a province whose many mountains teem with untold mineral riches.

Winnipeg presents the advantage of being a much more central spot than Vancouver, and while conveniently placed for the products of the mines of British Columbia is within a few hours run of the rich gold fields of the western part of the province of Ontario.

The official announcement of the establishment of a branch of the royal mint in Canada was made by Mr. Fielding, minister of finance in the federal government, at a large and enthusiastic campaign meeting held in the Liberal interests in Montreal, Quebec, on the evening of the 22nd of October. The words which he spoke are given in the message to the press as:

"For some time there has been an agitation in favor of a Canadian mint," said Mr. Fielding, "partly for commercial reasons, partly for sentimental reasons for the coinage of gold coins. There is the material argument that trade follows the flag, and it is said that as the Canadian gold is taken from the Yukon to the United States, the mint trade follows in its course. I am not prepared to say that the argument is entirely well founded, but there is the sentimental reason, and it is a matter of pride to mint our own gold. The president of the bankers delivered an address against the object, though some of the bankers did not agree. We have a gold currency, but in reality there is little of it in circulation. If we go to a bank we do not ask for gold but for paper, which is guaranteed by gold. We felt that all the gold now in

Canada would not take up all the time of the mint, and therefore negotiated for the establishment here of a branch of the royal mint of Great Britain. We have obtained the consent of Her Majesty's government to establish here a branch mint which will not only make our own coins, but also British sovereigns, which are current the world over. We anticipate the next session of parliament to establish an assay office at convenient points so that the gold turned into the Canadian mint can be made into Canadian coins, and in addition British sovereigns, known all over the world." (Great applause.)

The carrying through of this project will mean the fulfillment of the dream of many Canadians, another unit in the welding of Imperial federation.

The Canadian bankers, true to their first ideas, still stand in apposition to the establishing of a mint in Canada. Their views were expressed again in no uncertain manner at their annual general meeting, when Mr. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, referring to the proposed establishment of a mint, expressed the opinion that the decision to do so had been arrived at without due consideration. He feared it would lead to some disturbance of our currency system. That the use of gold instead of notes as a daily currency would cause a heavy loss by abrasion was not appreciated generally. On the other hand the bankers were only allowed to hold gold to 60 per cent of their cash reserves, the remainder being required to be in Dominion notes. If the banks, on the other hand, imported gold, which they would doubtless be driven to do, they would be subject to considerable loss on exchange. There was some profit in minting silver but silver came to the Dominion government from England in any case, amounting to about \$70,000 yearly. Minting of gold entailed actual loss.

Mr. Clouston concluded his remarks on this subject by saying: "The establishment of an assay office in British Columbia is not perhaps open to the objections I have urged against the mint, but I deem it my duty to record my conviction the coinage of gold in Canada in our present circumstances is undesirable because;

HIS SIX REASONS.

1. The very basis of the banking and currency system is thereby disturbed.
2. Coin will not circulate, and neither demand nor occasion for it exists.
3. It cannot be retained by the banks and must be either exported at a loss or demonetized.
4. It involves a loss to the government.
5. It tends to displace and disorganize the currency system which is safe, stable and peculiarly adapted to the needs of our commerce.
6. It opens the door to that incalculable mischief, the free coinage of silver."

Mr. Clouston closed by again commenting on the remarkable evidence of prosperity found throughout Canada and the splendid spectacle shown of Imperial unity last year by the action of the colonies during the war.

Mr. Byron E. Walker, general manager of Canadian Bank of Commerce, echoed the remarks of Mr. Clouston on the subject of the mint.

The Numismatist.

VOL. XIII. MONROE, MICH., DECEMBER, 1900. NO. 12.

THE COINAGE OF THE ISLE OF MAN.*

BY DANIEL F. HOWORTH, F.S.A. (SC)

The coinage of the Isle of Man is so limited in range and variety as readily to lend itself to the treatment of a short communication, such as this paper will be; and there needs scarcely an apology for introducing the subject here, seeing that the island has become to a great extent the playground of at least one of the counties which this Society includes.

The currency of the island, which is a much larger subject than the coinage, has been very fully treated by the late Dr. Clay, of this city, to whose work I must refer any who wish to follow the study of Manx numismatics beyond the limits of this paper.

Before the latter end of the seventeenth century there was no coinage which could be called Manx: the requirements of the trade of an agricultural and fishing people, probably fewer than fifteen thousand in number, were met by the use of Irish and other copper tokens. These were probably introduced by the fishermen and traders of Castletown and Peel, &c., who would take their produce for sale to Dublin, as the nearest important trading centre at that time. The tradesmen's tokens then so much in use in our own country did suggest, however, to one enterprising Douglas merchant, the issue of similar pence, and, as a result, there began, in 1688, what may be distinctively called the coinage of the Isle of Man. The last issue bearing the peculiar badge of the island is dated 1839, so that the whole series of Manx coins lies within a space of time barely exceeding a century and a half, and does not include more than fifty varieties. Excluding patterns, there were only fifteen distinct issues, and this small number includes the issues of private tokens.

*From the "Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society," Vol. XVI

This very limited range has probably induced many collectors to make, if possible, a complete set of the coins, and, as the demand exceeds the supply, Manx coins have naturally a considerably enhanced value.

Before giving details of the coins, it may be well to refer to the distinctive and peculiar badge of the Isle of Man, the well-known "three legs." These are described heraldically as "three legs in armour, embowed and conjoined at the thighs, proper, spurred and garnished, or." When emblazoned on a shield its colour is gules, and the whole bearing is usually or, and the legs are said to be "conjoined in fess point," *i. e.*, in the centre of the shield. On the coins to be described the flexure varies in acuteness, the arming differs in kind, and the conjunction is made in some cases by a triangle, in others by a Y-shaped union of lines. The motto, "Quocunque jeceris stabit." (However you may throw it will stand), in archaic or modernized spelling recurs on most of the issues.

The whole series may readily be arranged under four heads, viz.: (1) Seventeenth century tokens. (2) Coins of the lords of Man (1703-1765). (3) Regal Manx coins (1786-1839). (4) Tokens issued in nineteenth century by bankers and tradesmen (1811-1831).

1. The seventeenth century token already mentioned, of similar character to contemporary tokens current in England, is the only one of its kind referable to the Isle of Man. It was commonly spoken of as John Murrey's penny, and before the introduction of an official coinage its circulation was legalized.

Obv. Legend, JOHN · MURREY · 1668 :- and in centre HIS | PENNY | E · M.

Rev. Badge, and legend, QVOCVNQVE · GESSERIS · STABIT · :-

2. From the beginning of the fifteenth century (1406) the sovereignty of Isle of Man was held by the house of Stanley as a fief of the English crown. No one of its lords, however, issued coins for use in the island until James Stanley, the last Earl of Derby who held the lordship, issued pence and halfpence in the early part of the eighteenth century.

Dr. Clay describes a silver piece of the year 1705: this, the first of the official Manx coins, was, however, an unadopted pattern. The first issue for general use is dated 1709. This consisted of two values, pence and half-pence, and is the more remarkable on account of the coins being cast instead of struck. Remembering the smallness of the population for whom the issue was intended, one can quite understand that the slow process of producing coins cast in moulds might suffice to provide all that was necessary. In the year 1710, when, I suppose, a sufficient number had been cast to warrant such a step, an Act was promulgated at Tynwald (June 24th) prohibiting the further use of all the miscellaneous coins then current, with the exception of English regal coins, and the official issue now to be described.

Obv. The crest of the Stanley family, the eagle and child, with, as legend, the motto of the family, O SANS O CHANGER O.

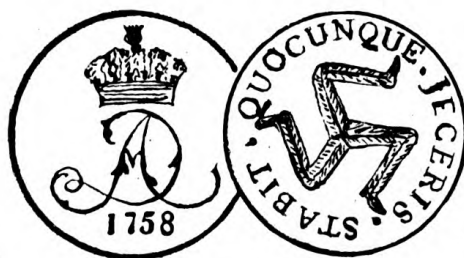
Rev. The badge and motto of the island.

Patterns of coinage of similar design to the last described, but of much better appearance, because produced by striking from dies, are extant of the



dates 1723, 1724, and 1732: but the next issue for general use was that of the year 1733. This consisted of pence and halfpence, as in the previous issue, by the same earl; but it differs not only in being struck, but in bearing the initials I. D. (Iacobus Darbiensis) and the figure 1 or the figure $\frac{1}{2}$ on the penny and halfpenny respectively.

When James, the tenth Earl of Derby, died in 1736, leaving no family, the lordship of the island passed to James Murray, duke of Athol, whose grandmother was the youngest daughter of James, the seventh Earl of Derby. One issue of pence and halfpence was made during the "reign" of this duke, in the year 1758. It bears:—

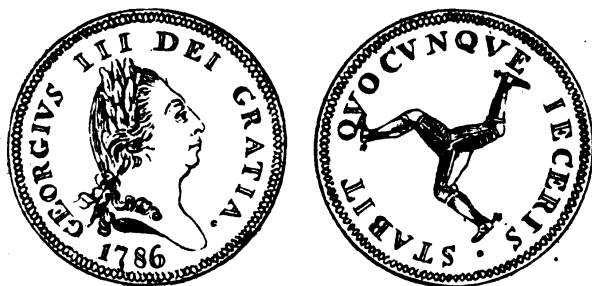


Obv. A script monogram of the letters D. A. (Duke of Athol) under a ducal coronet.

Rev. The badge and motto of the island. No indication of value.

3. In 1765 the sovereignty of the island reverted by purchase to the crown of England, and three separate issues of pence and halfpence were made in the reign of George III. The coinage of 1786 differed from any other issue of the king's long reign and was a distinct advance in style and workmanship upon the contemporary English copper money.

Obv. The king's head, laureat, looking to the right, with legend, GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA.



Rev. The badge and motto of the island.

In 1798 and 1813 the coins issued were more in the style of the English coins then current, having a broad raised rim, with the inscription thereon in sunk or incuse letters. One description will suffice for both pence and halfpence of the two dates:—

Obv. The king's bust, draped, laureat, looking to the right; legend, GEORGIVS III · D · G · REX.

Rev. The badge and motto of the island.

The reigns of George IV and William IV passed without any addition to the official Manx coinage; but in 1839 an issue of pence, halfpence and farthings was prepared at the English mint and shipped to the island. This was the last issue bearing the distinctive badge of the three legs conjoined, and the only one in which farthings were included. In size the three agree with the English coins of like value of that period, and their obverse exactly corresponds, the design and engraving being the work of the late Mr. William Wyon.



Obv. The queen's head, looking to the left; legend, VICTORIA DEI GRATIA.

Rev. The badge and motto of the island.

4. There remain to be mentioned the tokens which were issued by banking firms and traders when the supply of official money failed to meet the requirements of business. Similar tokens were largely used both in Great Britain and in Ireland in the early years of this and the closing years of the

last century. In the colonies too, notably in those of Australasia, the same practice has been more recently followed, until it was forbidden by legal enactment and rendered unnecessary by the supply from or through the mint being made equal to the demand.

Three silver tokens of the value of five shillings, two shillings and sixpence and one shilling were put into circulation by the Douglas Bank in 1811. While the term "metallic notes" may be applied to all money which circulates at a higher than its intrinsic value, it is especially applicable to these silver tokens, which bear a distinct "promise to pay."

Obv. A view of Peel Island and Castle, &c., with the legend PEEL CASTLE ISLE OF MAN.

Rev. Legend, around—THE DOUGLAS BANK CO * AT THEIR BANK, DOUGLAS * within—PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ON DEMAND 5 SHILLINGS | BRITISH | 1811.



The half-crown is similar, with "s. 6d." in the place of value, while the *rev.* of the shilling reads, DOUGLAS | BANK TOKEN | ONE SHILLING | BRITISH | 1811. Along with these the bank issued pence and halfpence, with the same Peel Castle *obv.*, and for

- Rev.*: (1) DOUGLAS | TOKEN | ONE PENNY | 1811.
 (2) DOUGLAS | BANK TOKEN | ONE PENNY | 1811.
 (3) DOUGLAS | BANK TOKEN | HALFPENNY | 1811.

The tokens known as the Atlas Token; were also issued in the same year by another banking firm. The following is their description:

Obv. Figure of Atlas, kneeling on one knee and supporting the world on his shoulders; legend, around, PAYAYLE AT THE OFFICE DOUGLAS.

Rev. The three legs with legend (1) MANKS TOKEN ONE PENNY 1811; (2) MANKS TOKEN HALFPENNY 1811.

Another penny and halfpenny were also issued in the same year by still another firm of bankers:—

Obv. The badge and motto of the island.

Rev. (1) Legend, around, ISLE OF MAN 1811, in centre, within double ring, BANK | PENNY; (2) as above, but in centre, BANK | HALF | PENNY.



One other token, bearing the conjoined three legs, is that of the year 1831:—

Obv. The badge of the island, with the motto in sunk letters on a raised rim.

Rev. Legend, incuse on raised rim, PRO BONO PUBLICO, and in centre the words HALF | PENNY | TOKEN.

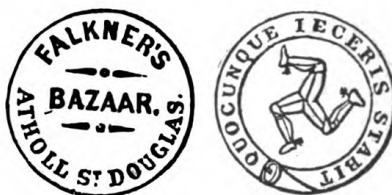
In 1830 pence and halfpence were put into circulation by some traders on the island, which are not distinguished by the Manx device, but served to help in meeting the needs of trade at the time. One description serves for both, as there is no indication of value.

Obv. Draped bust of George III, with laureat head, looking to the right; legend, GOD SAVE THE KING 1830.

Rev. Legend, FOR | PUBLICK | ACCOMMODATION. The first and last words following the circle of the coin, the centre one straight across.

There remains but one other token to be mentioned, the halfpenny, of which but few specimens are known, bearing as an *obv.* the Peel Castle shown on the shilling token, and as *rev.* simply the name S · ASH. Though so few of these can now be traced, they have apparently been in circulation, and some varieties are found in them.

Manx numismatics generally might be so enlarged as to include more than I have attempted to describe here; but in this short *resume* I think all that can be classed as coins and tokens clearly connected with the island have been included. Today, like all the British possessions at home or abroad, where £. s. d. is the standard money (with the sole exception of the Channel Islands) the monetary circulation of the island includes the bronze pence, halfpence and farthings familiar to us all.



ENGLISH TRADE TOKENS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

The following extracts from some of the old English magazines, we have no doubt, will be of interest to the readers of *THE NUMISMATIST* in connection with the plates of these old and interesting seventeenth century trade tokens, that we are publishing. The following is taken from *THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE* of October, 1758:

"It appears in history, that from and during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to that of King Charles II, the tradesmen, victuallers in general, that is, all that pleased, coined small money or tokens for the benefit and convenience of trade. This small sum of money, halfpence and farthings, was coined by the incorporations of cities and boroughs, by several of the companies there, and by the tradespeople and victuallers, at pleasure, both in them and in country villages: It was struck for necessary change; the figure and devices very various, and the materials were often lead, tin, copper, or brass. Every community, tradesman, or tradeswoman, that issued this useful kind of specie was obliged to take it again when brought to them; and therefore in cities and larger towns, where many sorts of them were current, a tradesman kept a sorting-box, into the partitions of which he put the money of the respective coiners, and at proper times, when he had a large quantity of any one person's money, he sent it to him, and got it changed into silver. And in this manner they proceeded till the year 1672, when, King Charles II, having struck a sufficient quantity of halfpence and farthings, for the intention and exigencies of commerce, the nummorum famuli were superseded and an end was put to these shifts and practices of the victuallers and shopkeepers, as being no longer either necessary or useful."

About the same period, but a little later, *The Gentleman's Magazine* evidently drawing its inspiration from the same fount as the foregoing published the following:

"The best account of the money called *Tradesmen's Tokens*, which we have at present, I presume is to be drawn from the different pages of Mr. Leake's historical account of English money, London 1745 8°. Mr. Thoresby's Museum, p. 379, and Mr. Drake's Eboracum, in the appendix, p. cx. from whence it appears, that from and during the reign of Q. Elizabeth to that of K. Charles II. the tradesmen and victuallers in general, that is, all that pleased, coined small money or tokens for the benefit and convenience of trade. And for this there was in a manner a perfect necessity, since at that time, there were but few brass halfpennies coined by authority, and no great quantity of farthings, which likewise were in bulk very small.

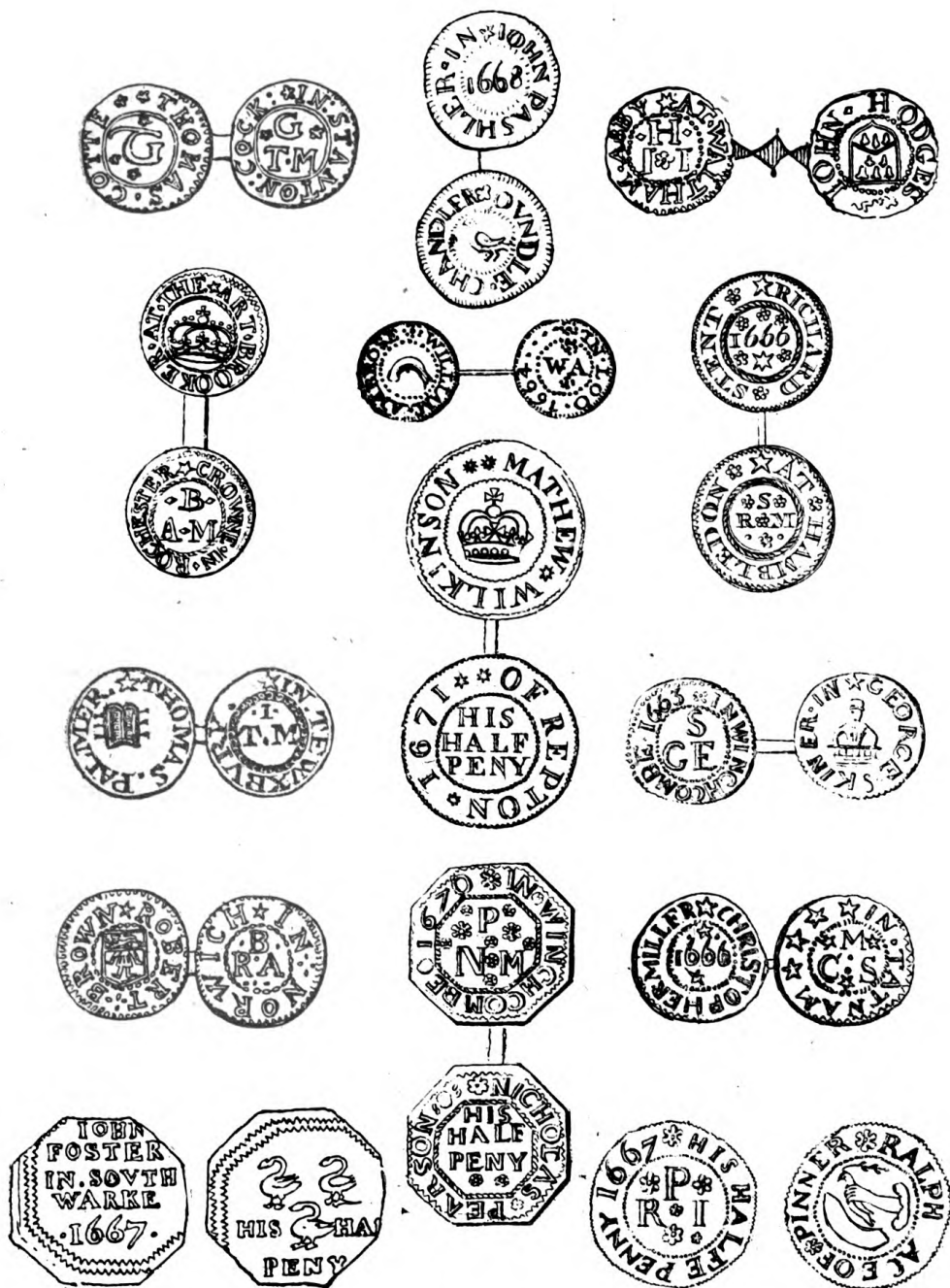
Now this small money, by which I mean halfpence and farthings, were coined by the incorporations of cities and boroughs, by several of the com-

panies there, and by the tradespeople and victuallers, at pleasure, both in them, and in country villages: It was struck for necessary change; the sorts were as I said, halfpence and farthings; the figure was sometimes eight square, but mostly round; the devices very various; and the materials were lead, tin, copper or brass. Every community, tradesman, or tradeswoman, that issued this useful kind of specie, was obliged to take it again when it was brought to them, and therefore in cities and larger towns, where many sorts of them were current: a tradesman kept a sorting box, into the partitions of which, (which we may suppose were nearly as many as there were people there that coined) he put the money of the respective coiners, and at proper times, when he had a competent quantity of any one person's money, he sent it to him, and got it changed into silver. One of these sorting boxes I once saw at the city of Rochester in Kent with ten or a dozen partitions in it.

And in this manner they proceeded till the year 1672, when King Charles II. having struck a sufficient quantity of halfpence and farthings for the intention and exigencies of commerce, the Nummerum Famili were superseded and an end was put to these shifts and practices of the victuallers and shopkeepers, as being no longer either necessary or useful.

The enquiry then is, how this affair of coining was managed and conducted by the private tradesman. At the borough of Chesterfield in Derbyshire, Mr. Edward Wood, and afterwards his son, Richard Wood, who were both of them apothecaries, coined money amongst others; and on the death of the late Mr. Edward Wood, son of the said Richard, the dies and the press were found in the house, from whence we are enabled to comprehend the whole process, which may be presumed not to have been very intricate. These Woods coined only halfpennies, and there were two sets of dies, one for the father's, and the other for the son's money, who I suppose had a sett of dies made for himself on his father's decease. They were apothecaries, as was mentioned above, and the device was accordingly Apollo Opifer. These dies I have seen and by the favour of the gentlemen concerned, to whom I am greatly obliged, one set has fallen into my possession. What I mean by a set is an obverse and reverse: these were cut upon two small pieces of steel, which were afterwards welded upon a larger block of iron.

The press consisted of four pieces of good oak, not less than four inches thick, & very strongly dove-tailed together. In the upper cross piece was fastened an iron box with a female screw, through which there passed a stout iron screw of an inch or more diameter, to the bottom of which was fixed one of the dies, whilst the other was received into a square hole made in the bottom cross piece, where it lay very steady as in a proper bed. The screw was wrought by hand, in the manner of a capstan, by means of four handles affixed to the top of it, of about 9 inches long each. And thus, after the copper was reduced to a proper thickness, shorn to a size and commodiously rounded, many hundreds of halfpence might be coined, by two persons, in a very short time, by a man we will suppose to ply the screw, and a woman or boy to put



ENGLISH SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TRADE TOKENS. PLATE II.

on and take off the pieces. And yet, I assure you, sir, these Chesterfield half-pennies were extremely well struck.

An engraving of this Edward Wood halfpenny is given in Plate I. *Vide*. September NUMISMATIST. Our last extract is taken from the same magazine of May 1791.

“These tradesmen’s token, were originally intended for the convenience of shopkeepers whose credit was good, coined by them and circulated, till some abuses of that liberty occasioned their prohibition. When current, those who coined them were, if solvent, obliged to give or account for their amount in silver on demand; they being only meant as pledges for such compensation and served to supply the want of copper coin from the Mint; answering the like purposes as bills or notes payable to the bearer, for which the drawer was always accountable if protested or returned upon his hands. And if a private person’s credit was sufficient to stamp a temporary value on such currency, much more might that of a body corporate (such as this of the inclosed is) occasionally coin and issue such halfpence in payments within their jurisdiction. What confirms the opinion I offer is, its having the Ashburton arms for its reverse, only omitting the saltire on the dexter side, and instead of it, putting the branch on that side which, in another engraving in my possession, I find to be on the sinister.

THE STUDY OF MEDALS.

ROBERT SNEIDER.

The study of medals is not of any very ancient date. None of the classic writers give any account of collections of them; though indeed many little particulars are passed without notice by them. In the Times of the Greeks a collection of such medals as then existed must have been but little regarded, as consisting only of those struck by the numerous little states which at times used the Greek characters and language on their medals and coins.

Hence they would have had an air of domestic resemblance and no attention would have been paid to them, however exquisite their workmanship might have been. The little intercourse at that time carried on between the different provinces also greatly impeded any communication of knowledge to those who wrote histories, so that it is no wonder to find any small collections that might then have existed altogether unnoticed by them.

Almost as soon as any communication was opened between Greeks and Romans, the latter dreaded the arts of the Greeks with all due respect and applause. Their medals and coins were imitated by the Romans and preserved in the cabinets by the senators among their choicest treasures.

Tuetonius informs us that on solemn occasions Augustus was accustomed to present his friends with medals of foreign states and princes, along with other valuable testimonies of his friendship.

In a more advanced period of the Roman Empire, however, individuals would undoubtedly form collections of medals and coins peculiar to their own state, for Dr. Stukeley in his *Medallic History of Carausius* informs us that a complete series of medals and coins was found in Britian, containing all the emperors down to Carausius inclusively. From Banduri we also know that certain Greek coins and medals were especially preserved by the Romans; and it appears from their code that ancient gold and silver ones were made to use of instead of gems, to which distinction those of Sicily were particularly entitled.

The first among the moderns who began to study the medallic science was *Petrarch*. Being desired by the emperor Charles IV to compose a book containing the lives of eminent men and to place him on the list, with a noble pride he answered that he would comply with his desire whenever the emperor's future life and actions deserved it.

Availing himself of this circumstance, he sent that monarch a collection of gold and silver medals and coins of celebrated men. "Behold," says he to the emperor, "to what men you have succeeded, behold whom you should imitate and admire; to whose very form and image you should compose your talents. The invaluable present I should have given to nobody but you; it was due to you alone. I can only know or describe the deeds of these great men; your supreme office enables you to imitate them."

Among a profusion of other monuments of ancient art, medals and coins were not neglected in the next age. Alphonso, King of Arragon, caused all the ancient medals and coins that could be discovered throughout all the province of Italy to be collected, which he placed in an ivory cabinet and always carried it with him, that he might be excited to great actions by the presence, as it were, of so many illustrious men—in their images.

This collection, however, from circumstances mentioned, could not be very large.

Anthony, of St. Mark, had a vast collection in 1431, and soon afterwards Cosmo de Medici began the grand museum of the family Medice at Florence; the most ancient, as well as the most noble, in the universe.

The first person who seems to have examined medals in order to adduce them as vouchers of ancient orthography and customs, was Agnolo Poliziano, or Angelus Holitiahus. Maximilian I, emperor of Germany, formed a cabinet of medals, by means of which Joanes Hubbichnis was enabled to publish a book of the lives of the emperors, enriched by their portraits, delineated from ancient medals and coins.

Mr. Grollier, treasurer of the armies of France in Italy during part of the 16th century, had a great collection of medals and metals. When, after the death of Grollier, these were about to be sent into Italy, the King of France bought them at a high price for his own cabinet of antiquities. Besides medals of brass, this collection of gold and silver.

From the letters of Erasmus we learn that the study of medals was begun in the low countries of Europe about the beginning of the 16th century. About the middle of that century *Goltzius*, an engraver and die sculptor, traveled over a great part of Europe in search of medals and coins for works relating to these which he proposed to publish.

At this time, as he informs us, there were in the low countries 200 cabinets of medals, 175 in Germany, 380 in Italy and about 200 in France, and to which may be added about 500 in Great Britain, which country Goltzius did not visit. The greater number, however, of these cabinets were of that class called casket of medals, including from 100 to 1000 or more.

If we except Italy, there are few countries in which more ancient medals and coins are found than in Great Britain. We are informed that Camden was one of the first, if not the very first of our writers who produced medals in his works and who must have had a collection.

A MINT FOR CANADA.

BASIL G. HAMILTON.

The oft spoken of, frequently written about, mint to be established within the Dominion of Canada in which Canada's coins will be struck is drawing nearer to realization and with the sustaining of the Liberal government in power should be working the course of a reasonable number of months, the time allowed to complete negotiations with the Imperial authorities, the selection of a site and the procuration and erection of the machinery.

This interesting work, though under the control of the Canadian government, will be turned to use by the Imperial authorities as well, for the purpose of coining the good old British sovereigns. The location of the mint has not yet been decided upon. Vancouver and Winnipeg are among the western cities putting forward claims for it. Vancouver is the Canadian entry port for gold from the Yukon territory, besides being the principal town

on the mainland in the province of British Columbia, a province whose many mountains teem with untold mineral riches.

Winnipeg presents the advantage of being a much more central spot than Vancouver, and while conveniently placed for the products of the mines of British Columbia is within a few hours run of the rich gold fields of the western part of the province of Ontario.

The official announcement of the establishment of a branch of the royal mint in Canada was made by Mr. Fielding, minister of finance in the federal government, at a large and enthusiastic campaign meeting held in the Liberal interests in Montreal, Quebec, on the eveing of the 22nd of October. The words which he spoke are given in the message to the press as:

"For some time there has been an agitation in favor of a Canadian mint," said Mr. Fielding, "partly for commercial reasons, partly for sentimental reasons for the coinage of gold coins. There is the material argument that trade follows the flag, and it is said that as the Canadian gold is taken from the Yukon to the United States, the mint trade follows in its course. I am not prepared to say that the argument is entirely well founded, but there is the sentimental reason, and it is a matter of pride to mint our own gold. The president of the bankers delivered an address upon the subject, though some of the bankers did not agree. We have a gold currency, but in reality there is little of it in circulation. If we go to a bank we do not ask for gold but for paper, which is guaranteed by gold. We felt that all the gold now in Canada would not take up all the time of the mint, and therefore negotiated for the establishment here of a branch of the royal mint of Great Britain. We have obtained the consent of Her Majesty's government to establish here a branch mint which will not only make our own coins, but also British sovereigns, which are current the world over. We anticipate the next session of parliament to establish an assay office at convenient points so that the gold turned into the Canadian mint can be made into Canadian coins, and in addition British sovereigns, known all over the world." (Great applause.)

The carrying through of this project will mean the fulfillment of the dream of many Canadians, another unit in the welding of the trend of Imperial federation.

The Canadian bankers, true to their first ideas, still stand in apposition to the establishing of a mint in Canada. Their views were expressed again in no uncertain manner at their annual general meeting, when Mr. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, referring to the proposed establishment of a mint, expressed the opinion that the decision to do so had been arrived at without due consideration. He feared it would lead to some disturbance of our currency system. That the use of gold instead of notes as a daily currency would cause a heavy loss by abrasion was not appreciated generally. On the other hand the bankers were only allowed to hold gold to 60 per cent of their cash reserves, the remainder being required to be in Dominion notes. If the banks, on the other hand, imported gold, which they would doubtless be driven to do, they would be subject to considerable loss

on exchange. There was some profit in minting silver but silver came to the Dominion government from England in any case, amounting to about \$70,000 yearly. Minting of gold entailed actual loss.

HIS SIX REASONS.

Mr. Clouston concluded his remarks on this subject by saying: "The establishment of an assay office in British Columbia is not perhaps open to the objections I have urged against the mint, but I deem it my duty to record my conviction the coinage of gold in Canada in our present circumstances is undesirable because;

1. The very basis of the banking and currency system is thereby disturbed.
2. Coin will not circulate, and neither demand nor occasion for it exists.
3. It cannot be retained by the banks and must be either exported at a loss or demonetized.
4. It involves a loss to the government.
5. It tends to displace and disorganize the currency system which is safe, stable and peculiarly adapted to the needs of our commerce.
6. It opens the door to that incalculable mischief, the free coinage of silver."

Mr. Clouston closed by again commenting on the remarkable evidence of prosperity found throughout Canada and the splendid spectacle shown of Imperial unity last year by the action of the colonies during the war.

Mr. Byron E. Walker, general manager of Canadian Bank of Commerce, echoed the remarks of Mr. Clouston on the subject of the mint.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES.

November 19, 1900.—A regular meeting of this Society was held this evening, President Zabriskie presiding.

It was announced that the Society had received the award of a gold medal for its exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

The committee appointed at the last annual meeting to consider the practicability of the establishment of a school for die cutting by this Society, reported that such a school could be established in conjunction with the National Academy of Design, the room to be provided by the National Academy of Design, the school to be known as The American Numismatic and Archæ-

ological Society's School for Die Cutting and to be opened as soon as possible.

The committee's report was received and the preliminary arrangements, opening and managing the school were placed in charge of committees appointed for that purpose.

The Librarian, Mr. Valentine, reported accessions, since the meeting, of 24 bound volumes, 59 pamphlets, 83 periodicals, 41 catalogues and 2 miscellaneous, a total of 209.

The Curator, Mr. Groh reported a donation of 10 orders and badges, 42 gold coins, representing all the reigning crowned head of Europe 18 silver and 12 copper coins, 8 silver and 8 bronze medals from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, and other accessions of 7 coins and tokens, 268 medals, 8 campaign pins and 1 Confederate bond, a total of 383 pieces.

A special vote of thanks to Mr. Saltus for his valuable and interesting donation was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Recording Secretary.

Of all articles of virtu coins have shown the largest advances in prices with the greatest stability of values. Rare coins in fine condition are continually advancing until at the present time a collection of large U. S. cents in perfect condition could not be accumulated for much less than one thousand dollars, while a complete set with perfectly legible dates and inscriptions can be bought for about twenty-five dollars, or without the four rare dates for six dollars. The average man seems more attracted by a collection of coins than by any other article, while a fine show of gold is certain to command the admiration of the ladies. Although the intrinsic value of a collection of gold is considerable the premium is very small, and except for the interest account it is much less valuable than copper, while whatever may happen it will always retain its bullion value in any part of the world. Ancient coins are wonderfully cheap: from ten cents to two dollars will buy a coin of Rome or Greece from fifteen hundred to two thousand years old. It is a strange fact that there should be so few systematic coin collectors when at least one out of every ten men has a few old pieces of money on which he sets a great store. As a safe and profitable investment for small sums there is no commodity equal to old coins. The capital and interest is convertible at any time. The security remains in the investor's hands, and the owner has the constant pleasure of exhibiting his treasure to his friends. Profit and pleasure combined.—*Metropolitan Philatelist*, Aug. 25.

A CHOICE COLLECTION.

The Coin King sits before his desk
 While the moments swiftly fly;
 But he heeds them not, nor thinks of aught
 But the coins that before him lie.

He has gathered them from many lands
 These disks of bronze and gold;
 And to him they say, in a weird, strange way,
 "Ah! we could a tale unfold.

"We could sing you a rhyme of a by-gone time
 When the gods on Olympus dwelt;
 And Medusa's face was full of grace,
 Ere Jove his vengeance dealt.

"When Vulcan worked at his gleaming forge
 'Neath the blue of his eastern skies,
 And Juno's bird had never heard
 Of Argus' many eyes.

"Here are some which have lain two thousand years
 In a royal prince's grave;
 But death and decay held o'er them no sway;
 They have risen bright and brave."

But a sound breaks the Coin King's reverie;
 He starts in sudden dread;
 What was that noise? But a sleepy voice
 Calls: "Why don't you come to bed?"

Then he places them tenderly back in the desk,
 His treasures rare and old;
 For as fondly he clings to those battered things
 As a miser to his gold.

"I shall never get them arranged," he moans,
 As he reaches his chamber door,
 And he sighs and sighs as he rubs his eyes,
 "How I wish I had some more."

—ALICE V. MCCARRON.



President, Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.
 Vice President, Jno. A. Heckelman, Cullom, Ill.
 Secretary, Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.
 Treasurer, Dr. A. L. Fisher, Elkhart, Ind.
 Librarian, Fred B. Stebbins, Adrian, Mich.

NEW MEMBERS.

222, B. F. Thompson. 223, E. W. Leonard. 224, James A. Black. 225, A. R. Frey. 226, W. F. Newcomb. 227, Homer J. Hendricks. 228, Homer S. Williams.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received in due form; if no objections are received before January 1st, they will be declared duly elected members.

John J. Price, 1322 Seventh St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Vouchers: Messrs. Heath and Ragan.

H. W. Tapley, 202 Fifth St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Vouchers: Messrs. Mitchelson and The Secretary.

Leo W. Reglein, Otis, Ind.

Vouchers: The Secretary and W. L. Reglein.

M. Marcuson, 639 Scovill Ave., Cleveland, O.

H. H. Ramsay, Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Vouchers: The Secretary and Mr. Ragan.

S. H. Jackson, 823 Wood St., Wilkesburg, Pa.

Vouchers: Messrs. Mullen and Heath.

F. J. Brimer, 21 Baldwin St., Toronto, Ont.

Vouchers: The Secretary.

Judson Brenner, DeKalb, Ills.

Vouchers: Messrs. Stevens & Co.

Edward S. Everett, 5 Bramhall St., Portland, Me.

Vouchers: Dr. B. P. Wright and The Secretary.

CORRECTED ADDRESS.

228, Homer S. Williams, Lisbon, O.

The year will close with seventy-three new members added to the Association, which will be a slight improvement over 1899, when sixty-five were added, and while we have great reason to be thankful over our success and congratulate ourselves as to the high character and excellence of the added membership, we are not yet satisfied. We can do still better, and shall, during the opening year of the new century. The secretary herewith renews his annual obligation to bring in ten new members,—yes, this year coming, he will make it twenty,—others will help us to five and more, and not one of us but can obtain one new member. Do you know that there are hundreds of collectors only *waiting to be asked*, to join with us? Why not ask them now, and if you have the least difficulty call on the secretary for help. All we have to do usually is to point THE NUMISMATIST at them, and like Davy Crockett's coon, they come right down. There are, however, two or three classes over which there is no use to labor. (1) These who vainly imagine that they know it all, and live in constant fear that some one else may obtain a fraction of their knowledge. (2) The moribund collector, who "toil not, neither do they spin." We are not looking for dead or dying material. (3) The collectors of V nickels: nickel cents: 1853 quarters and halves with rays and arrow points, coins so old that you cant see the date, etc., etc.

It is not too early to announce that there will be a convention of the Association at Buffalo, N. Y., about August 20, and this early notification may enable our members to arrange so that they may take in the Pan-American Exposition and the Philatelic and other conventions at the same time and place. But of this more anon:

GEO. F. HEATH, Sec.

Monroe, Mich.

"Must say that I am more than pleased with the results of my notice in the exchange columns, as through it have been able to dispose of a good part of my coins."—Jacob Weigel, New Brunswick, N. J.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., Nov. 25, 1900.

DR. HEATH, Monroe, Mich.

Dear Sir: In reply to your questions about the progress and prosperity of A. N. A. I suggest that a Sale Bureau be established, to be under the management of an official for the sale of coins owned by members. This plan is in operation by a stamp paper in New York for the benefit of its subscribers and is stated to be a great success. (See enclosures herewith.)

The business may be done after this manner: (1) A member sends his duplicates to the manager, naming the price he will accept. (2) If, in the opinion of the manager, the price is reasonable, let the item be printed in *THE NUMISMATIST* once or twice for a suitable compensation. (3) Answers to be sent to the manager. (4) A percentage must be assessed against the sale to pay for the publication, and for the services of the manager. (5) If an unreasonable price is asked for the coins, advance payment for publication fee should be required. (6) Distant members should be protected in some way, so that their desire to buy may avail against possible earlier applications of others living nearer the office of publication. (7) The names of the buyer and seller to be known only to the manager. (8) The coins offered to be rated as to quality by the manager, not by the seller. (9) The seller assuming genuineness, and no liability to be incurred by the managers.

Coin collectors generally have no means of selling or buying except through the auction room. And at auction the middleman has everything his own way, so that both seller and buyer are squeezed and bled at every turn. If you don't believe it, just try it a few times. But by this Sale Bureau we may be delivered in part from the claws of the lion auctioneer, and from the horns of the bull agent. (According to Hoyle "the jaws of the bear" should come in here somewhere, but, alas! there is no "bear" in the auction business! The collector is the only "bear" and he has no show whatever. He is expected to take what the gods give him without grumbling, and to look pleasant about it, to pay his money but take no choice.)

In favor of this plan of a Sale Bureau one more feature remains to be noted—the safety and reliability of it. At present there are numbers of offers exchanges and sales desired, but business is hampered by the fact that parties are strangers, and at times their reliability is a matter of more or less doubt.

The exchanging of coins is largely a matter of personal opinion, and therefore difficult perhaps for a third person to arrange. But a happy sale is better than an indifferent exchange, so members will doubtless sell what they don't want and buy what they do want and exchanging will become obsolete.

It is a plan offering the least resistance, and avoids the extortions of the auction room, with its inevitable booming tendencies, and its two-edged percentages cutting both ways.

I would therefore, Mr. Editor, recommend that you abolish the free publication of sale and exchange wants, for you give enough for your dollar subscription, now, and that you establish a Coin Sale Bureau upon these lines, or such others as you see fit to formulate, and such as will render it self-supporting, and that you conduct the same in the interest of long-suffering yet "kicking" collectors, and for the further benefit and prosperity of THE NUMISMATIST, the A. N. A., and our pet hobby. The plan is a very elastic one, and might include the disposal of entire collections, or such other large bodies of coins as might come into the hands of the manager, either accidentally or as a business proposition to buy and sell for gain.

If there is no official of the A. N. A. at present whose duties as now defined would cover the management of this new departure, then let one be elected and inaugurated forthwith.

W.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1900.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST

Have any of the readers of THE NUMISMATIST ever noticed the peculiar shape of the head of the goddess of liberty on our new quarter dollars? At the point where the top of the cap touched the head the contour of the cranium is really grotesque, without her cap on she evidently would lack entirely a back head. Her neck almost equals her head in thickness. My attention was called to this fact by an artist (one who isn't compelled to give his picture away gratis). Said he to me, "The ancient Grecian coin engravers put the modern engravers of the United States coins to shame." This goes to evidence that it may yet be epochs before modern coin engravers can point a finger of scorn at their Grecian predecessors of the third and fourth centuries before Christ; on the other hand we wonder why the shades of these ancient masters do not rise up as one man at the sight of the mediocre workmanship of the average modern coin engravers. My prayer is, let us have beautiful American coin types, not caricatures.

T.

OF INTEREST TO NUMISMATISTS.

A School for Die Sculpture in New York City.

The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society has in view, and by the reports received from its committee appointed to consider the feasibility of establishing a school for die cutting and medal engraving and has been

very favorably recommended to proceed with the plan, and a permanent committee has been appointed with power to establish such a school. This committee is to act in conjunction with members of the National Academy of Design and the school will receive accommodations in the new building of the Academy of Design, also a committee has been appointed to solicit subscriptions. While this undertaking is very commendable, still the practicability of attaining the proper instructors in the art of engraving and die sculpture will be a strong matter to be considered as this branch above of engraving is so vastly different from all other branches of engraving and die sinking, and it takes years to become an artist and expert, that to learn the pupils to be, will be a tedious undertaking to make a progress therein, as the scholar must not alone understand drawing and modeling, but anatomy of the body. Therefore the undertaking is to be praised and practical results hoped for.

ROBERT SNEIDER.

WANTED, TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE!

This department is under the control of our subscribers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate fee of one cent a word will be charged, otherwise it will be gratis, and all are invited to make the best possible use of the department.

WANTED: Standard silver dollar of 1873, S. mint; P. mint silver dollars, 1838, 1839, 1851, 1852; and California private mint gold dollars, octagon or round. A. G. Heaton, care Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

WANTED: U. S. Dollars, silver, 1838, H. G. Brown, Spokane, Wash.

WANTED: Prices on Canadian coins with the view of adding to my collection. Rev. H. Montgomery, Box 377, Fredericton, N. B., Canada.

WANTED: To buy a good specimen of California \$50.00 slug. E. H. Pierce, 633 17th St., Denver, Colo.

TO EXCHANGE: Rare stamps for coins and stamps not in my collection. J. A. Heckelman, Cullom, Ill.

WANTED: Private issues of gold, Mormon \$10, 1849; Clark Gruber & Co.,

1860, \$20; and any of the issues of J. J. Conway & Co., Dubosq & Co., Pacific Co., Shultz & Co. DeWitt S. Smith, Lee, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE: Priced catalogues of recent auction sales for some others, or for scarce dimes or cents not in my collection. G. A. Larned, Webster, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE OR SELL: All kinds of foreign silver and coins. German copper coins a specialty. C. O. Trowbridge, Framingham, Mass.

FOR SALE: Old and rare Canadian coins. Apply to Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada.

WANTED: U. S. 1838 \$1; 1875 \$3. Will pay well for them. To exchange: 1794, '95, '98, and 1800 dollars, set of small cents, 1856 to 1896, and many other coins and stamps. J. B. Holmes, 501 E. Grove St., Bloomington, Ill.

FOR SALE: My U. S. coins. Send me your list of wants and I will give my prices. Jacob Weigel, 266 Burnet St., New Brunswick, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE: American coins and tokens, including a fine C. C. dollar, 1873, for Canadian coins, tokens and medals. R. L. Reid, New Westminster, B. C., Canada.

FOR SALE: Some U. S. script of 1863. Address Helen D. Amerman, Onarga, Ill.

WANTED: Very fine five dollar Oregon beaver coin; will pay \$75 for a fine one. E. W. Leonard, 3940 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED: Continental tin dollar; 1794 half-cent. 1795 half-cent, no pole, very good; also the following cents in strictly fine condition: 1797, '98, 1800, '01, '06, '10, '11, '24, '40, '41, '42; will pay cash or give good value in foreign silver. C. J. Misner, Canfield, Ohio.

WANTED: Scott's Coin Catalogue, 1893. Address Don Maguire, 549 27th St., Ogden, Utah.

WANTED: Rome, Pius IX Coinage. Quattrino copper; 2½ lira silver; 2½, 5 scudi and 10 lire, gold. J. M. Potichke, 689 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED: Dollars, standard and trade, mint 1873, S. and 1877 C. C. mints. Dimes of all dates prior to 1874. Half dimes all prior to 1829, and 1871 S mint.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for any of above, dollars 1846-50-59-60 O mint; 1859-72 S mint, 1870-72 CC mint. Nearly a complete line of mintmark halves, quarters and dimes. A few fine Hawaii cents left at 35c each. I. Excell, 4772 Champlain Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED: 1793, 1799, 1809, 1811 and 1813 cents, also 1856 nickel cent. Highest price paid for uncirculated specimens. F. H. Stewart, 43 Fountain Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE: Canadian coins and medals for others. Jos. Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.

WANTED: Bronze medal Montreal token, Leroux No. 860. P. O. Tremblay, 2673 Notre Dame, Montreal, Canada.

WANTED: To buy or exchange, Canadian coins, medals and tokens. F. J. Naftel, Bank of Montreal, New Westminster, B. C. Canada.

TO EXCHANGE: Priced auction coin sale catalogues of Chapman, Frossard, Scott, etc., for others. Hundreds of different confederate bills in letter series to exchange or trade. A. P. Wylie, Prairie Centre, Ills.

FOR SALE—Asiatic coins, 10 different copper coins 50 cents, 5 of same 20 cents, 10 silver for \$4.00; 5 same for \$2.00. Postage extra. Mahendrala Mitra, Beliaghata, Calcutta, British India.

TO EXCHANGE: U. S. silver dollars 1840-43, one-half dollars 1813-1817 over 13—1836 milled edge—1852; 20 cents 1875 S. mint—5 cents nickle 1866 with rays (Brill. Proof.) for complete Brill Proof sets any date, or Brill Proof or uncirculated 1856 nickle cents, or crisp perforated fractional currency. B. F. Thompson, Detroit, Mich., 1135-12th St.

FOR SALE: One set of large copper cents, 1793 to 1857, all in good to fine condition with varieties. 100 in all, and cheap at \$50 00. H. S. Williams, Lisbon, O.

WANTED: To buy gold dollar and three dollar pieces. Will pay \$1.50 to \$1.65 for the former, and from \$3 25 to \$3.50 for the later. H. S. Williams, Lisbon, O.

TO EXCHANGE: For good stamps or Indian relics, 75 large copper cents of various dates, also three old Georgia land grants, with autograph signatures of governors and leather seals of 1799. Joel H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.

WANTED: Prices on Canadian coins: give references. H. H. Ramsay, Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE: Krueger standard pound (gold intrinsic value \$4.87) for 4 U. S. gold dollars and one Columbian half dollar, or will give this beautiful Krueger gold coin for 4 U. S. gold dollars and 10 good U. S. half-cents. Geo. C. Arnold, 238 Adelaide Ave., Providence. R. I.

I BUY SELL OR EXCHANGE: Coins, relics, mahogany furniture, blue dishes, irons, candlesticks, etc. Write me your wants or exchanges. E. J. Pardee, Phelps, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE: Papers from Manila for U. S. copper cents, half-cents or old U. S. coins. Alfred Rees, Box 62, Rosedale, Kansas.

FOR SALE: Cohen's great work on Roman coins in eight volumes. One of the classics and rare, I will sell for \$60.00. Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman, Syra-

cuse, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Over \$5,000 in Confedate money. What am I offered for it? F. S. Elder, Richmond, Ky.

TO EXCHANGE: Many pamphlet bound books, good literature for coins. Send for lists, and what you have in exchange. F. S. Elder, Richmond, Ky.

FOR SALE: Old Mohurs rupees, and other Oriental coins brought by myself from India. Enclose stamp for lists and prices. John E. Alli, 1126 Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED: Brilliant proof half dollars of 1866 both with and without legend "In God We Trust." B. F. Thomson, 1136, 12th St., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE: Hog cent, 10c, halfcents fine variety, 27c. Five old colonial coins 35c. Five foreign silver, 30c. Five old coins 100 years old, 35c. Five old coins, five curiosities, five rare stamps and price list, all for 12 cents. W. P. Arnold, Peacedale, R. I.

TO EXCHANGE: I desire to exchange the better class of stamps with reliable collectors throughout the world. Rare for rare. No attention paid to common stamps. I offer all Surinam stamps, 1873-1900, also those of Curacao. No sending desired less than \$5.00. Basis Sent or Scott. References: Erick Ljunggron, Gothenburg, Sweden; Emile Geetz, Marseilles, France; J. Auf der Heide, Amsterdam, Holland. Address E. A. Coronel, Box 7, Paramaribo, Surinam.

TO EXCHANGE: Many U. S. coins for other coins not in my collection. H. W. Tapley, 202 Fifth Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE: A Clark, Gruber & Co. 2½ dollar gold piece for best offer; also stamps, books and curios to exchange. F. W. Robinson, 304 Van Buren St., Belvidere, Ill.

WANTED: Perfect copies of LeRoux and Preston on Canadian coins and tokens. What have you? Ben G. Green, 542 Larchmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.



EDITORIAL.

Editor, GEO. F. HEATH, M. D., Monroe, Mich.

Associates { John A. Brudin, 427 W. 56th St., New York City.
 A. G. Heaton, care Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.
 Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.
 Geo. W. Rice, 181 Montcalm St., Detroit, Mich.
 W. Thurston, 55 Elphinstone Road, Hastings, England.

DR. JOSEPH LATHROP, an old member of the American Numismatic Association and a prominent Detroit numismatist, died on December 4th.

WILLIAM GASTEN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and C. Wesley Price, of Detroit, Mich., are about to dispose of their collections through Mr. Low. The former will be sold on Dec. 29, and is said to be rich in the English series. Mr. Price has paid much attention to Canadian coins and Communion tokens and has large accumulations. This will be sold some time in February.

J. SCHULMAN, Amersfoort, Holland, sends us the catalogue of the collection of J. M. H. VanOosterzee, of Batavia, principally of Dutch India coins. Sale December 17, p 46, palte vii, No. of lots, 950. Catalogues have also been received of H. E. Morey, of Boston, and Chas. Steigerwait, of Lancaster, Pa.

THERE is a strong probability that the government will soon authorize the issue of fifty cent dollars for use in our new Philippine possessions. The project most in favor by the administration is to purchase silver bullion and coin it into distinctive dollars having a gold value of about fifty cents each and probably containing a little less silver than the present standard dollar.

There is at present a mint in Manila. It is hoped that new coins may be ready before spring. The secretary of war will probably ask one of the house committees to take the matter up.

DURING the month of November the United States mint issued 12,355,000 coins, valued at \$2,254,458.14. Of this, \$116,338.14 was of gold and was for the government of Costa Rica. The rest was in American silver, nickel and copper. The value of silver coins was \$1,908,000, and of base metal, \$230,120.

WM. M. T. FLANDERS, of Lowell, Mass., writes us that he has a complete file of THE NUMISMATIST. We imagine that these complete files must be very scarce. At the present time we can only furnish since and including 1894. The earlier volumes are all gone.

MANY subscriptions expire with this number, and that there may be no break in your volume or delay, may we not ask for a prompt renewal?

With this issue we close the volume for 1900, and its contents are now before our readers. A brief examination of the index will remind you of the pleasures past and the great amount of material that has been given you during the year. Where else have you ever or can you obtain so much of interest to you for the small amount asked? Though the volume is not yet our conception of what it should be, it has perhaps come a little nearer our ideal than any we have issued in the past. A more liberal patronage, which we feel that we deserve, and yet hope to receive, will enable us to still further make improvements.

Though the editor has always admitted his leanings towards the historical and artistic sides of our science, he realizes that a large following differs with him and follow other lines, more perhaps the study of the coins of our own country. Realizing this fact, a large portion of our coming volume will be devoted to the coinage of the United States.

The following are among the papers on hand for early use: "The Copper Cents of the United States," by Geo. W. Rice. This series will begin publication in our January issue and will extend through the year. The cents of 1793, 1794 and 1795 will be considered in the opening paper. "The American Store or Business Cards." This continuation of Dr. Wright's articles will be taken up and followed to completion. Over 1,400 cards have already been described and many illustrated.

"Information for New Subscribers and Collectors." In this extended paper many queries that have come to us in the days past will be answered and much other information especially adapted to the novice will be given, all in Mr. Heaton's inimitable way.

In "The Troubles and Trials of a Western Numismatist," Mr. Basil G. Hamilton, of Winnipeg, will strike a responsive chord in the hearts of the western collectors.

"Copper Tokens of Great Britain for the 18th and 19th Centuries," is an interesting paper by Mr. Thurston, of England.

"The Centennial of United States Coinage," will take up our issues of 1800 and 1801 and is the continuation of a series begun in this magazine in 1894.

"The Coins of the Chinese Abroad," by Mr. Brudin. The Chinese began colonizing before our era, and in many parts of the globe this influence is seen on the local coinage.

In the next installment of "The Coins of Republican Rome," the coins of the Marcia, Manlia, Maria, Mescinia, Mettia and Minatia families will receive attention.

There are others, and your editor does not need to state that, in this opening volume of the new century, illustrations will, as usual, plentifully abound. Once again does the editor take the occasion to thank you, one and

all, for your subscriptions, your many kind words of appreciation and the other evidences of your love and esteem for this magazine. To my associates, also, am I most deeply indebted. Words fail to express my obligations to those who have so ably aided me in carrying on this work. If ever there was a labor of love this is one—no hope of emolument, no hope of financial recompense, but all freely offered on the altar of our science.

To you all: May the Christmas season be one of festivity and happiness, and the New Year crown you each with its choicest gifts.

ECHOES FROM THE AUCTION ROOM.

FROSSARD'S 167TH SALE, OCT. 22, 1900.

No. 63	Cent 1794, good.....	\$5.00
167	Cent 1799, date good, very fair piece.....	8.50
169	Cent 1804, very fair.....	3.30
223	Cent 1804, slightly pitted, dark, good.....	3.70
248	Proof Set 1866, complete 10 pieces, not brilliant	4.20
250	Proof Set 1877, 1, 2 and 5 cents.....	3.90
399	Greece Aegina drachm, tortoise, B. C. 700-550, fine.....	2.50
409	England, Elizabeth, crown, arms of France and England, good.....	18.50
419, 420, 421	Egypt glass coins of the Fathimedes.....	1.20, 1.40, 1.25 each
507, 508, 509	Gold dollars of 1859, '73, '74, very good and fine.....	2.20, 1.75, 1.65
512	Twenty dollars, Kellogg & Co., 1854, nicks, very good.....	24.00

THE CHAPMAN SALE, NOV. 16-17.

No. 24	Greece, Philip II, B. C. 358-336, gold stater, very fine.....	24.00
26	" Alex III, B. C. 336-323, " " "	19.00
41	" Pontus, B. C. 121-63, Mithridates, tetradrachm, fine.....	10.00
56	Armenia Tigranes, B. C. 97-56, tetradrachm, fine.....	25.00
61	Persia, Darius I, B. C. 521-485, gold daric, fine.....	16.00
78	Egypt, Ptolemy VIII, B. C. 164-146, tetradrachm, fine.....	10.00
531	Russia, Nicholas I, 12 roubles in platinum; proof.....	39.00
532	" " similar but 6 roubles, "	27.00
533	" " " " 3 " "	15.00
621	Continental currency, 1776, "Mind Your Business," pewter dollar, fine.....	13.00

635	1796 quarter eagle, fine.....	28.00
644	1864 gold dollar, uncirculated.....	25.00

LOW SALE (N. Y. CITY) NOV. 29, 1900

164	Clark, Gruber & Co. 1861 \$5.00.....	\$20 00
275	Shield of Fractional Currency.....	16.00
376	Pine Tree Shilling.....	11.25
377	1793 Cent.....	8.00
382	1796 Cent.....	5.25
410	1956 Flying Eagle Cent.....	8.80
461	1658 Cromwell Shilling.....	13.50
585	France Napoleon "Year 12".....	10.75

Some very interesting silver and gold coins have been lately sold from the collection of Mr. F. G. Lawrence, of Sutton, Surrey, England. The following prices in English pounds may be mentioned.

George IV, Whiteave's pattern for a crown, 1820.....	£13
Cromwell, pattern ninepence, 1658.....	13
Victoria, gold pattern £5 piece by Wyon, 1839.....	13
Charles I, Oxford £3 piece, 1643.....	12
George III, gold pattern £2 piece, 1820.....	12
William IV, pattern crown by Wyon, 1831.....	11
Cromwell, Tanner's crown, 1658.....	11
George III, silver pattern crown by W. Wyon, 1817.....	10

The tokens included:

Jersey five-shilling piece, 1809.....	21
Isle of Man, Peel Castle five-shilling token, 1811.....	17
Reading gold forty-shilling piece, 1812....	16
Sheffield gold half-guinea, 1812.....	16





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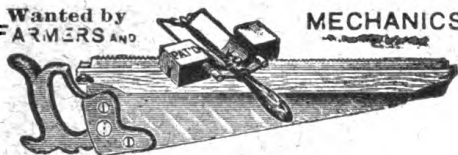
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